Education — 1924.
A. and M. Colleges.
Greenville S. C., Piedmont

HELPING THE NEGRO TO HELP HIMSELF.

When the colored president of the Colored Normal Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College, a State institution, appeared before a committee of the legislature last year, he wore a suit that had evidently been made by expert tailors. This fact stirred an unexpressed prejudice against him in the mind of the legislators, but it was quickly removed when he told them that the suit had been fashioned by students of his college who were learning the tailoring trade.

If there are any who look with disfavor on this State College, let them be just enough to consider its report for last year, a narrative of sound progress that is alike touching and inspiring.

In the first place, the cost of education there is probably the lowest in the State. The required expense per student for a session of eight months is $116, or 48 cents per day. The report of the white board of trustees, of which the governor of the State is chairman, declares the belief that "the State has received full value for all expenditures," a conclusion in which we concur.

Thoroly practical training is given these young negroes. Every one of them has to take instruction in agriculture. "The agricultural work is stressed as never before—on account of general and economic conditions," President Wilkinson reports. The farm products raised by students on the college's farm when exhibited at county and State fairs have for years taken first premiums in animal industry, dairying, poultry raising, gardening and the like. These students study farming in the classroom and then practice it in the field. Every boy in the institution is required to learn one or more of the twenty-eight trades taught, some of which are auto mechanics, blacksmithing, carpentry, electrical work, manual training and drawing, masonry and concrete, painting, plumbing, shoe repairing, harness making, tailoring, wheelwrighting and truck body building.

This college is not confining to its students its efforts to better the lot of the negroes of the State, for it has an excellent extension service. This is carried on in nine counties. The farm demonstration work is conducted thru the co-operation of Clemson College and the home demonstration work thru that of Winthrop College. The plan of work provides for education thru demonstration, community fairs, boys' and girls' clubs, canning clubs among women and girls, publications, and otherwise. The aims are to diversify farm crops, grow more winter and summer gardens, make farms more nearly self-supporting raise more livestock and use more milk in homes, grow more fruit for home use in summer and canning for winter, produce more poultry for home and market. "These projects, along with other extension work, are designed not only to aid the negroes to adjust themselves to boll weevil conditions but to assist them in establishing a permanent system of agriculture," says President Wilkinson, who adds that the negro migration from South Carolina "is largely the result of economic depression, caused by boll weevil devastation, which could be remedied or checked by scientific agricultural demonstrations."

Moreover, this college is seeking to give the negroes of the State better leadership and guidance in education. Under the Smith-Hughes and Smith-Lever acts it has been designated as the institution for agricultural and vocational training for teachers, extension and demonstration work. The activities of this department are being constantly extended and the general field covers all sections of the State. A Rosenwald practice school will soon be built in which students will learn how to teach by teaching under a supervisor, the pupils coming from the primary grades of the colored schools in Orangeburg.

The students of this college are required to attend probably more religious services than the students of any other college in South Carolina. They must attend daily chapel services, prayer meeting every Thursday, Sunday school and vespers on Sunday. They display much interest in their Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. The president says in his report: "I would recommend the introduction of the Bible as an optional basic course in religious education." The institution is doing all it can to promote the moral and religious well-being of its students.

It is also looking after their physical welfare. There is little sickness. New students must present certificates of good health from physicians before they can enter the college. Physical examination of all students is made at entrance and at intervals during the year.

Eighty percent of those applying for admission ask financial assistance, but the college is not able to supply all of it, altho some students are given work about the institution at the rate of eight cents per hour. The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows (Colored) at their session last August voted a scholarship of $100 toward supporting a student. Fifty-two competed for that one scholarship. This order plans to continue its generous benefaction indefinitely and it is hoped that other colored fraternal organizations will do likewise. The Household of Ruth is also supporting a student. "These are striking instances of self-help among colored people and their appreciation of higher educational advantages," says President Wilkinson. Recent graduating classes have made liberal gifts in gratitude to the college and to the State.

Are young negroes anxious to attend this college? This year for lack of room, admission has been refused to more than a hundred of them. The total enrollment has grown from 650 in 1919 to 1067 in October, 1923. Dormitories and classrooms are so crowded that additional space must be had, if the institution is to take care of all who wish to enter it. Much of the equipment needs replacement.

The college takes high rank, is in Class A among the Land Grant Colleges, and obtains high marks in efficiency at every inspection. In comparison with the scant aid given by the State to negro public schools, its support of this institution is commendably liberal. It deserves every penny it gets, for in a sensible, practical way it is doing much for the development of a more useful, self-sustaining, self-respecting, law-abiding colored citizenship.

Wilkinson Tells Of Negro Advance

Columbia, Jan. 11.—The joint finance committees of the legislature recessed this afternoon until Monday. Special committees will meet Saturday. In addition to the regular routine today, hearing figures, more figures, and yet more figures, there was one particularly interesting feature, the statement of the negro State college at Orangeburg.

Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, the president, made a clean-cut presentation, showing the large number of graduates of the negro State college, 65 per cent. engaged in agriculture and others in industrial arts; in fact, a showing that tends to make all classes of citizens proud of the progress of the negro citizenship. He referred eloquently, though becomingly to them that for practically two entire years no lynching has ben recorded in South Carolina, and he declared that the feeling between the races is more cordial than at any time that he has known. The negro migration was caused by economic, not social, reasons, and the negroes who left this State are beginning to come back home.

When Dr. Wilkinson had concluded, the eloquent Alan Johnstone, of Newberry, president of the board of trustees of Clemson college, and for many years a member of the State Senate, paid a wonderful compliment to the character, steadfastness and leadership of Dr. Wilkinson. He spoke glowingly and feelingly of the fine spirit between the races, and declared that we are seeing the fulfilment of the prophecy of Henry Grady, in his wonderful Boston speech, that the south could and would work out her own problems if permitted to do so undisturbed. He attributes much of the present conditions in the State to the courageous leadership of Dr. Wilkinson.

There were perhaps fifty members of the general assembly in the hall, and there was an outburst of spontaneous applause when Col. Johnstone concluded his tribute. Senator Crosson, Representative McDavid and others seconded his sentiments.

IIII 2 91924

NEGRO EDUCATION IN STATE IN NEED OF ABLE TEACHERS

Tallahassee, Fla., July 29.—The friends of negro education in Florida are expressing satisfaction over the selection by the state board of control of Prof. J. R. E. Lee as president of the State A. & M. college for negroes at Tallahassee. Professor Lee was right hand man to Booker T. Washington in the development of Tuskegee institute and is declared to be thoroughly in touch with every phase of negro education in the South. He brought with him to Tallahassee the best credentials possible to bring to a situation of this kind, it is declared.

In discussing negro education in Florida, Prof. J. H. Brinson, field agent for the Julius Rosenwald and other funds devoted to that phase of educational work, declares that the greatest immediate need in the field of negro education in this state is a body of fairly competent teachers for the schools. He says the superintendents are finding great difficulty in securing a sufficient number of legally certified teachers. A very large proportion of those who have taken the teachers' examination have failed, he adds, but says the situation has been to some extent remedied by the state superintendent of public instruction granting temporary certificates upon the request of county superintendents in emergency cases.

There are two negro summer schools being operated in the state. These are the regular summer school for teachers at the State A. & M. college and the summer school at the Florida Normal institute at St. Augustine. Though each of these schools is declared by Prof. Brinson to be doing excellent work there are less than 200 teachers in both of them. This limited number is being excellently taught and the prospective teachers are apparently doing excellent work.

The school at the A. & M. college is the only one at which any state funds are used. The school at the Florida Normal institute at St. Augustine is operated by an appropriation of $500 from the general education board and funds of the institution.

State Normal Grants Degrees

First College Class To Be Graduated Tuesday, May 27.

DEAN TILLETT COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER

Nashville, Tenn., May 21.—The spirit of commencement is in evidence on every hand at A. & N. State Normal. Practically all the necessary plans have been made by both students and faculty for the grand closing of school on Tuesday, May 27. This year's graduation exercises are doubly significant. Not only are the classes larger than usual, but State Normal graduates its first class with college degrees. Seven young men and one young woman are candidates for bachelor's degrees in arts and sciences.

Beginning next year all courses above high school rank will be designated as college rather than as normal classes. This year marks the passing of graduation from the senior Normal class. Certificates entitling the holders to teach in second class high shools will be issued to all sucessfully completing the sophomore college class with a major in education. First class high school certifiates will be issued to those completing four years of college work.

In addition to the receptions by the various classes and alumni the main features of the commencement program are the baccalaureate sermon by Rev. C. K. Brown of Clark Memorial church, Sunday, May 25, at 3:30 p. m. and the commencement address on Tuesday morning at 10 a. m. by Dr. W. F. Tillett, dean emeritus of Vanderbilt university. To all of the exercises the public is cordally invited.

The commencement activities follows:

Friday, May 23, 8 p. m.—Junior-senior reception.

Saturday, May 24, 8 p. m.—Senior Normal class night.

Sunday,, May 25, 3:30 p. m.—Baccalauerate exercises. Address by Rev. C. K. Brown, Clark Memorial church.

Monday, May 26, 11 a. m.—Final chapel program.

2 p. m.—Senior College Class day.

4 p. m.—President's reception to seniors and alumni.

5 p. m.—Alumni dinner and meeting.

7 p. m.—Dramatic contest and annual musicale.

Tuesday, May 27, 10 a. m.—Commencement address by Dr. W. F. Tillett, dean emeritus of Vanderbilt university.

Presentation of diplomas, certificates and prizes by Hon. P. L. Harned, president of state board of education.

Fourth Conference on Negro Land-Grant Colleges

Presidents of nearly all of the Negro land-grant colleges and leaders in agricultural, industrial, and home economics education from the land-grant colleges attended the Fourth Southern Conference on Education in Negro Land-Grant Colleges held at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., March 3 to 5, inclusive. The conference was called by the United States Commissioner of Education in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the Association of Land-Grant Colleges for Negroes.

The main purpose of the conference was to study critically the courses in mechanic arts and industries, with the idea of bringing the trade courses to a plane that will meet the standards of the trades and trade organizations, and to adjust the collegiate courses in mechanic arts so that they will have more significance from a technical as well as a cultural standpoint.

Ten special committees made preliminary reports at the conference. Most of these committees will make final reports at the conference to be held next year.

The Hampton conference marked the beginning of a new series of comprehensive studies which are expected to be instrumental in raising the standards of the land-grant colleges for Negroes and to gain the confidence of the supporting public.—*Walton C. John.*

Education—1924.
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Phi Beta Kappa



MISS MELVA L. PRICE, honor graduate of Hunter College, who won two first prizes and was elevated to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Wins Phi Beta Key

New York, June 26.—There is nothing one-sided about Miss Melva L. Price, honor graduate of Hunter College, New York City, who on commencement day won two prizes in her class and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honor fraternity. Besides, Miss Price is at home in minding the baby and is an accomplished musician.

Local Girl Is Awarded Prize

Miss Dorothy Douglass Ferrebee was presented a gold medal and a check for $15.00 as winner of the First State Award in a recent National Safety Essay Contest.

The presentation was made at the Slater-Langston School, June 13th. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of public schools, Mr. Bruce and Miss Shadd, supervisory principals, spoke in complementary terms of Miss Ferrebee's success and gave her much encouragement and advice for her future.

The Contest was held in the Autumn by the Highway Education Board, subject, "Highway Safety Habits I Should Learn." It was open to all pupils of the Elementary Schools.

At the time the essays were written Miss Ferrebee was a pupil of the 8B Grade Slater-Langston School, from which she graduated in February a Salutatorian of her class. At present she is a freshman at Dunbar High School. Local school officials and friends are delighted with the record she has made in that she represented the schools last year by winning Third State Award, a bronze medal and a check for $5.00.

Miss Ferrebee is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David D. Ferrebee of Washington, D. C., formerly of Norfolk, Va.

A COLORED BOY ADDRESSES BAR ASSOCIATION

Illinois and Indiana Lawyers Listen to Oration on The Constitution By Archibald Carey, Jr.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 17—(A. N. P.)—The joint meeting of the Illinois and Indiana State Bar Associations in session here May 28th had as their special guests the winners of the two states in the recent nation wide high school oratorical contest. Archibald Carey, Jr., who won in Illinois and Miss Margaret Jenkins, (white) of Indianapolis, Ind., victors, were the two who attended the banquet and spoke. Young Carey who was presented by Hon. Roger Sherman, President of the Illinois State Bar Association chose as his subject "The Constitution." Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson delivered the principal address.

2 STUDENTS WIN HIGH HONORS

Washington, June 20.—Among the usual group of students of the foremost Eastern colleges, the records of William Allison Davis and William H. Hastie, both of this city, stand conspicuously in the forefront. Each year some of the scholastic as well as the athletic honors of our Eastern schools have gone to students of Color, but this year the unusual has happened.



W. H. Hastie

At Williams college, that staid New England institution of learning, which this year holds its 130th commencement, William Allison Davis, a graduate of the Dunbar high school, occupies the stage. The Williams Alumni Review for June in commenting on Davis' record says: "Williams college has always given Colored students every opportunity to qualify for her bachelor of arts degree, the only degree granted for undergraduate effort. Her list of Negro graduates is not large but among these are men of marked ability, holding responsible positions in the business and professional world. William Allison Davis of Washington stands out as the scholar par excellence in the graduating class with summa cum laude rank, no classmate attaining the magna cum laude honor, next in order. This fact has not been heralded as something out of the ordinary, but has been accepted on the campus as a matter of course without thought of racial differences.

Wins Phi Beta Key

"At the annual banquet of the Williams chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, Allison Davis was chosen by his classmates to speak for the chapter and not for years has there been a more scholarly address given by the undergraduate speaker on such an occasion. He has been awarded the Horace F. Clark prize scholarship for post-graduate work by unanimous vote of the faculty and will continue his studies at Harvard. Davis is a self-supporting student, earning his board by waiting on table at one of the oldest fraternity chapters of the college. He rooms in Fayerweather hall. In fact, one of the rooms in Sage hall, the new dormitory opened this year, is occupied by a Colored student. This is democracy. * * * * * Williams college is proud of the record of William Allison Davis, summa cum laude student."



W. A. Davis

Hastie's Record Fine

Amherst college, the sister institution to Williams, has in William H. Hastie another distinguished young man of Color. A record just as unque in its way as that of Davis is being established by this brilliant Washington lad. Although just completing his junior year, he has during the current month been elected to the honorary society of the Phi Beta Kappa with the added distinction of being chosen the president of the Massachusetts Beta chapter of the organization. He is the first Colored student to be accorded this honor.

Young Hastie is not only a student of high intellectual capacity, but is also an athlete of more than average ability, having proved one of the strongest assets of the Amherst track team during the past season.

Both Mr. Davis and Mr. Hastie are active members of the Alpha Psi chapter of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

JUN 14 1924

Worth Of Humble Plants Are Shown By Negro Scientist

Tuskegee, Ala., June 14—With magic touch Dr. George W. Carver, negro scientist, who for the past 30 years has been a member of the faculty of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute here, has opened a treasure trove of nature, hidden for centuries.

Concealed under the guise of a sweet potato, a peanut and a pecan, nature had hidden a myriad of useful products and these have been disclosed by Dr. Carver, who was born in a slave home on a Missouri farm.

The record of this scientist today stands: More than 100 commercial products from the sweet potato, 200 from the peanut and more than 60 from the pecan.

Not stopping with that Dr. Carver has transformed a lump of southern clay into beautiful colors, one of which is the Egyptian blue, the secret of which was believed to have died and been lost to the world with the ancients of the Nile valley.

This worker with the soil also has been given a Fellowship in the Royal Society of Great Britain and in 1923 was awarded the Spingard medal, which each year is given to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement in any field of human endeavor.

JUN 15 1924

Negro Scientist of Alabama Wins Wide Recognition

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 14.—By the Associated Press.—With magic touch Dr. George W. Carver, negro scientist who for the past 30 years has been a member of the faculty of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute here, has opened a treasure trove of nature, hidden for centuries.

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Southerner Wins Highest Prize

Orangeburg, S. C., June 30—The above caption which appeared in The Springfield (Mass.) Daily Republican of June 10, describes the achievement of Frost Birnie Wilkinson, second son of President Wilkinson of State College, on completing his course of study at Wilbraham Academy recently. The article related that the final and most coveted honor of the senior class went to young Wilkinson whose name will be inscribed on the Cora Pease Chandler shield which hangs in Rich Hall. The names engraved on this shield are those of the seniors each year who in the eyes of the faculty have best represented the school during the year in spirit, courtesy, carefulness in little things, manliness, scholarship and athletics. Wilkinson was a gritty center half back on the soccer team. He won his letter in basketball as a guard. On the baseball nine he starred time and again as catcher. He was beloved by every student and master.

It is also significant that his brother, Robert Shaw, who preceded him at Wilbraham won the same honor in 1920, later earning the Phi Beta Kappa key this year at Dartmouth previous to his graduation. Both of these young men attended and completed courses at State College before going off for advanced training.

THELMA E. BERLACK WINS HIGH HONORS AT ROOSEVELT HIGH

Scholastic Average For 4 Years of 90.2 — Awarded Bossom Medal For Having Done Most During Year.

Of the twenty-six boys and girls who received diplomas from the Roosevelt High School on Thursday night, June 26, Miss Thelma E. Berlack of 202 West 143rd street received the highest honors. Her scholastic average for the four years was 90.2. She was awarded a gold pin for the highest scholarship, a gold service pin for meritorious service as secretary for three of the teachers during her senior year, and the Alfred C. Bossom medal, awarded to the student having accomplished the most for the school during the year.

Miss Berlock was one of the senior speakers, the subject of her address being "A Word on Peace."

During the past year Miss Berlack distinguished herself by winning a weekly essay prize awarded by the New York *World* to the student writing the best essay on current events. She also won the monthly bonus, awarded in this contest, and represented her high school in the inter-high school public speaking contest.

Although only seventeen, Miss Barlack is planning to enter New York University in the fall where she expects to take a course in journalism. During the summer she will be associated with the Pittsburgh *Courier*, and will be a stenographer in the office of the N. A. A. C. P.

Negro to Study in Paris and Oxford

Willis N. Huggins a former well-knowm teacher and newspaper man of Chicago and now a teacher of economics and European history in the Bushwick High School, goes to Europe this Summer to broaden his grasp upon his subject by study in two of the historic universities in England and France.

In July he will take courses in history and literature of France at the University of Paris and in August he will take courses in the mediaeval and modern history of England and western Europe at Oxford University, England.

After five years of excellent service in the Chicago public schools Mr. Huggins voluntarily resigned in October 1922, and returned to the New York school system, with the highest recommendations from the Chicago school authorities.

During the year and a half that he has been back in New York he has served with distinction as teacher of mentally defective children in the day elementary schools and as 8-B teacher in the evening elementary schools among the foreign-born.

He is the seventh colored teacher to be honored by New York City with a high-school appointment He is a graduate of Columbia University, New York City, with the bachelor of science and the master of arts degrees.

He sails July 2 on the ss. Paris of the French Line and will return September 4 on the ss. Deutschland of the Hamburg-American Line.

Willis Huggins Will Teach In N. Y. School

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 3—Among the 250 receiving appointments to teach in New York High schools at the beginning of the next scholastic year, was one race man, Willis N. Huggins. His appointment makes the sixth member of his race to teach in the local high schools. He will instruct in European history.

N Y C WORLD
JUNE 29, 1924

NEGRO APPOINTED TO TEACH IN ONE OF CITY HIGH SCHOOLS

Willis N. Huggins, Named to Place, Is Sixth of His Race to Be Thus Honored.

SAILS TO PARIS WEDNESDAY FOR UNIVERSITY COURSE

Will Also Attend Oxford in August for Study of Modern English History.

By LESTER A. WALTON

Among the 250 receiving appointments to teach in New York high schools at the beginning of the next scholastic year was one Negro, Willis N. Huggins. His appointment makes the sixth member of his race to teach in the local high schools. He will instruct in European history.

Mr. Huggins is a native of Selma, Ala. After supplementing his normal training at Selma University with two years' special training in technical subjects at Armstrong Technical School, Washington, he came to New York in 1911, entering Teachers College, Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education. The following year he received the Master of Arts degree. For five years he was a teacher in the public schools of Chicago, coming to New York in 1922. He has been teaching defective children in the day elementary schools and in the evening elementary schools among the foreign born.

The new appointee will sail for Europe, July 2, on the Paris to take work in French history and literature during July at the University of Paris and to take a vacation course in mediaeval and modern history of England and Western Europe in August at Oxford University, England.

TO TEACH HERE



WILLIS N. HUGGINS

Graduated, Tho Half Class Stayed Home



Hilda Bolden

Darby, Pa., June 26—Half the class of the Darby High School, numbering all told sixty pupils, as a protest against the action of the School Board in awarding the first honor and the valedictory address to pretty sixteen year old Hilda Bolden, daughter of Edward Bolden, owner and manager of the Philadelphia Eastern League baseball club

Willis N. Huggins, To Teach in N. Y.

By Lester A. Walton
(In the New York Wolrd.)

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Education.—1924.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

NEGROES IN WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

The 1924-25 edition of Who's Who in America" is out. There are 25,350 biographies of which number 44 are Negroes. It is interesting to note that the number of Negroes in this book is increasing. Because no statement as to color or race is made, some names may have been missed. However, among those deemed worthy to be listed in this "biographical dictionary of notable living men and women of the United States" whom we have been able to check up are the following distinguished men of color: C. E. Bentley (dentist), Dr. J. W. E. Bowen (theologian), W. S. Braithwaite (poet), B. G. Brawley (author), John E. Bruce (educator), Bishop J. S. Caldwell (A. M. E. Zion), C. S. Chestnutt (writer), W. H. Crogman (educator), R. N. Dett (composer), W. E. B. Du Bois (editor and author), H. W. Furniss (diplomat), W. H. Goler (educator), A. H. Grimke (writer), F. J. Grimke (theologian), W. H. H. Hart (advocate and defender), Solomon Porter Hood (A. M. E. minister and Minister to Liberia), John Hope (educator), John Hurst (Bishop A. M. E. Church), Henry Lincoln Johnson (lawyer and politician), Jas. W. Johnson (editor and author), J. Rosemond Johnson (musician and composer), J. H. Jones (Bishop A. M. E. Church), B. F. Lee (Bishop A. M. E. Church) Kelly Miller (educator and author) [illegible] B. Moore (educator), R. R. Moton (educator), I. Garland Penn (educator) C. H. Phillips (Bishop C. M. E. Church), W. S. Scarborough (A. M. E. Church educator and author), Emmet J. Scott (author), H. O. Tanner (artist), Marcus Wheatland (physician), Geo. F. Woodson (A. M. E. minister), M. N. Work (author and sociologist), R. R. Wright, Sr. (educator and banker), R. R. Wright, Jr., (minister and editor, A. M. E. Church), J. A. Gregg (Bishop A. M. E. Church), Wm. Pickens (author and lecturer), Wm. D. Chappelle (Bishop A. M. E. Church), Wm. A. Fountain (Bishop A. M. E. Church), Geo. C. Clement (Bishop A. M. E. Z. Church), Wm. L. Lee (Bishop A. M. E. Z. Church), Geo. L. Blackwell (Bishop A. M. E. Z. Church).

One of the unique features of "Who's Who in America" is that there are three persons in the same family who are listed, Major R. R. Wright, Sr., president of the Citizens' and Southern Bank of Philadelphia, his son, Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., editor of the Christian Recorder, and Dr. W. H. Crogman, former president of Clark University, who is the father-in-law of Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., and was a class mate of Major Wright, Sr., in the class of 1876 from Atlanta University. All three live in Philadelphia.

Another is of two brothers, James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and his brother J. Rosemond Johnson one of the leading American musician and composers.

BLACK MAN SAVED STEEL COMPANY'S LARGE PAYROLL

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill.—In a recent article concerning the worker's partnership and responsibility in industry, published in the World's Work, Judge Elbert Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, pays tribute to the colored escort of the company cashier who, after the cashier had been shot and killed by one of three robbers, drew his pistol, killing one of the highwaymen, incapacitated the others and saved the corporation's payroll.

Mr. Gary writes: "That colored man had more than saved the company's money. He had staked his life. Nobody could have blamed him for running. But he didn't. Today he carries an engraved gold watch of which he is prouder than of his birthright. He carries other things besides. He knows that he will never want for anything."

Mrs. Spingarn Offers $300 Prizes for Art and Literature

Mrs. J. E. Spingarn (Amy Spingarn), wife of the treasurer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has offered prizes of $300, according to announcement made in the September Crisis, to be awarded through The Crisis for literary and artistic achievements of colored people.

The terms and conditions of the awards are left by Mrs. Spingarn to the decision of the board of directors of the N. A. A. C. P. in consultation with the editor of The Crisis.

COLORED MAN A R. R. TELEGRAPHER NEARLY 50 YEARS

J. H. Kelly Handles Thirty One Trains Daily On Illinois Central At Carbondale

By The Cameraman For The Preston News Service

Out in Carbondale, Illinois, on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, at a telegraph booth, there sits a veteran telegraph operator, who has been tapping out the Morse alphabet for nearly fifty years. To be more accurate, on December 24, 1874, J. H. Kelley was given his chance to master the mysteries of the Morse code and the telegraph key. Since that time he has been a telegrapher for the Illinois Central. We met him last week. He was taking his first vacation. Hale and hearty, with every white glistening tooth that God had given him, and with an everlasting smile. Kelley, who is 73 years of age—and he looked like 37 instead of 73—grasped our hands in a grip that was without a tremble, and said "Howdy" in true Illinois style.

On the Illinois Central Kelley handles about 31 trains a day which he has dispatched through his block for years and years without a single mishap. Little do travelers know, as they journey this route from the heart of the Mississippi Valley to Chicago, when the semaphores swing up and down and the red signals change to green and yellow, that a colored telegrapher has given their train the O. K. on its thundering way.

They ride in ignorance at what they would consider an impossibility if they knew ;and the Illinois Central officials, who have been wise to the situation for the full fifty years of Kelley's existence, know that Kelley is merely an efficient, tried and true telegrapher. They've forgotten that he is a Negro.

Kelley has economic brains as well as telegraphic speed and ability, and out of his $200 per month salary, he's managed to become the owner of a $22,000 home at 546 East 46th St., Chicago, where you can find him yourself on rest days, if you want to verify what we've just told you about him Here's truly an example in ability thrift and persistent effort. May Kelley live long and prosper.

DR. DICKERSON ON RUSH MEDICAL FACULTY

Chicago, Ill., (Special to The Nashville Globe.) More honor has just come to Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson of this city. He has been requested by the faculty of Rush Medical College of this city to accept work as one of the instructors on the faculty. The Rush Medical College is a part of Chicago University, and is one of the biggest medical schools in the United States. Dr. Dickerson was a member of the faculty for a number of years but, when he went overseas with the Eighth Illinois Regiment, he resigned and since his return he has been entirely taken up with a very heavy practice, and with his work as Scho[illegible] Physician and Specialist. He stated this week that in all probability he would accept the appointment on the faculty of Rush, but would not take up his duty until the latter part of September or the middle of October, as he must go to the training camp of Rockford, Ill., with the old Eighth Regiment, and from there to the Medical Association which is to be held at Hampton Virginia. At present he is one of the Eye, Ears and Throat Specialist of this city, where he has lived for the past fourteen years, having his offices at 3601 State St. He is well known in religious and social circles of this city, being a member of the Appomatox Club, the Grace Presbyterian Church and other organizations.

Colored Girl To Be Valedictorian

(*Kelley News Service*)

New York, Jan.—Miss Alberta Gaines a young colored girl will be the valedictorian of the graduating class of January, 1924, at the Flushing High School leading the class of more than one hundred in scholarship record, for the entire four year course, with an average grade of 88.93 per cent.

According to Warren Read, head of the English Department and faculty advisor, Miss Gertrude Manders will be salutatorian, receiving second honor with an average grade of 85.79 per cent.

Fisk Univ. Instructor Wins Prize

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 4.—Prof. Ambrose Caliver of Fisk university has received the information from the American Woodworking company of Rochester, N. Y., that the essay which he entered in their educational contest last September has been awarded the first cash prize of $500 by the jury of awards. The contest was entered into by teachers, supervisors and directors of vocational education and manual arts from all over the country. The subject of the essay, which was "What I Am Doing or Propose to Do to Make the Woodworking or Cabinet-making Department of Higher Educational Value to My Pupils." The essays were judged first as to their literary style, 20 as to clearness, force and elegance of expression, 20 points; second as to thought content or the contestant's grasp of the subject, 30 points; third as to practical application of the ideas presented, 50 points.

Prof. Caliver's essay was based entirely on the work he is doing at Fisk, where he has charge of the manual arts department, and consisted in an analysis of the educational theories on which he bases his work and a description of his methods of teaching and their practical application.

The jury of awards consisted of Dr. Arthur Dean of Columbia university; F. O. E. Raab, principal of Boys' Pre-Vocational school, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. C. W. Briles, state director of vocational education of Oklahoma, and Ben Johnson, state director of vocational education of California.

Prof. Caliver took his A. B. degree at Knoxville college in 1915. Three years ago he went to the University of Wisconsin, where he took the degree of master of arts in education and industrial arts. He also holds a diploma in employment management and personnel direction from Harvard.

Heroism Color-Blind

Eddie Jones and Willie Drake, two negro youths, walked along a road by the side of a steep-banked and frozen canal near Aberdeen, Miss., the other night. Houston Webb, his wife and ten-months-old baby came by in a Ford truck. The car skidded, smashed through the ice and into the deep canal.

The two negro boys plunged in, risked their lives, saved the three white persons from drowning.

We are glad to give this extra notice to a fine deed. Heroism, as has ofttimes been proved, is color-blind.

DR. E. C. BEASLEY, COUNTY INTERNE, OPENS OFFICES

After winning the coveted honor of appointment to an interneship in the Cook County hospital, Dr. Edward C. Beasley announces the opening of offices at 3801 S. State street. Dr. Beasley's office is furnished with the most modern equipment.



Dr. Beasley

In his fight for appointment to the county hospital and his subsequent interneship there, Dr. Beasley was compelled to cope with racial prejudice on every side, but his training while there will easily place him in the front rank of Chicago physicians.

He was graduated from Fisk University with the degree of bachelor of arts, and received his medical degree at Northwestern University's medical school. Dr. Beasley announces that he will specialize in gynecology and obstetrics.

NEGROES SAVE LIVES OF THREE WHITE PERSONS

Dive into Freezing Water to Rescue Drowning

ABERDEEN, MISS., Jan. 5.—Two negroes, Ed Jones and William Drake, saved the lives of three white persons late today, when an automobile truck in which the latter were riding plunged into icy waters of the James Creek canal near here. Houston Webb, with his wife and their ten months' old baby were moving, using the truck to transport their belongings to their new home. As they reached the canal Webb lost control of the machine through a defect in the steering gear and the truck plunged into the canal.

Jones and Drake were walking along the road and witnessed the accident. Despite the temperature of seventeen degrees, the negroes plunged into the canal and rescued the trio who later were brought to this city.

Three $100 Donations Given to Negro School

Three $100 donations to the Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute for negroes, from John A. Manget, C. N. Daniels and an anonymous donor, leaves a deficit of only $221.40 on a note owed by the school, due January 16.

Dr. Richard D. Stinson, principal of the school, has expressed the belief that the note will be met in a short time.

Mr. Manget, in his letter to the principal, said: "I want you and men like you of your race to know that you still have thousands of good friends and well-wishers among the white men of the south. The training that you are giving the boys and girls under your care will be of inestimable value to the state."

SCHOOLGIRL IS VICTORIOUS IN ESSAY CONTEST

Has Won Two Prizes in Open Competition With All High School Students in City

Washington, Feb. 22.—Miss Dorothy Maude Houston, daughter of G. Davis Houston, 1758 T St. N. W., and a student in Dunbar High school, has been awarded third prize in a short story contest conducted by the Washington Star for school children on the stories appearing in that journal that appeals to them and why. Four prizes were given. Miss Houston, who is 15 years of age, was one of the few members of our Race to participate and the only one so far to win a prize.



Miss Houston

The youthful story writer, besides winning the Star prize, has already received one prize from the Star for the best essay submitted during an essay contest held recently. The story on which she based her essay was published on the day of the death of Lenin, the Russian Napoleon, whose great work bore down upon him until his body broke and he succumbed to paralysis on Jan. 22.

The essay written by Miss Houston follows:

Because I am interested in history, the article, "Nicolai Lenin Dies Following Stroke at Moscow Villa," in the first column on the first page of The Star for Tuesday, Jan. 22, appeals to me.

This article, heralding the abrupt ending of the career of one of the most unique characters the world has produced, attracts the attention because the subject of the sketch has been so prominently before the public for the past four years. As the originator of the bolshevik government, a government founded on socialism and communism, Lenin must go down in history as one of the outstanding characters of the twentieth century.

The article is well developed, and gives a great deal of information in a comparatively short space. Out of the simple fact that Lenin has died, the story develops to give a comprehensive insight into the man's life, character and activities. Even his personal appearance is definitely impressed upon you. You clearly see the studious boy, interested chiefly in the conditions of his fellow countrymen; then the man, still deeply interested in social conditions and political history; and finally the man following out his revolutionary and socialistic impulses and seizing the reins of government.

In summarizing, I will say I find this article appealing because it deals with an interesting character, is concise and clear, is well developed, touching as it does upon all phases of the subject's life and activities, and because the whole story is told in the briefest possible space.

Miss Houston's father, who is head of the department of business practice of Dunbar, has expressed satisfaction over the successes of his daughter, as well as other members of the faculty with whom she is a favorite.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
FEBRUARY 29, 1924

Gives 20 Scholarships To 1924 Graduates Here

Twenty scholarships for ten schools and colleges have been planned by Louis S. Stroock of 525 West End avenue as a move to assist ambitious students to receive higher education. The scholarships will be available to students graduating in the 1924 high and preparatory school courses and who wish to enter college next fall.

Mr. Stroock said yesterday the scholarship amounts can be applied either as tuition or for necessary expenses in support of the student. The scholarships are made available only for one year, since they are in the nature of an experiment with Mr. Stroock, but later he expects to make some of them permanent.

The motive that moves the donor is a sympathy for ambitious young men and women, he says, inspired by his own youthful inability to get the education he coveted. Mr. Stroock is president of S. Stroock & Co., Inc., with offices at 315 Fourth avenue, and felt, cloth and plush mills at Newburgh. He has been in the textile business since 1873.

A contributor to many philanthropic causes, Mr. Stroock shows the range of his newest philanthropy by his choice of schools. They are Philadelphia Textile School, 3; Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, 1; City College of New York, 2; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., 2; Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, 1; New York State Chamber of Commerce scholarship committee, 2; Newburgh Board of Education, 2; Jewish Institute of Religion, New York, 1; Textile High School, New York, 2; Brooklyn Board of Education, 4.

CLEVELAND PRESS
JANUARY 29, 1924



Try this on your piano.

Forest and Cooker Sims, Cleveland's colored musical prodigies.

Forest is 6 and has been playing the piano since he was 9 months old, Cooker, 2½, aspires fame along the vocal route.

Their next appearance before the public will be Monday evening at 7:30 p. m. at the Universalist church, Melbourne-rd and Superior-av. They live at 3330 Scovill-av.

"The Last Word"

YOUNG DOCTOR TO GET WAR MEDAL FROM FRENCH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Dr. Loretto De Creny, 133 West 129th street, has been selected with others who served on the U. S. Hospital Ship Comfort, to be decorated by the French Government. Dr. De Creny was one of the few petty officers of color in the U. S. N. during the late World war. He performed the difficult duties assigned to him well and was highly complimented by his superiors.

The Freeman 3-1-24

The Comfort, it will be recalled was one of the most important auxiliaries to the regular U. S. Navy, doing duty as a hospital ship, and not infrequently its personnel took care of foreign and allied disabled veterans, as well as Americans. Dr. De Creny, being conversant with the French language, was an important aide to the ship's medical men, whose constant care brought back to life many of those who were regarded as incurable. So valuable was this service in the estimation of the French, that soon after the war each member of the ship's crew received official decorations for meritorious service.

Education—1924
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

DR. LAWLESS BACK FROM STUDIES IN EUROPE

The return of Dr. Theodore K. Lawless from his four years of post graduate study in the best institutions in America and Europe, again focuses the attention of the people to the character and type of training that the younger men of the race are subjecting themselves to, before entering the chosen fields. Dr. Lawless was born in Thibbodeaux, La. He is the son of Alfred Lawless, Jr. D. D., who is at present District Superintendent of the American Missionary Society of New York, and whose headquarters are in Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Lawless graduated from the high school of Straight University, New Orleans, La., in 1910, and took his college work at Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama, receiving degree of B. A. from tht Institution in 1914. For two years he was a student in the Medical and Post Graduate Schools of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, coming to Chicago to enter Northwestern Medical School in 1917.

Northwestern Graduate

He received his degree of M. D. from Northwestern Medical School in 1919 and because of the exceptional quality of his work in dermatology gynecology was put in charge of the clinical laboratories and made Assistant in the Department of Dermatology and Syphilology, continuing his studies in this field of medicine. He received the degree of Master of Science from Northwestern Medical College in 1920, doing meritorious research work in skin diseases and pathology.

His record as a student made him one of the selections for the Rosenwald Scholarship, which provided a fellowship of $1,200 for students whose records indicated that they were fitted for specialized study. Wtih the aid of this scholarship, Dr. Lawless studied at the Vanderbilt Clinic, Columbia University, New York City, and the Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard University, Boston, Mass.

European Study

Not content with the advantage that his post graduate work afforded, through his own initiative, he went to Europe. He spent a year at L'Hospital Saint Louis, Paris, France, working under Sabourand, Brocq and Darier, eminent specialists in dermatology and syphilology. His further studies took him to the University of Freiburg, Germany, where he studied in the Pathological Institute of that well known center of advanced medical research. The results of his research work at this world-wide recognized institution will soon appear in the Medical Journal, known as "Die Dermatologiches Zeitschuft," along with other contributions of men who have contributed something new in the advanced scientific study of human diseases.

Following his work in Germany, he went to Vienna, Austria, working under the masters of medicine in the principal hospitals of this continental capital. There he did special work in radium cancer, getting the latest methods in its treatment and the use of radium. Dr. Lawless is one of the few men in the country who possesses some of this valuable substance used in the treatment of malignant skin eruptions. He spent time in working in the clinics of Switzerland and many cities of France, observing methods and getting technique. His studies in skin diseases, blood and social diseases have been as thorough as perhaps any specialist in the country, regardless of color. Dr. Lawless will begin practice in Chicago and hopes to open a clinic where he will have full opportunity to give to the world the results of his studies. Chicago welcomes this man who has taken the time and money to give himself the best available preparation offered to his profession.

TWO NEGRO HEROES RESCUE THREE WHITES

Former Governor Patterson Praises Their Act as Being Fine as Any in Any Tale of Fiction

EX.-GOV. M. R. PATTERSON

In Memphis Commercial Appeal

You can never tell who the heroes in this life may be. They are discovered as occasions arise. Woodfin of Kentucky and York of Tennessee were all unknown to fame until circumstances gave them the chance to show in what heroic molds they were cast.

Woodfin and York are white, but a dispatch from Aberdeen, Miss. tells of another story of heroism, of grave and unselfish service wrapped up in two black skins. The story goes that a man, his wife and 10-months old baby were in an automobile truck packed with their belongings, which they were moving to a new home, and when they reached the James Creek Canal the driver lost control of the car and it plunged into the icy waters with all on board.

The day, it is said, was bitterly cold, with the temperature far below the freezing point, and it seemed that the father, mother and child would all drown and the waters close over them. Without help there was no chance to survive. Two Negroes—Ed Jones and William Drake—happened to be walking down the road and witnessed the accident. Without a moment's hesitation these men plunged into the stream and effected the rescue of the three struggling forms in the water, who were then brought to Aberdeen and given attention. This is all. The account ended here. I don't know what, if anything, was done for the Negroes, or if anybody praised them.

I am sure they have not been decorated for bravery and were not met with brass bands and offers of entertainment. The names of these Negroes will probably never again be in the papers. They did not kill anybody—they saved somebody. No commander ordered them to do what they did, and nobody was there to look on except the helpless trio in the swirling waters. But God looked down upon what these obscure Negroes did and Christ was near them when they risked their own lives to save the lives of others. It won't do, my friend for us to hate or wrong a race that can furnish heroes like this. It won't do not to give it a chance—not to help and encourage it. Ed Jones and William Drake are black only outside—they are all white within. Their act was as fine as any that may be found in any tale which has been told of heroic service. Ed Jones and William Drake have hearts of gold. They are gentlemen by right of what they did. Their titles are clear to respect and honor.

Girl Makes High Rating in College of Pharmacy, Phila.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Miss Effie A. Nevers, formerly of the Panama Canal Zone, a graduate from the academic department of St. Augustine School, Raleigh, N. C., was the first colored girl to graduate from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

There were twenty-one students in her class and she attained a high rating, being exempt from a number of examinations because of her standing. At the banquet tendered graduates by the faculty, she was one of the speakers.

Miss Nevers took the State examination the day after graduation, passing with a high average, and is at present employed as a chemist here. She plans, however, to practice in Baltimore. She is a member of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

YOUNG BROWN WINS HONORS IN ENGLISH AT STUYVESANT HIGH

Stanley Brown, a graduate of P. S. 89, has won the highest honors in English at Stuyvesant High School, which he is now a student. During the term just closed he ranked all his classmates in this subject and was recently elected a member of the editorial staff of the student publication of that school.

Young Brown is the son of the Rev. W. W. Brown, pastor of Metropolitan Baptist Church, and received his elementary training in English at P. S. 89 under Howard Day, who is now head of the English department of that school.

Colored girls of the New York high schools sure are making a "rep" for themselves. Miss Alberta Gaines becomes valedictorian of the mid-winter class at Flushing High School, and Miss Evelyn Mahood takes third honor in the same class. We guess that if there had been another colored girl in this class it would have been "Three of a Kind."

MRS. L. JOHNSON IS PRIZE WINNER

Woman Takes First Honors In Baltimore Safety Council's Prize Essay Contest.

OTHER WOMEN WIN

Miss Sarah Hawkins and Miss Florence Winters Carry Off Other Honors.



Miss Johnson

The Baltimore Safety Council committee which conducted the Safe Drivers School during the fall and early winter at School 112, Laurens and Calhoun streets, has just announced, through W. W. Cloud, chairman, the winners in the prize essay contest conducted by the committee.

They are: First prize, $10—Mrs. Louise Johnson, 828 Harlem avenue. Second, $5—Miss Sarah Hawkins, 1208 Harlem avenue. Third, $2.50—Miss Florence Winters, 158 N. Carey street.

The winning essay by Mrs. Johnson follows:

"A safe and competent driver is one who complies with the law in every respect. He should be physically and mentally qualified, having perfect use of all four limbs, good eye sight, and hearing, and have sufficient strength to drive a car. He should be quick to think and know the traffic laws, and should never drive while under the influence of liquor.

"A safe driver should not be subject to fainting spells, fits, or nervous spells. He should never figure too much on the right of way. He shoud see that safety prevails first. He should never speed or drive zig-zag on the street, never carry on a conversation while driving a car, and should pay special attention to children on the street. He should have his car under control at all street crossings; blow the horn, and never pass

another car at the intersection of streets, at the top of a hill, or rounding a curve.

"A safe driver should always see that the car is in perfect mechanical condition before leaving the garage. He should keep both hands on the wheel while driving and should take extra precautions at railroad crossings."

Winning essay by Mrs. Louise ohnson, 828 Harlem avenue, Baltimore, Md.

FORMER HOWARD TEACHER IS HONORED AT MEDICAL SCHOOL

Among those initiated into the Rush chapter of the Alpha Omega Alpha fraternity on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, was Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, who completed the four year course of Rush Medical college on Dec. 21. The Alpha Omega Alpha is a honorary fraternity, the membership of which is determined on the basis of scholarship. Dr. Adams has the distinction of ranking second highest among the group of students recently elected to the Rush chapter of Alpha Omega Alpha and is the second member of our Race to be honored by that school with membership in the honorary fraternity.



Dr. Adams

Prior to entering Rush Medical college Dr. Adams was associate professor of chemistry at Howard university, which position he held successfully for seven years. He is a graduate of the college of arts and sciences of Howard university and also holds the degree of master of arts from Columbia university. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, having held the positions of general treasurer and general secretary of that organization.

Dr. Adams is now serving an interneship in the St. Louis City hospital.

COLORED MAN HEADS PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT LIGGETT DRUG COMPANY

New York, Jan. 7.—Dr. George F. Clayton of 1787 Van Bureu street, Bronx, N. Y., is rendering valuable service as a manager of the prescription department of the Louis K Liggett company, which operates a chain of drug stores throughout the city.

In a recent issue of Liggett Leader, the monthly magazine of the Liggett Drug Stores, he was given high praise for having "been very successful in doubling quantities on old prescriptions," and for having made additional sales in other departments through constant intelligent suggestions.

YOUNG DOCTOR TO GET WAR MEDAL FROM THE FRENCH

Former U. S. Navy Petty Officer Is Given Farewell Reception Prior to Sailing for Paris

Dr. Loretto De Creny, 133 West 129th street, has been selected with others who served on the U. S. Hospital Ship Comfort, to be decorated by the French Government. Dr. De Creny was one of the few petty officers of color in the U. S. N. during the late World War. He performed the difficult duties assigned to him well and was highly complimented by his superiors.

The Comfort, it will be recalled was one of the most important auxiliaries to the regular U. S. Navy, doing duty as a hospital ship and not infrequently its personnel took care of foreign and allied disabled veterans as well as Americans. Dr. De Creny, being conversant with the French alanguage, was an important aide to the ship's medical men, whose constant care brought back to life many of those who were regarded as incurable. So valuable was this service in the estimation of the French, that soon after the war each member of the ship's crew received official decorations for meritorious service.

As a prelude to his departure, Saturday afternoon, close friends of the sailor-doctor tendered him a farewell reception Saturday evening in the spacious home of Mrs. G. A. Paterson, 2049 Fifth avenue, who with her daughter, Miss Dorothy Paterson, were charming hostesses. Wilfred R. Bain, business manager of the New York News was master of ceremonies.

Participants included well known members of New York's younger professional element, among them being Miss Edna Morton, Alberta Pryme, Bessie M. Douglas, both of Philadelphia; Miss Mary Miller, Miss Gene Kane, Ann Jones, Mae Moss, Hazel Jackson, Anna King and Bessie Williams. Messrs. John O'Reilly, Joseph Sizzard, Lawrence Wilson (The Tattler), R. Clarke, Arthur Paterson, and several others. Short addresses were made by those called upon. Dr. De Creny also holds one of the Carnegie medals for saving the life of a little baby, which was presented to him in 1916, during the occasion of the Shriners excursion at Bear Mountain His friends were unanimous in wishing him a pleasant, safe and successful journey.

Better Foreign Impression of Race is Sought Through International Scholarships

St. Louis, Missouri—The 12th Annual Grand Conclave of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity was held in St Louis, Mo., from December 26th to 30th. Delegates were in attendance from chapters of the fraternity in all sections of the country. The business sessions of the convention were held December 26, 27, 28 and 29 at the Pine Street Department of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Louis. The public session was held Sunday afternoon, December 30, at the Union Memorial M. E. Church.

The Omega Psi Phi Fraternity will meet in its next annual convention (1924) at the seat of the Alpha and Alpha Omega chapters at Washington, D.C.

Because of the desire of the citizens of St. Louis to show their hospitality to the delegates and visiting members of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity through various social functions in their honor, all business was transacted in day sessions. On the evening of the 26th, Capt. John H. Purnell of the faculty of Sumner Teachers' College and Basileus of the Upsilon Omega Chapter of the fraternity at St. Louis, entertained the national officers of the fraternity at dinner at his home. Later the same evening a smoker was given to the visiting delegates by the local chapter at the Grand Central Hotel.

Formal Reception Held

On the evening of the 27th a formal reception to the citizens of St. Louis was held in the beautiful and spacious auditorium at Poro College. Here the visiting fraternity men were given an opportunity to meet the citizens of St. Louis. The annual dance of the fraternity was held on the evening of the 28th at Paradise Hall. This function will long remain fresh in the memory of St. Louis for its beauty and brilliance. The attendance on this evening was restricted to members of the fraternity and their company. In appreciation of the hospitality of St. Louis, the fraternity tendered a formal dance to the city at Douglass Hall on the 29th, and were on the same evening the guests of a group of teachers at another brilliant social affair.

In spite of this very full social program, the convention stood out as probably the most successful in the history of the fraternity for the amount of constructive work accomplished. The plans for a business reorganization of the fraternity which were adopted at Philadelphia last year came up for review and a number of readjustments were made in the light of the experience gained in the operation of the plans during the past year.

Forty-seven Chapters in Membership

Vice-Grand Basileus John W. Love, attorney-at-law of Washington, D.C., who has had charge of fraternity expansion during the past year, reported to the convention that the fraternity now consists of 47 active chapters as against 28 at the time of the last convention. This increase of 19 chapters during the year, he stated, was caused by the greatly increased influence of the fraternity and the demand being made for chapters in the various schools and cities of the country. In addition to the 47 existing chapters, five others have been authorized and will be established early in the year. Several applications for charters were disapproved.

Serious attention was given by the convention to the rising tide of international thought and the necessity for the colored race in America to take steps to project itself into this thought in order that it may receive a fair hearing before the bar of world opinion.

Foreign Scholarship Fund Created

It was decided that one way in which this could be done was to increase the number of colored students who are travelling and studying in the various educational centers of the world. To aid in bringing this about the convention established a foreign scholarship fund from which to award annually scholarships to students for the purpose of enabling them to pursue graduate study in foreign countries. The first foreign scholarship will be awarded this year. The conditions under which the award will be made are to be announced later from the administrative offices of the fraternity at Washington, D. C. It is hoped that this precedent will be adopted and followed by other fraternities and sororities in order that a steady stream of students may be kept flowing to other countries, where they shall not only be masters in various fields of education and science but where they may, through contact, place the colored race in America in the proper light before the world.

William Stuart Nelson, former national officer of the fraternity and author of the "Le Race Noir dans Democratic Amerique," and various magazine articles having for its purpose the correction of false though on the American colo

Ask Recommendations for Spingarn Medal Award

Names of candidates for the 1923 Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a person of American citizenship and African descent, who has distinguished himself in the preceding year, are to be sent to Walter F. White, secretary of the award committee, at 69 Fifth avenue, New York City, it was announced last week.

The medal will be presented at the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to be held the end of June in Philadelphia. All recommendations must state in detail the achievement for which the medal is to be awarded, and give as full a biographical account as possible of the nominee. The members of the Spingarn Medal Award Committee, whose decision is final, are: Bishop John Hurst, chairman; Mr. John Hope, Dr. James H. Dillard, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

Education—1924.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

WORLD
JUNE 6, 1924

MAYOR TO PIN MEDALS ON WHITE WING HEROES

Four City Employees in Street Cleaning Department Will Be Cited.

For the first time members of the Street Cleaning Department force will be honored at the annual parade of municipl employees on June 23, when Mayor Hylan will pin medals on those who have displayed heroism in discharge of their duties. The winners of the medals are:

William F. Dunnigan, No. 102 Charlton Street, a driver, who saved three children from a fire at No. 813 Washington Street.

Edward Kennedy jr., assistant dump inspector, No. 469 44th Street, Brooklyn, who saved a man and his wife and two children from a fire at No. 457 14th Street, Brooklyn, in April, 1923.

Joseph Stone, a street sweeper, of No. 2402 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn, who stopped a runaway horse which was swooping down on a group of children leaving a public school.

Howard Burgundy, Negro driver, of No. 1774 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, who left his post of duty and fought a fire in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, after sending in an alarm. He aided the sisters and nurses in carrying out helpless patients.

INSCRIBED IN GOLD IN COLLEGE CORRIDOR

HIGHEST SCHOLASTIC HONORS UNIVERSITY — THIS COMPETITION AND SUCCESS ONLY POSTION AN DSUCCESS ONY POSSIBLE BY KEEPING SEGREGATION OUT OF BOSTON SCHOOL SYSTEMS AND NO CENTERS OF OUR OWN"

An academic processional and the inscription ceremony in the college corridor were impressive features of the annual graduation exercises of the certificate students of the Boston University College of Practical Arts and letters held in the college assembly hall.

The ceremonial consisted of an announcement of the two sudents maintaining the highest scholastic standing for the current school year whose names are inscribed on the marble honor slab in the college corridor. It bears the names of the president of the university the dean of the college and now has 10 student names under the honor list.

Miss Constance Temple Crocker of Boston received the highest scholastic rating and Miss Dorothy Louise Peckham of Newport, R. I. was second.



MISS CONSTANCE CROCKER
of Boston University, Who Won Highest Honors Among White Classmates

Her Educational Career

Constance T. Crocker has just completed her junior year at the College of Practical Arts and Letters (formerly College of Secretarial Science) of Boston University, with one of the highest averages made.

At a special meeting of the entire college the Dean commended Miss Crocker, while the engravers inscribed her name in gold letters on the permanent honor roll in the college corridor. This is the highest and most coveted honor that the college awards.

Miss Crocker graduated from P. S. 119 in New York and from Girls' High School in Boston, where she stood at the head of her class of 308. At graduation she was called to the platform and awarded the Kingston Scholarship for fine character and unusual ability, for she maintained ai average of A in every subject studied for four years.

The same high standard has been upheld in her three years of college. Miss Crocker carried a very heavy program, and in addition was editor-in-chief of the Spanish newspaper published by the students of that college. She has just been re-elected to taht office for her senior year and has been elected vice-president of the Spanish Club. Her cneif interest is Spanish, and she is considered one of the best, if not the best, students of that subject in the entire college.

Miss Crocker is one of our youngest seniors, and her splendid record should inspire other students to equal her high standard. She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority. Such signal honors and evidence of superi- school and other segrgatoi gets a hold. It exists here because the older ority by our race cannot occur where any institutional separate work. If a school center "of our own" had been successful through the Urban League, exclusive from the profeessional schools would eventually follow. Uphold Boston principles for equal facciliities.

GREEN GETS GOLD KEY

AT BOSTON UNIVERSIY LAW SCHOOL CLASS EXERCISES—CROSSON LEADS IN .GAMES—BANKS AT BANQUET—THIS IS DUE TO ANTI REGREGATION SUCH HONORS WILL CLSE BY COLORED SETTLEMENTS AND SCHMOOL CENTERS.

At the formal exercises Thursday morning held at Ford Hall, Robert Green, one of the undergnaduate editors of the Boston University Law Review was one of the graduates who was presented with a golden key by Dean Homer Alberts. This is the first year that the editors of the Review have received keys and the Dean said it was due to the unusually excellent issues that this year's staff had produced.

MUSICAL STUDENT WINS GOLD MEDAL IN CONTEST

Miss Mabel Sanford Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Mary Sanford, 3544 Rhodes Ave., was awarded the first prize, a gold medal, at the Chicago College of Music, Kimball hall, May 30, for the best rendition of the Saint-Saens concerto in D. minor. Twenty-three students took part in the contest and the decision was made by 11 judges. Her average was 99 per cent.



Miss Mabel Lewis

Miss Lewis is a pupil of Karl Rechezand holds two diplomas from the Chicago Musical college, where she won two scholarships offered by Felix Borowski. She has appeared on the program twice this season.

Commencement exercises will be held at the school Sunday, June 29. Miss Lewis is organist at Ebenezer Baptist church, 45th and Vincennes Ave.

WASHINGTON WOMAN WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Washington.—Miss Marie Jordan, 761 Girard St. N. W., for two years connected with the District public schools, won a $500 scholarship, the first prize in a nation-wide essay contest, held by the American Child Health association.



Miss Jordan

The contest was for the purpose of creating a new interest in the health of American children. More than 50 cities were represented. The program submitted affording the most efficient methods for keeping children healthy was successful in winning the prize.

Miss Turner, assistant director of physical training at Miner Normal, went with Miss Jordan, when the contest was first announced, to Miss Harrison (white) representing the Child Health association, requesting a second prize be offered in view of a Race contestant with a high average. This request was refused.

When the winner of the contest was announced, local papers announced simultaneously the award of a second prize to a Miss O'Brien (white), which makes apparent the attitude of the holders of the contest in making an additional offer in favor of a white contestant, runner-up in the contest.

Howard university recently conferred a degree on Miss Jordan, while she also has the distinction of making the highest average in an examination for physical training instructor at Miner Normal.

MISS GWENDOLYN JAMES IS A GRADUATE DENTIST

Miss Gwendolyn I. James, a native of Jamaica, British West Indies, and the only colored student of the class, was graduated from the Forsyth-Tuft's Training School for Dental Hygienists, May 29.

This brilliant student of our race was educafed at Wolmer's High School, Kingston, Jamaica, later taking the University of Cambridge examinations. She is the sister of Miss Lelia James, B. A., who won the Johnson Scholarship a few years ago, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bedford College, England.

On July 10, 1916, Miss Louise Ball founded a course in oral hygiene at Columbia University, New York City. In this connection a prize of $40 (gold) was offered for the best essay on "Preventive Dentistry," of about five thousand words, to be competed for by the annual class of graduating hygenists of all training schools, of which there are eleven.

This year the prize was won by a Miss Coxon, of the Forsyth and Tufts Training School, Boston, Mass., and Miss Gwendolyn James coming in a close second, received honorable mention.

Scholarship to Europe Given Bay State Girl

Boston, Mass., June 27.—Miss Lois M. Jones of Roxbury, who graduated recently from the Museum of Fine Arts school of this city, bears the distinction of being the first and only member of our Race to win a scholarship from this school. The coveted honor which she intends to accept entitles her to further study in Europe.

In addition to the scholarship she also wins the Nathaniel Thayer prize of $50 for draftsmanship and design.

Miss Jones received her elementary training in the vocational school of the museum and it was from there that she won her first honor in the nature of a scholarship to the higher course from which she recently graduated.

Dr. R. R. Moton Addresses Graduating Class, P. S. 119

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, was the principal speaker at the closing exercises of the James Russell Lowell School (P. S. 119) 133rd street and 8th avenue, New York, on Tuesday morning, June 24, at 10.30 o'clock, coming from Tuskegee especially for that purpose.

He gave to the children an intensely interesting and instructive talk on education and its value. He was introduced to the school, parents and friends present, by Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age, and chairman of the Parents' Association of P. S. 119.

Miss Isabel Lowden, director of the New York Music Week Association, Inc., also spoke, dwelling on music as a message of the soul. She refererd especially to the splendid record made during the recent Music Week contests by little Gertrude Martin, youthful violin-

ist, who won the bronze and silver medals and honorable mention in the gold medal contest, and predicted a great future for the talented young musician.

Dr. E. P. Roberts spoke on the work of Miss Tupper as principal of P. S. 119.

The exercises began with a processional march by the seniors and graduating class, followed by reading of the 150th Psalm and singing of "The Lord Is My Shepherd," setting by Koschat. Choruses by the children included "An open secret" (Woodman), "Springtide" (Becker), Barcarolle (Offenbach), "O sole mio" (di Capua), Largo from New World Symphony (Dvorak), and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Several graceful and attractive dances were executed. Children of 7B1—7B gave "Allegro"; and a group comprised of 8B1-8B2-8B3 children performed "Dance of the 'Belles'"; another group gave "Dance of the 'Graces'."

The music memory prize won by the team from P. S. 119 was presented, and recognition was shown the tercentenary of Nieu Amsterdam (New York) and Fort Orange (Albany).

The graduates receiving honorable mention were Vashti Paschal, Ethel Mullings, Viola Jacoby, Minnie Klein, Christine Mondo, Ethel Stokes, Margaret Nichols, Winifred Banfield, and Katherine Hardy.

Landon Smith Wins First Prize

Announcement was made at the Randall Junior High School today that Landon Smith, a student in the general science class of Miss Florence P. Letcher, has won first prize in the essay award offered by the American Chemical Society. The subject of his essay was, "The Relation of Chemistry to the Development of Industries and Resources of My City."

Last week word was received from New York that Smith was one of the prize winners. Subsequently, announcement was made by Mr. William Knowles Cooper, chairman of the local committee, indicating the rank obtained by the contestant. Smith has also received from New York a certificate signed by H. H. Howe, Charles H. Herty, Wilder D. Bancroft and Alexander Williams, Jr.

A special assembly will be held at the Randall Junior High School on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, when the prize award will be made. Mr. William Smith and Mrs. Lula Smith, parents of the winner, will be present. Prof. Nelson E. Weatherless, head of the department of science of local high schools, will preside.

Among others who are expected to participate in the exercise incident to the presentation are Dr. Langworthy of the department of agriculture, Dr. St. Elmo Brady of Howard University, Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, Mr. W. L. Houston and Mr. J. Hayden Johnson of the board of education, superintendent F. W. Ballou, assistant superintendent G. O. Wilkinson, and Dr. B. F. Hailstorks, president of the Parent-Teacher association.

COLORED GIRL WINS FIRST HONORS WHITES STIRRED

DISAPPOINTED STUDENTS STRIKE IN PROTEST OF NEGRO GIRL HAVING HONOR, BUT FACULTY MEMBERS HOLD TO THEIR DECISION.

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Darby, Pa., June 26.—The Darby School Board ordered that Hilda Bolden, daughter of Ed. Bolden, Manager of the famous Hilldale Ball Team, appointed as valedictorian, is the object of the threatened "strike" by more than half the members of the Darby High School graduating class.

Seniors admit that Hilda Bolden attained the highest scholastic standing but charged the board failed to take the students into their confidence in changing the standard on which appointment of a valedictorian is based. Heretofore, according to the insurgent group, the board took into consideration the activity of the eligible students along extra-curriculum lines, in addition to scholastic attainment.

Early during the school year now ending, it is said, the board voted to name as valedictorian of the class, the student who had attained the highest grades. This action was not made known to the students until a month ago, and was followed shortly by announcement that Hilda Bolden would be valedictorian of the class.

The dissatisfied element of the senior class and student body claims the honor should have gone to Mary Baccini, a white girl, who, in addition to earning high marks in her studies, was for three years a member, and this year captain of the hockey team, secretary of student government, secretary of the Athletic Association, editor of the White Bulletin, the student publication, and president of the Art Club.

Polly, who was named salutarian said today she herself expects to attend the commencement exercises, and claims the attitude of many of her supporters is indicative of "poor sportsmanship." "I do not," she says, "and am sure most of the others who are protesting do not, begrude Hilda Bolden honor, because her grades were really highest.

"This is a school which all races are free to attend and where they should receive equal treatment. To embarrass Hilda Bolden is poor sportsmanship."

Hilda doesn't blame Polly for the split in the ranks of the graduating class. "It is a most unfortunate occurrence," she said, "but I hope that by the time commencement is held the class will be reunited in spirit. The board found, after figuring it out, that I had the highest number of credits and received 'E's' all through the four years in all except three subjects. Eighty credits are needed for graduation, and I received 117."

Walter R. Douthett, superintendent of the Darby schools, said so far as he knows, the board will stand by its ruling and the matter is a "closed incident." "I announced the change in the board's rule for choice of a valedictorian," said Conrad T. Wadlio, principal of the high school, today, "and that rule apparently stands."

Willis N. Huggins Goes To Oxford and Paris To Study

Willis N. Huggins, teacher of economics and European history in Bushwick High School, New York City, the seventh Negro teacher to be given a high school assignment in the city schools, will spend July and August in France and England, studying at the University of Paris and at Oxford University. The courses he will take embrace history and literature of France and modern and mediavial history of England and western Europe.

Mr. Huggins taught for five years in Chicago schools, and in New York has taught mentally defective children in the day elementary schools and foreign-born in the evening schools. He is a graduate of Columbia University. He sails on July 2 on the SS. Paris, and will return September 4.

Along The Strand Of The Nation's Play Ground

By R. T. LOCKETT

17 Colored Graduates at A. C. High

Atlantic City, N. J.—Seventeen colored students, three boys and fourteen girls, received their diplomas in a class of 234 at the Atlantic City High School last Friday. The class was the biggest in the history of the institution and also the first to finish at the new million dollar high school.

Of the seventeen colored students three were honor students, Miss Gwendolyn Herbert and Miss Mary Sullivan, with two stars, and Miss Margaret Lee, with one star. Miss Herbert and Miss Lenore Cox were appointed to [illegible] the commencement day program from their departments. The graduates are Carrie Bailey, Vincent Brooks, Lenore Cox, Naomi Harrison, Kristine Hawkins, Gwendolyn Herbert, Edith Holland, Edna Johnson, Mary Pipes, Emily Smith, Mary Sullivan, Paul Tildon, Ada Wells, Margaret Williams, Pope [illegible] Watkins.

The diplomas were awarded by the Superintendent of Schools in the High School auditorium on Friday morning. On Friday evening the Negro Alumni Associates of the Atlanic City High School, an organization composed of the colored graduates in the main auditorium of the Indiana Avenue School. A very pleasing program was arranged by the officers and members of the association and a most enjoyable evening was passed by an exceptionally large crowd of locals and visitors. A feature of the social was the presence of a large number of young college boys who are visiting the shore for the summer.

Former Norfolk Girl IS Awarded Prize

Washington, D. C.—A former Norfolk girl, Miss Dorothy Douglass Ferebee, was presented with a gold medal and a check for fifteen dollars recently as winner of the First State Award in a recent National Safety Essay Contest.

The presentation to the brilliant scholar was made at the Slater-Langston School on June 13th. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of public schools, Mr. Bruce and Miss Shadd, supervisory principals, spoke in complimentary terms of Miss Ferebee and gave her much encouragement and advice for her future.

At the time the essays were written Miss Ferebee was a pupil of the 8 B Grade of the Slater-Langston School, from which she graduated in February as salutatorian of her class. At present she is a freshman at Dunbar High School. Local school officials and friends are delighted with the record she has made in that she represented the schools last year by winning Third State Award, a bronze medal and a check for $5.00.

The contest was held in the Autumn by the Highway Education Board, subject, "Highway Safety Habits I Should Learn." It was open to all pupils of the Eelementary Schools.

Miss Ferebee is the dauhter of Mr. and Mrs. David Ferebee of this city, and formerly of Norfolk, Va.

HIGHEST PRIZE WINNER

LEADS WILLIAMS AS HIGH HONOR STUDENT

(Special Dispatch to The Herald)

Williamstown, June 25.—Allison Davis of Washington, Colored, who the highest individual prize winner in the class of 1924 at Williams College, it was announced at commencement exercises. He was also valedictorian for his class, and it is believed that he was the first Negro to win such honors in a New England college.

Cambridge

Ethel A. Smith, daughter of Joseph B. Smith, graduated from the Webster Grammar School, Cambridge, Mass., with high honors.

Shaw University High School Student Wins Chemistry Essay Prize

Raleigh, N. C.—John E. Melton, of the High School Department of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., has recently been awarded a certificate of honorable mention for the American Chemical Society of New York for writing the second best essay which, by any high school student of North Carolina on the subject: "The Relation of Chemistry to National Defense."

Young Girl Finishes Law in Three Yrs

Boston, Mass., June 20.—Miss Alberta V. Roosa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roosa, of Cambridge, Mass., recently graduated from the Portia Law School of Boston with the distinction of having completed the four-year course in three years. This institution is the only one of its kind in the country attended exclusively by women.

Prior to studying law Miss Roosa attended and graduated from Somerville Latin school. She is a neice of the late Alberta V. Scott, who was the first graduate of our Race from Radcliffe college in 1898.

Education – 1924.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Wins Scholarship



MISS MARY E. WEST

Wellesley College Student Honored

Washington Girl Wins Phi Beta Kappa Scholarship — Has Remarkable Record

WASHINGTON, April 3—Miss Mary Elizabeth West, charming daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles I. West of 924 M Street, Northwest, won a Phi Betta Kappa scholarship at Wellesley College, Massachusetts, it was announced Monday. She is the only colored girl in the graduating class of '24.

Miss West's record in her classes has been remarkable, according to reports from her teachers. She took the highest honors in her freshman year, and also won the Furand scholarship, which is the highest scholarship Wellesley gives, in her junior year. There were 400 in her class.

Her twin sister, Charlotte, graduates in June from Brown University, and is one of the two women admitted to the seminary for distinguished work. She is majoring in American history.

'CONFUSION' AUTHOR IS BANQUETED

Horace Liveright, Publisher, Points Out Importance of Buying Books Written By Negro Authors.

Miss Jessie Fauset, 203 W. 122nd street, literary editor of the Crisis, was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Civic Club, 14 W. 12th street, in celebration of the appearance of her novel, "There Is Confusion."

Among the 150 or more present were many of the leading writers, educators, musicians, and publicists of both races.

Addresses were made by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, James Weldon Johnson, Dr. Carl Van Doren of the Century Magazine, Walter F. White, Prof. Gregory of Howard Univ., and Dr. Alain Leroy Locke, also of Howard.

In speaking of Miss Fauset's book, Horace Liveright of the firm of Boni & Liveright, publishers, said:

"There Is Confusion," is one of the best and most artistic productions his firm had ever published. Of a recent catalogue sent to England, he said, that Miss Fauset's book had received the largest number of orders, some of them coming from leading Englishmen, and women. He pointed out how necessary it was for Negroes to buy books by members of their race in order to give the publishers a greater incentive to handle those books. "There Is Confusion," is a love story, beautifully told, and deals with the struggles of an aspiring young Negro for recognition.

Miss Fanset was graduated from Cornell University where she received her A. B. Later she studied at the University of Pennsylvania, where she received her M. A. She went to France to pursue her studies, and on her return, became an instructor in French in the Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C. She is also a poetess of distinction.

Among others present were: Dr. George E. Haynes and Mrs. Haynes, J. A. Jackson, of the Billboard; Eric Walrond, Miss Ernestine Rose, Cleveland Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Boutte, Eugene Kinckle Jones and J. A. Rogers of The Amsterdam News.

Poems for the occasion were read by Countee P. Cullen and Miss Gwendolyn Bennett.

Among others present was Chas. S. Johnson, secretary of the Urban League and editor of Opportunity, who was the inspirer of the occasion.

N.Y. Amsterdam News 3-26-24

Gale Of Applause Greets Negro Girl

Mates Pay Hearty Tribute to High School Lass Who Won Double News Honors

NEW YORK, N. Y., Mar. 19.—Swaying under the wave of applause of her schoolmates, Thelma E. Berlack of No. 202 West 143rd Street, the young colored girl who won double honors in last week's "Biggest News of the Week" competition conducted by The World, walked up the aisle of the auditorium at Theodore Roosevelt High School yesterday to receive the monthly bonus prize of fifty dollars.

As the check was placed in Miss Berlack's hand the applause became a storm of sound that filled the room, testifying to her popuarity. She has been an honor student in her class three and a half years. The award, together with the weekly prize of $20, came as she was about to drop out of school on the eve of graduation because of lack of funds.

Miss Berlack's article was chosen from a field of more than 1,800 entries.

Coast Tennessee News 3-20-24

JOHN BAPTIST FORD, PULLMAN PORTER, IS GUEST AT DARTMOUTH

Lectures Before Economics Class at Invitation of Prof. Malcom Keir, Department Head.

Hanover, N. H., March 25.—John Baptist Ford, parlor car porter, preaching the gospel of service and kind words, took his place on the lecture platform of an economics course at Dartmouth College on March 25.

On that same platform railroad presidents, captains of industry, heads of big banks, have talked to the same classes. But no less authoritatively, no less effectively, no less modestly, did this unaffected colored man in the uniform of Pullman employe discuss on the requisites of his job and the place he held in the great railway machine which serves the nation.

And young men from all parts of the country, whom he addressed as future Presidents, future Governors, future doctors and lawyers and men of large affairs, listened attentively and with keenest appreciation.

Sensing the honor accorded him, to be invited to such a place, to talk to such an audience, Mr. Ford bent every energy to give the best that he had in explaining the training, life and responsibilities of the porter. His reserved manner and his scrupulous politeness bore testimony to recognition that he was under the shadow of old trees that had looked down upon great men—like Daniel Webster.

4-5-24

Heard by Three Classes.

Professor Malcom Keir of the department of economics of Dartmouth sponsored Ford's presence, and introduced him to three classes of students. Professor John M. Mecklin, whose history of the Ku Klux Klan has just been hailed as among the first authentic expositions of that organization, brought his class in sociology to hear him. Chaplain Janway come over from the chapel to listen.

At the noon recess, W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, who is addressing classes in banking this week, shook hands with Mr. Ford as a fellow lecturer, and both had a hearty laugh at the experience. Professor Keir was Mr. Ford's host the entire time he was here, and made him his luncheon guest at the college inn. He saw him off on the bus to the New York train at White River Junction at 2 o'clock.

Sitting at ease in a caned armchair on the lecture platform in Tuck Hall, in his blue uniform, Ford told of how his 10,000 Pullman fellow porters—and the 3,000 "extras" during the heavy travel months of the summer—are examined and trained before they begin their service. He told of how they lived on salary and tips, and he justified tipping as a proper reward for genuine service.

"A good porter, like a good President, must give the best that is in him for the service of the public," he said simply, raising his hand.

Practices What He Preaches.

"When I travel off-duty, going South or to New York or Chicago, I ride in Pullman cars, for if I believe in such service I should have it and pay for it myself. And I expect the same quality of service for myself that I am expected to give when I am working. I tip, too. Coming from New York to Springfield yesterday I tipped the porter in the car I rode in. I gave him a quarter. He was entitled to it.

"The traveling public never has given me any trouble. On trip after trip my bell has not rung. Men and women—there is no distinction; neither are any trouble to serve.

"Service and kind words, that is the thing I would speak of to you. Service and kind words live forever. They help the world ride easier and lessen the jolts and jars which make for delay and failure. And that leads me to voice what I believe is another truth. We do not need any more laws in this great country we live and travel in. There are enough laws. All we need to do now is to educate the people up to them.

Future of His Children.

"I am married. I have a wife and three children. I live in a clean flat in New York. The company expects us porters to live in clean places and have decent families. My oldest child, a girl 13 years old, is in Hunter College, beginning the high school courses. I intend to send her through. She wants to become a school teacher. My little boy, 4 years old, and the other, a baby, I am going to send as high as they will go—through college if they have the will to study that way.

"We serve the best people in the world on Pullman cars. When we wait upon you young men, we are waiting upon our future Presidents, our future governors, lawyers, doctors, statesmen and men of business. President Coolidge has travelled on my car. He was Vice President then. Mrs. Coolidge was with him.

"Yes; I have had Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the senior, and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and ex-Governor Whitman of New York, Mr. Vanderbilt. They are just like the other people we get. They never gave any trouble.

"If somebody hadn't told me that President Coolidge was aboard my car, I never would have known it. Mr. Rockefeller was just a nice old man. Mr. Morgan was just like anybody else. I gave them the best service I could.

A Porter's Responsibilty.

"The porter is responsible for everybody and everything in his car. He has to keep a check on the company's property, and do everything in his power to make his passengers comfortable. I have taken a baby's bottle forward to heat in my water pail. And I have to watch to see that the temperature of the car is right all the time. Anything the porter can do to serve, it is his duty to do. The President of the United States must do that, to be a good president.

"That brings another thought. If you are going to be President, be the best President you can be. Don't be President, or a doctor, or a lawyer, if you are not going to be the best you can. People have a right to the best you can give them. If you do not give them the best you are cheating them, and you will suffer in the end."

A student, taking advantage of a pause in Ford's discourse, asked:

"Is there any standard by which one can tell just how much to tip a porter?"

Ford smiled serenely. Then he chuckled good-humoredly.

"It's an old saying," he said, "but 'let your conscience be your guide'—and the sky the limit!"

The classroom reverberated with the laugh he brought.

ETHICANS WIN SCHOOL HONORS IN NEW YORK

New York—(K. N. F. Service).—Thelma E. Berlack, age 17, a student of the Theodore Roosevelt High school won the $20 weekly prize and the $50 monthly bonus prize in a news contest conducted by the New York World, last week. Miss Berlack wrote on child labor laws.

Young Negro High Schol Student Wins Honor Eve In Defeat in Debatin

Hackensack, N. J.—Frederic I Morrow, son of Rev. and Mrs. J. I Morrow, 232 Berry street, rose to th heigth of his young career as a mem ber of debating team of the Hack ensack High School in a debate h on Friday night, March 28.

Even in defeat he stood out bri liantly above the rest of the contes ants. His team was weakened by t sudden sickness of one of its mem bers, and depended entirely on youn Morrow to achieve victory, but th task was too great fro one man.

He received one of the greatest ova tions ever given a debator in th Hackensack High School auditoriu

DARTMOUTH STUDENTS HEAR PULLMAN PORTER ON "TRANSPORTATION"

Hanover, N. H., March 28.—More than 100 students of economics in Dartmouth college filed into the large Tuck hall lecture room Tuesday, March 25, to listen to one of the strangest lectures ever delivered before a student body. This was a talk on "Transportation" from the viewpoint of one who has been interested in the field for many years, J. B. Ford, a Pullman porter, in charge of the Winsted express, running between New York and Winsted, Conn.

The lecture was unusual from many angles: The subject itself as applying to passengers, the person who delivered the lecture and the manner in which the speaker came to be invited. Ford's invitation to address the Dartmouth class came as a complete surprise to himself in a letter from Prof. Malcolm Keir, whom Ford remembered merely as one of the many passengers who travel over his route, and one who seemed a little bit more inquisitive than the ordinary commuter.

Invited by Professor

Prof. Keir in answer to the inquiry as to how he happened to ask Ford to speak, said that he was struck by the dignified and intelligent answers he received to the questions he asked the porter, and felt that it would be helpful to the students as well as to our society to set such a precedent. Consequently he wrote Ford and the superintendent of his division, requesting that the arrangements be made. He also stated to Superintendent Cook that Ford would receive an honorarium for his time and that the guest quarters at the College inn would be reserved for him.

Mr. Ford's bearing on the platform was as calm and as dignified as if he were at his regular occupation. He appeared in the uniform of the Pullman porter and limited his talk to his particular scope of transportation. He commended the Pullman company for its tendency to give employment to students who are earning their education by summer work. He stated that the "service" is a stepping stone to all sorts of professions. He wound up by saying that he loves his work because he puts his heart and soul into it.

Students Ask Questions

"A man is happy when he is giving service to other people. He will enjoy life if he does what is expected of him and tries to be obliging."

At the termination of the lecture students. To a question of what he students. To a question of what he considered a fair tip the speaker answered: "Let your conscience be your guide." There was an easy humor displayed throughout and Ford quickly gained the sympathy of the audience.

Mr. Ford was born in Ridgeway, S. C., in 1884. At the age of 17 he was still unable to read or write. He was working as a chore boy at Benedict college in Columbia, S. C., when he came to the attention of the president, who gave him an opportunity to study. In two years he had completed the grammar school and had finished one year of high school, but was forced to leave. During that time he had worked continuously as dishwasher and cook.

He entered the Pullman service in Richmond, Va., in 1906 as a car washer. Later he became a foreman and in 1907 became a Pullman porter. A year later he was transferred to New York and placed in charge of the Winsted express, where he has remained ever since. He lives at 760 E. 221st St. with his wife, Mrs. Tene Ford, and three children. Last year Ruth, his 11-year-old daughter, won a gold medal in public school 216. She is now a student in Hunter high school.

Trials and Tribulations of a Pullman Porter Told to Dartmouth Classes

J. B. Ford States That All of the Directors of the Douglass National Bank Were At One Time in the Employ of the Company.

HANOVER, N. H., March 25.—The trials and tribulations of a Pullman Porter were told to the three classes taking courses in Transportation at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., yesterday morning by J. B. Ford, porter-in-charge of the Winsted Express, who lives at 760 E. 221st street. At the conclusion of Mr. Ford's formal address, the students were permitted to ask him questions.

Mr. Ford arrived at Darthmouth Monday morning and was given a guest room in the college inn. In providing students with jobs the Pullman Company, known to its employees as the "university" has indirectly turned out doctors, lawyers, ministers and business men by the thousands, by enabling them to make money with which to defray their expenses, he told them. Mr. Ford stated that with one exception, all of the directors of the Douglass National Bank of Chicago, had at some time or other been in the employ of the Pullman Company.



J. B. FORD

After making a 28-hour trip to St. Louis, Mr. Ford told the class, on his return to New York, he was immediately sent out on a return trip to the same place. At the time his wife was sick in bed.

Ford first came to the attention of the officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, on which he has been working for 12 years, when he prevented a serious wreck on an express train bound from New York to Springfield four years ago. As the train was leaving a Connecticut station, Ford noticed a peculiar shaking of his car and, looking out of the window, he saw that the baggage car was off the track. On one side of the train there was a 15-foot embankment and a Boston express train was expected in 10 minutes on the other track. Ford pulled a brake which brought the train to an abrupt standstill. He received commendations and a reward from the railroa

Mr. Ford returned to the city last night.

Wins Gold Medal

Cairo, Ill., May 23.—In the annual county spelling contest held here recently Miss Fanita J. Woods was the winner of the gold medal for the third grade. She won over seven white contestants although some were older than her. She is 8 years old and a pupil at Garrison school. Little Miss Woods is the daughter of Mrs. Louise R. Jones, 4715 Champlain Ave., Chicago, and resides here with her aunt, Mrs. Jennie Webb.

TWO GRINNELL COLLEGE MEN GET PHI BETA KAPPA KEYS

Collis Davis, class of '23, and Alphonse Heningburg, 24, have been elected members of the national scholarship honorary fraternity by the Grinnell (Iowa) chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society. Both of these young men have been students at Grinnell on scholarships provided by the Julius Rosenwald fund. For a number of years Mr. Rosenwald has been sending students to this college to secure a college training. Most of them have made creditable records as students, and these two men have made extraordinary records as this recognition poves. Mr. Davis is now a member of the faculty at Hampton institute, and Mr. Heningburg goes next year to teach at the Slater State Normal school at Winston-Salem, N. C.

All of the friends of these young men and those who are interested in education will rejoice with them in the signal honor that has come to them through their diligence in their college work. This shows the possibilities of the Race when given an opportunity to come into contact with the best. We can measure up if we get the chance and try hard enough.

Education—1924

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

YOUNG SON OF ATTY. RANDOLPH AGAIN TRIUMPHS

William S. Randolph Speaks Way to County Championship When Pitted Against Brilliant Array of Youthful Ciceros Garnered From All Over County.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA TEST TO COME NEXT

William S. Randolph, premier high school boy orator, Friday night, for the second time within a week, scored a triumph over all contenders for highest honors in an oratorical contest at Soldiers' Memorial Hall.

One week previous to Friday night, as noted in these columns, young Randolph, in a test among high school representatives in Pittsburgh, was unanimously proclaimed the city's best when pitted against an exceptionally set of white boys and girls garnered from all the high schools in Pittsburgh. This time going further afield and contending against the best white students that Allegheny County affords this youthful Demosthenes of our group again outstripped all rivals and brought to Schenley High and incidentally to his race variety the oratorical honors coveted by every high school in Allegheny County, establishing beyond peradventure his right to the Country Championship.

"At the same time his opponents for the Western Pennsylvania contest to be held in Soldiers' Memorial next Friday night, were chosen before large high school audiences in Erie, Johnstown, Greensburg, Washington and New Castle."

"High school delegations cheered their favorites for half an hour before the contest was called to order. Boys from each of the contending schools acted as ushers and directed the groups to the allotted sections. The contest was called to order promptly and required almost two hours for completion.

"Randolph used the same address and the same style which carried him to victory in the Pittsburgh contest a week ago. His plea for the preservation of the Constitution as an American ideal is a striking piece of oratory.

"A roar of applause greeted the decision. Schenley High School in particular, took occasion to greet their champion. The outcome of next week's contest is being watched with interest."

Negro Girl Wins Scholarship

You can not keep the Negro down; he rises somehow in spite of obstacles and difficulties. Why you ask, it is not possible to keep the Negro down or "keep him in his place"—it is because he has in him the things that make for fame and fortune and they must "out."

In the field of literature the Negro has and is making rapid strides. Just a few months ago Countee P. Cullen, the son of our pastor of New York city, and a student in the New York University, entered the Witter Bynner undergraduate contest and won second prize, with the "Ballad of the Brown Girl", though seven hundred poems were submitted representing sixty three colleges—this black boy walked up to the judges and said, "Art knows no color line Mr. Judges, here is my poem, read and see what you think of it." The judges thought a lot of it and awarded him the first prize.

You also remember Rene Maran, that black man of Africa, while serving in the civil service in Central Africa, wrote a book and called it "Batoula" he sent it to the wise men of France to see what they thought of it. They answered by awarding him the coveted Goncourt prize. He spoke fame to himself and the race through his book.

The New York World has been conducting a weekly contest among the pupils of the school of that city for essays on the "Biggest News of the Week" for which it offered weekly prizes of $20.00, and a monthly bonus of $50.00. Some colored pupils entered the contest and as usual won one of the much sought after prizes. This prize and bonus was won by Miss Thelma E. Berlack, a sixteen year old girl who is a pupil at the Theodore Roosevelt High School. She was just about to give up her school work because of the lack of funds. She entered the contest with all the vim and pep that was in her and won.

Miss Berlack came from Florida to New York five years ago.

Again a Negro wins distinction in the field of literature and scholarship. This time it is another young colored lady in the person of Miss Mary Elizabeth West, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles I. West of Washington city, who recently won a Phi Betta Kappa scholarship at Wellesley College of Massachusetts. This is a signal honor to come to one of our race from an old aristocratic school like Wellesley. Miss West is the only colored girl in the graduating class of 1924.

COLORED GIRLS WIN

MISS PROBST AND MISS BOULDING TO GRADUATE WITH DISTINCTION.

From the committee on publicity for the colored race as organized by the race relation section of the Federation of Churches have come two outstanding instances of persistency and courage, plus talent, of two young colored girls who have fought their way to the top in two of Boston's educational institutions. Miss Ethelyne Probst of Dayton, O., has just received the degree of bachelor of literary interpretation from the Emerson College of Oratory, and was chosen to read at the graduating exercises.

Miss Dorothy Boulding, Newport News, Va., has completed her medical course at Tufts College and will soon put out her shingle as a full-fledged M. D. She leads her entire class.

Professor Caliver—Head of Fisk's Department of Manual Arts Wins $500 Prize

The *Fisk News* speaking for the University and for his collegues, wishes to express its great pride in the achievement of Professer Ambrose Caliver, head of Fisk's department of Manual Arts, who in a contest of 522 supervisors, superintendents and professors of manual Arts, won the first prize of $500 for an essay described below. Fisk and the group which Mr. Caliver represents, are all honored by and share in his success. He has indeed maintained President McKenzie's high standards for the whole University by holding up a high standard in the department over which he presides. The newspapers carried the following comment which explains Professor Caliver's victory:

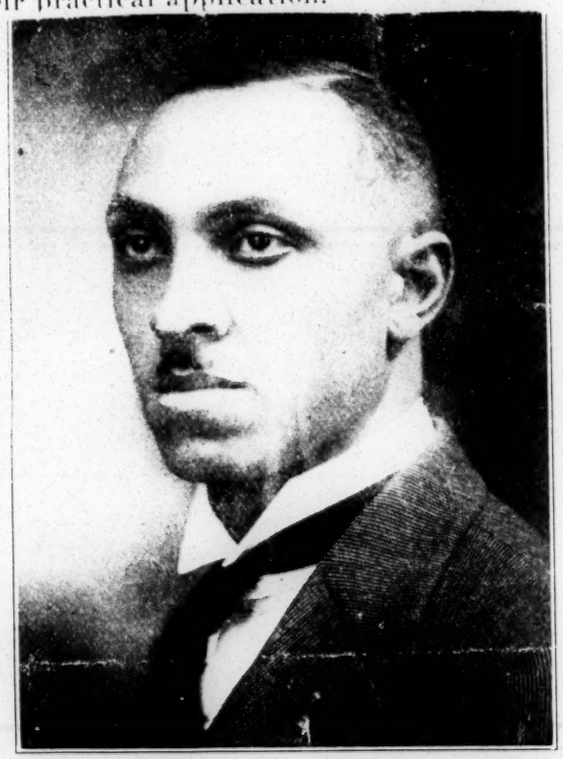
FISK MAN WINS NATIONAL PRIZE

First Award of $500 Goes to Professor A. Caliver

Prof. Ambrose Caliver of Fisk University has today received the information from the American Woodworking Machinery Company of Rochester, N. Y., that the essay which he entered in their educational contest last September has been awarded the first cash prize of $500 by the jury of awards. The contest was entered into by teachers, supervisors, and directors of vocational education and manual arts from all over the country. The subject of the essay, which was used by all the con-

testants was: "What I Am Doing or Propose to Do to Make the Woodworking or Cabinet-making Department of Higher Educational Value to My Pupils." The essays were judged first as to their literary style, or as to clearness, force and elegance of expression, 20 points; second as to thought content or the contestant's grasp of the subject under discussion, 30 points; third as to practical application of the ideas presented, 50 points.

Prof. Caliver's essay was based entirely on the work he is doing at Fisk, where he has charge of the manual arts department, and consisted in an analysis of the educational theories on which he bases his work and a description of his methods of teaching and their practical application.



Professor Ambrose Caliver

This is not only a triumph for Prof. Caliver personally, but is another score for Fisk University; and is further proof of the splendid character of work which she is doing and of her high standards.

The jury of awards consisted of Dr. Arthur Dean of Columbia University, F. O. E. Raab, principal of Boys' Pre-Vocational School, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. C. W. Briles, state director of vocational education of Oklahoma, and Ben Johnson, state director of vocational education of California.

Professor Caliver took his A. B. degree at Knoxville College in 1915. Then he went to Tuskegee. Three years ago he went to the University of Wisconsin where he took the degree of master of arts in education.

He also holds a diploma in Employment Management and Personnel Direction from Harvard.

STUDENT WINS IN ORATORICAL CONTEST

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 30.—Friday, May 23, marked a new era in the high school of Cincinnati, when Theodore "Ted" Berry, although last to appear on the program, took first place in the annual senior class oratorical contest and won for himself the place of honor as valedictorian of the 1924 class of Woodward high school. Never before in the history of the Cincinnati school system has there been such an honor won by a member of our Race. The subject of this oration was "Chaos Beyond." In his oration he brought out the point that if there was no service, justice and brotherly love, there is "Chaos Beyond."



Ted Berry

There were four contestants—three boys and one girl. "Ted" Berry, as he is known to the students, is not only a student of fine mean ability but an athlete as well. He holds the distinction of being the first and only person of our Group to receive a letter on the football team. The fact that the judges gave justice to the deserving shows that Cincinnati has taken a great step to prevent "Chaos Beyond."

HOLD UP DEGREE OF FORDHAM STUDENT

Demands That She Retract Statements Made to the Newspapers—Dean Wilkinson Says Her Charges Are False.

Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley of No. 219 West 133th street, who was to have been graduated Cum Laude from Fordham University Law School, did not receive her degree along with her classmates last Thursday. The degree was withheld by Dean Ignatius D. Wilkinson on the grounds that it was unethical for Mrs. Whaley to give her story concerning what she believes to be discrimination against her on account of her color to the newspapers.

Mrs. Whaley charges that Librarian Charles H. Bunn of the Law School had refused to give her a prize, consisting of a set of law books offered by the American Law Book Co. After vainly waiting eight months for the school to amicably adjust the matter, she told her story to the newspapers. Dean Wilkinson demands that she unqualifiedly recant her statements to the press.

To a reporter for The Amsterdam News, Mrs. Whaley stated that she did not tell the newspapers she was discriminated against because she was colored. She says that the inference was drawn by the papers themselves.

Dean Wilkinson says he has no interest in the books and cares not whether Mrs. Whaley ever receives them. He is interested only in removing the stigma from the name of Fordham and, unless she recants, she cannot receive her degree.

Mrs. Whaley, in return, maintains that she has been discriminated against by someone, either the publisher, the librarian, or the school, and since she took the examination at the school, the blame rests with the school. She says she is willing to retract any reference made against the school on condition that she gets the books.

She is considering taking legal action against the school to get her diploma.

USE NEGRO'S TEXT BOOK WHITE SCHOOL

HARVARD & BOSTON

UNIVS. ADOPT DR GILBERT'S BOOK

Cambridge, Mass., May 28 (Preston News Service)—Dr. Gilbert H. Jones' inaugural dissertation on psychology is used as a text book in the graduate school of Boston University and as a reference book at Harvard University. The treatise was written by Dr. Jones in German. It has been translated for use in the above mentioned schools.

Dr. Jones is dean and vice-president of Wilberforce University and has held this position since 1910. His scholastic accomplishments are: A. B. and B. S. from Wilberforce University 1902 and 1903 respectively; A. M., Dickinson College in 1906, and Ph. B. Dickinson College in 1906; Ph. D. Jena University, 1909. He was principal of Lincoln High school, Carlisle, Pa., 1903-1905; professor of Philosophy and Education, St. Augustine Collegiate Institute, Raleigh, N. C., 1909-10; professor of Ancient languages, A. and N. University, Langston, Okla., 1910-14; dean and vice-president of Wilberforce University since 1914.

Dr. Jones has written many books on psychology and other educational subjects. He is recognized as the best equipped educator in the country.

Since the elevation of Dr. John A. Gregg, president of Wilberforce University to the bench of Bishops in the African Methodist Episcopal Church at the recent General Conference in Louisville, Ky., it is felt by many that Dr. Jones should be promoted to the presidency of Wilberforce University. His high standing as an educator and the remarkably advanced standing his connection with the school has brought to the institution appears to make it all the more imperative why the trustees of the University should promote Dr. Jones.

When asked by a Preston News Service reporter if he was a candidate for the presidency of Wilberforce University to succeed Dr. Gregg, Dean Jones, replied in a modest way, "naturally any ambitious man desires promotion and if the trustees of Wilberforce University will so honor me, I can assure you and them that I shall endeavor to give a good account."

Education—1924.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

NEGRO YOUTH SHOWS SUPERIOR QUALITY

Events during the past week, in which Negro youths have played conspicuous parts in open competition with the white youths, in different sections of the Country, naturally raises the question of color in the minds of the reading public. It shows that the Negro youth is just as capable of learning as the whites, and when given a chance, as a rule, shows superior qualities in open competition. St. Louis Argus 4-25-24.....

It was not a mere accident that Alexander Whitfield was chosen to lead his graduating class at Alton, Illinois, recently. There were seventy-eight in the class, three of whom were colored. Therefore, the whites out-numbered the colored, twenty-five to one. It cannot be said that he had any advantage, except the ability to apply himself to his studies, knowing that he was endowed with the same divine attributes as the other pupils were.

We are not surprised to see Alexander Whitfield lead a class of seventy-eight, seventy-five of whom were white; nor are we surprised that Chas. Stone won the Kappa Delta Pi key over several hundred young white men at Springfield, Mass., and many others who are almost daily doing wonderful things where brains and intellect count.

DR. DUBOIS DINED BY MANY FRIENDS AT CAFE SAVARIN

Some five hundred people of both races gathered at the Cafe Savarin on April 13, to attend a dinner given in honor of Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du-Bois, editor of the "Crisis Magazine."

Dr. Du Bois recently returned from Liberia, where as a special envoy to represent the United States at the inauguration of President Charles H. D. King for a second term.

In his response to the many laudatory speeches made, Dr. Du Bois spoke most informingly of the conditions obtainaries it still retains a source of uning in Liberia and the drawbacks to its progress due to the encroachments of Belgium, France and England upon its territory. Within its limited boundsdeveloped riches in its natural resources, which require capitol for their development.

The following program was carried out, with Charles H. Studin presiding "To Du Bois and His People," by Witter Bynner, read by Ridgely Torrence; remarks by Hon. George R. Lunn, Lieutenant-Governor, State of New York; Negro Spirituals—Go down, Moses (Burleigh). Nobody knows the trouble I see (Clarence Cameron White)—Garfield W. Tarrant; A. G. Dill, accompanist; Tribute by Zona Gale, read by James Weldon Johnson; a Message from the Women of America, by Mary McLeod Bethune of Daytona, Fla.; "To William Edward Burghardt Du Bois," a poem by Schuyler Middleton; remarks by Mary Austin on the "Study of the Races in America"; Negro Spirituals—Deep River and Sinner please don't let this harvest pass' (Burleigh)—Mrs. Charlotte Wallace Murray; address by Judge Julian W. Mack of Federal Court; remarks by Walter Hampden, Shakesperian actor; an Appreciation by Eugene O'Neill, the playwright, read by Jessie Fauset; "The Fledgelings to the Eagle," a poem, by Countee P. Cullen.

The front cover of the elaborate souvenor menu was drawn by Albert A. Smith, and the back by Laura Wheeler. A drawing of Dr. Du Bois was by Harry J. Turner.

The dinner committee comprised many of the most distinguished figures in public life, of both races, representing the social, literary, professional and scientific circles. Among the out of town diners were Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Howard University; Principal W. J. Valentine of Bordentown Institute, Judge J. H. E. Scotland and James M. Miller of Newark.

PHILLIPS WINS TWO HONORS IN CONTEST

Carey and Clark Winners Of Oratorical Honors

Wendell Phillips High School walked off with the honors in the oratorical contest held in the assembly hall of the Lewis Champlin High School, when the three schools of district 12, group B, battled for supremacy in their division of the national oratorical competition being sponsored in this territory by the Chicago Daily News.



Archibald Carey.

The two schools defeated by Wendell Phillips were Medill and Park and Medill. There were six entrants in all, two from each school, but Wendell Phillips won both first and second places, thereby eliminating the other two.

Bishop's Son Winner

The winner was Archibald Carey, a member of the Phillips senior class, and son of Bishop A. J. Carey. Isaac Clark, another Phillips senior, was second. Carey's subject was "The Constitution, a Safeguard of Human Liberties."



Isaac Clark.

Three hundred students were present during the speeches, all on some phase of the constitution. William B. Naylor presided, and the judges were the Rev. A. H. Dolan, head of the public speaking department of St. Cyril College; Mrs. H. F. Atwood, of the Arts Club of Chicago; Mrs. Arthur J. O'Neil, chairman of the patriotic educational committee of the National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, and W. G. Griffith of Laird & Lee, educational book publishers.

In addition to being the recipient of a bronze medal for excellence in his district, Carey will represent the territory in the next competition.

FERRELL WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Because of his splendid scholarship in German, Harrison Ferrell, Jr., age 23, 5651 Grove Ave., a senior student in the college of liberal arts at Northwestern university, has been awarded a fellowship for the year 1924-25. As holder of this honor he will receive $500 and tuition free for one year while he pursues his research work in Germanic languages.

This marks the first time in the history of the college of liberal arts at the university that a member of our Race has received such an honor. It is said that the competition this year was unusually close because of the large number of applicants and their unusual qualities.

Ferrell graduated from Englewood high school in 1918, after which he entered the university. During his four years at Northwestern he has been able to receive scholarships which have paid his tuition. He is the founder and conductor of the Ferrell Symphony orchestra, which will give its annual Palm Sunday concert Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. at the Blackstone theater. Mesdames Florence Cole Talbert, coloratura-soprano, and Nannie Mae Strayhorn will be soloists. Immediately after the concert he will leave the city to make a violin concert tour of the South.

He is well known in fraternal and society circles, being a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi, vice president of the Chicago Music association and president of the Young Men's council.

MAR 13 1924

Prize Of $25,000

A prize of $25,000 has been offered through the World Federation of Education Associations for a plan to educate the children of all nations so as to bring about a better international understanding and to eliminate hatred both racial and national. The contest is open to individuals and organizations in all countries.

Each plan must be stated in not more than 2,500 words, and an equal number of words should be added, giving arguments or clarifying statements. The name and address of the contestant must not be placed on the manuscript, but must be placed in a panying it. Plans must be submitted to Augustus O. Thomas, president of the World Federation of Education Associations, Augusta, Me., not later than July 1, 1924. When the winning plan is chosen, $12,500, or one-half the prize, will be given, and when the plan is inaugurated the other half will be given.

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
APRIL 19, 1924

COLORED LEGIONNAIRE WINS CITY SCHOLARSHIP

A scholarship of $200 a year has just been awarded Oliver D. Williams, of No. 1592 Dean street, by the State of New York as a result of his standing in a competitive examination in academic subjects open to ex-soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses. He is a member of the senior class in Fordham University School of Law.

He is secretary of Brooklyn Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an ardent worker and enthusiast in Carlton avenue branch Y. M. C. A., as well as George P. Davis Post, American Legion.

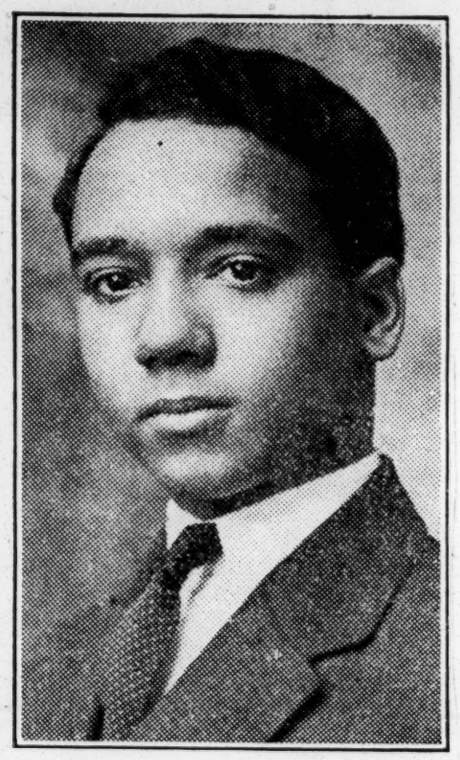
NEW YORK CITY SUN
APRIL 10, 1924

Fordham Student Wins State Scholarship

A scholarship of $200 a year has just been awarded Oliver D. Williams, a negro, of 1592 Dean street, Brooklyn, by the State of New York as a result of his standing in a competitive examination in academic subjects, open to ex-soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses. Mr. Williams is at present a member of the senior class in Fordham University School of Law, having attended Columbia University before beginning his legal studies. He graduated from Commercial High School in 1916.

In spite of his limited leisure time, for Mr. Williams is working his way through school, he has taken an active part in social and uplift work. Besides being interested in other organizations, he is secretary of the Brooklyn branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; a worker in the Carlton Avenue Branch, Y. M. C. A., and a member of the George P. Davis Post, American Legion.

Unanimous Choice



WILLIAM S. RANDOLPH

Young Randolph Wins Oratorical Honors In High School Contest

William S. Randolph, student in Schenley High School, third son of Assistant City Solicitor Attorney William H. Randolph, last Friday night in Carnegie Music Hall, won first honors in the Pittsburgh Eliminations of the National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution of the United States.

Young Randolph was picked for first honors by unanimous decision of the judges. A clear voice with an inflection which seemed to run the gamut of the speaking scale, gave his delivery an appealing touch. Randolph will represent the Pittsburgh High Schools in the Allegheny County Contest next Friday night in Soldiers Memorial Hall.

BOY GIVEN SCHOLARSHIP.

NEW YORK CITY, April 15.—A [illegible] has just been awarded to Oliver D. Williams, 1592 Dean street, Brooklyn, by the State of New York, after a competitive examination in academic subjects, open to ex-soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses. Williams, who is of the colored race, is a senior in Fordham University School of Law, and is working his way through school.

ST. CHARLES GIRL WINS STATE SPELLING CHAMPIONSHIP

Jefferson City, April 30.—At the final state wide spelling contest just held, contestants from all sections of the state have appeared. The contest was great, at times exciting. Neck and neck, high school spellers fought each other written and orally thru the two thousand words. Other words had to be gotten before the decision was reached.

From Lincoln University's senior high school, Mattie Robinson won the first prize of $25.00 and a gold certificate. Pearl Hubbard of the freshman high, Garrison School, St. Charles, won the second prize of $15.00 and a silver certificate after a neck and neck race all day and late into the night, both averaging 98½ percent, with Mattie Robinson finally spelling one word more than Miss Hubbard. It was the hardest race on record for the two great spellers. Nannie Taylor of the State College of Agriculture for Colored people at Dalton, Mo., won the third prize of $10.00 and a bronze certificate.

The grammar grade contest also was close and hotly contested. Ineth Johnson of Moberly, Mo., was the last boy to go down in the oral spelling. James B. Sletcher, of Moberly won the third prize, $10.00 and a bronze certificate.

Theodoris Dryden, also of Garrison School, St. Charles, Mo., won second prize, $15.00 and a silver certificate. Thelma Jackson, DuBois school, ten year old girl of Wellston, Mo., won first grammar grades championship prize, $25.00 in gold and a gold certificate.

The State Superintendent, Hon. Chas. A. Lee, addressed the great asembly forcibly and heartily and awarded the prizes in very happy and impressive words, urging all to get back to fundamentals and build up the standards of better education. President N. B. Young, Prof. J. W. Damel, Hon. C. G. Williams and Prof. Mays, Principal St. Charles, Mo., schools, all made brief and timely remarks, praising this new move and the good result now evidenced in Negro Schools and new education in all parts of Missouri.

City's Best



William S. Randolph

Wm. Randolph First In City-Wide Contest

Schenley High School Youth Leads In Speaking On U. S. Constitution

"How did you do it, Randolph?"

"Don't ask me. Just hard work!"

So spoke the city's finest young orator, William S. Randolph of Schenley High School, who meritoriously won first honors in the Pittsburgh elimination of the national oratorical contest on the Constitution of the United States Friday evening before an audience that filled Carnegie Music Hall. Young Randolph is 17 years old and the son of Attorney and Mrs. William M. Randolph of this city.

Randolph was picked for first honors by the unanimous decision of the judges. "A clear voice with an inflection that seemed to run the gamut of the speaking scale gave his delivery an appealing touch." He declared that the preservation of the Constitution depends upon the American people.

Seven other contestants (white) representing the seven high schools also spoke. The judges were the Rev. Dr. John McNaugher, Federa Judge W. H. S. Thomson and J. D Ayers of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

And such an audience the orators had. Seated in delegations, the groups from the eight high schools represented yelled until the reverberations filtered through the massive walls of Carnegie Institute and resounded in Schenley Park.

Chairman Sherrard called the meeting to order promptly and in obedience to his request the cheering ceased, although the hall resounded with applause at the close of each oration. The orations were well prepared and were delivered in veteran speaker style. The entire program of eight speeches was run off in 90 minutes.

The orators were seated together in a front row.

Randolph will represent the Pittsburgh high schools in the Allegheny county contest next Friday night in Soldiers' Memorial Hall. County Superintendent C. E. Dickey will preside and the judges will be Royal Goldsbury, Dean Arthur W. Tarbell, of Carnegie Institute of Technology, and Attorney Arnold Replogle.

The entire community is loud in its praise of young Randolph's brilliant victory.

BOSTON MASS. TRANSCRIPT
FEBRUARY 12, 1924

NEGRO ORATOR TO SPEAK

Dr. Hubert H. Harrison Will Lecture on Frederick Douglass in Cambridge Tomorrow Night

Tomorrow evening a lecture on Frederick Douglass will be given at the First Parish Church, Harvard Square, Cambridge, by Dr Hubert H. Harrison, a negro orator, who for a number of years has been staff lecturer of the New York Board of Education. E. H. Boatner, baritone soloist, will sing negro spirtuals.

COLORED YOUTH WINS SCHOLARSHIP AT THE FORDHAM LAW SCHOOL

A scholarship of $200 a year was won by Oliver D. Williams of 1592 Dean street, Brooklyn, a senior in the Fordham Law School, in a competitive examination on academic subjects conducted by the State of New York recently. Williams is a graduate of the collegiate department of Columbia University and is working his way through Fordham. He is secretary of the Brooklyn Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and a member of the George P. Davis Post of the American Legion.

Other Papers Say

HIGH SCHOOL HONOR AWARD

[Alton, Ill., Evening Telegraph]

The award of the highest honor in the Alton high school to a Negro boy, Alex Whitfield, was a just recognition of scholarly attainment. It is characteristic of our public school system in this country that it is for all. The boy who excelled in his grades was entitled to and did receive recognition of his merit. Race, color and religion have no part in the consideration of merits in the public schools. It is a case of real democracy.

The faculty of the high school say that the highest honor graduate of the high school next June showed such a marked degree of superiority in his work there had been no doubt for some time that he would get the honor. He earned it and the honor is justly awarded to him.

Others might have done as well, perhaps better than he, with the application to their work of which they were capable. Those who failed to match up with the winner in their work may blame themselves, perhaps. The same opportunity that was open to the Negro boy was open to the others in the school.

The valedictorian of the 1924 June class of Alton high will be a worthy representative of his Race. He will be the first of his Race in a half century to win such an honor. The same ability, the same application, in his future career should give him much in the way of reward. In some way it should be made possible for him to pursue his studies further. He can be of great service to his Race.

In passing, it may be mentioned, that almost 20 per cent of the members of this class are on the honor list for scholarship in the course of study in the high school. That is a remarkable record for a class. It may be admitted that it should not be considered remarkable, but experience has proved that it is a large percentage of pupils to make such high record in scholarship in the high school course.

Education —1924 I.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

WINNING HONORS



Miss Mary Cecil Miller is winning honors in the class-room and out. She is a senior at the University of Chicago, and will graduate with honors. She has specialized in Matheamtics. She also recently won her "C" for excellence in athletics.

Woodard Photo

SOCIAL WORKERS' COUNCIL AWARDS POSTER PRIZES

Through the assistance of the health department and supervisor of colored schools, the work of the children was highly commendable.

The prizes were awarded as follows: Seventh grade: First prize, Robert Chiles, Dunbar; second, G. W. Gale, Douglas; third, Johnnie Myers, Blackshear. Sixth grade: Bernice James, Gregory, won first; Corine Richards, Blackshear, second, and Carey Jackson, Gregory, third. Fifth grade: Lloyd Hemphill, Gregory, won first; Vera Burr, Doglas, second, and Lois Johnson, Blackshear, third.

Aside from these, several came in for honorable mention.

The Council of Negro Workers appreciates highly the co-operation given them in this undertaking.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. EAGLE
APRIL 12, 1924

COLORED FORDHAM UNIVERSITY STUDENT WINS SCHOLARSHIP

A scholarship of $200 a year has just been awarded Oliver D. Williams, 1592 Dean street, Brooklyn, by the State of New York as a result of his standing in a competive eximanation in academic subject, open to ex-soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses. Mr. William is at present a member of the senior class in Fordham University School of Law, having attended Columbia University before embarking on his legal studies. Born in Brocklyn, he received his elementary and high school training in that borough, graduating from Commercial High School in 1916.

In spite of his limited leisure time, for Mr. Williams is working his way through school, he has taken an active part in social and uplift work. Besides being interested in other organizations he is secretary of the Brooklyn Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an ardent worker and enthusiast in the Carlton Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A., as well as the George P. Davis Post, American Legion.

FOUR RESCUED, THANK BLACK COAST GUARD

Only Colored Coast Guard Unit In Serivce Is Praised by Fishermen

RISKED LIFE FOR OTHERS

Guardsmen Launched Lifeboat in 60-Mile-an-Hour Gale to Effect Rescue

Raleigh, N. C., March 26. —How four men were saved from certain death in the raging waters of Pamlico Sound was told today by Captain L. Bannister Midgett, white, of Manteo, one of the survivors, this week.

The story has especial significance because Captain Midgett is a coast guard veteran of 40 years' service, and because he was saved by Captain Ed. Pruden and six colored men from the Penn Island station, the only all-colored coast guard unit in the United States.

Midgett and his nephew had gone fishing in a seven-horsepower boat when caught by the storm and a 60-mile-an-hour gale. He declared it to be the worst in his 70 years of sea faring, and told how huge waves 8 feet from trough to crest bore down on their little boat and threatened every minute to swamp it.

Midgett was asleep in the cabin when the storm struck and thrown out of his bunk three times before he realized how serious the storm was. Eventually, the motor boat was able to reach Penn Creek, within a mile of the Coast Guard Station, and were sighted by the colored life savers.

Life Boat Capsizes

Captain Ed. Pruden and six men set out to our assistance in a self-bailing centerboard surf-boat with a mast and gaff sail. The wind was howling at such a pitch that we could hardly hear our own voices. The boat with sail set and men laboring at the oars could barely make headway, and at times lost the distance it had gained. We were only about a mile from the station, and I watched them making slow progress. When they had gone about a half mile, the boat suddenly disappeared behind the seas, and we saw that it had capsized. Captain Edward Pruden was on the job, and had his six men on the windward when the boat capsized. Soaked to the skin stiff with cold and clumsy as they must have been, those men with their lives at stake, managed to catch the right lines, threw the boat back on its bottom, and made away on another tack.

"Late in the afternoon, Captain Pruden reached us, and as he rounded up, I asked how his barometer stood. He said 28.60, and the tide was rising all the while.

Goes Back After Others

After the first two white men were saved Captain Pruden went back after the other two in a steam vessel secured from the Oregon Station.

Captain Pruden enlisted in the Coast Guard nine years ago. He made his way up rapidly in the station, and three years ago was placed in charge. Since the successive retirement of several of his men, his station has never been fully commissioned, but has been supplied with substitutes, perhaps because it is the only Negro station in America. Pruden himself, although in command, has never received his warrant as a boatswain, having been overlooked by the department to date. His men are: B. Wesley, six years; M. M. Berry, five years; Noah P. Meekins, five years; Lonnie C. Gray, five years; Clarence Pigford, temporary surfman; and William Simmons and John Pigford, substitutes.

That was a splendid act of heroism performed by Capt. Edward Pruden and men of the Pea Island Station, U. S. Coast Guard service, as told in the news story printed on the first page of this issue of the Journal and Guide. It is revealed that while this colored station does its work efficiently and patriotically its commander and men are denied the official recognition due them. This is a good time for citizens of that section of North Carolina to bring this injustice to the attention of the Administration with the view of having it corrected. No better proof of Capt. Pruden's efficiency and capability is needed than the performance on the part of himself and men, described in the news story as an act of "unflagging energy, dauntless heroism, and devotion to duty."

FOUR SAVED BY CAP'N PRUDEN AND HIS CREW

Veteran Life Saver and Companions Rescued From Death In Dreadful Storm By Gallant Race Men.

BOAT OVERTURNED BUT THEY NEVER GAVE UP

Elizabeth City, N. C., Mar. 25—How Capt. Ed Pruden colored, in command of the only Negro manned Coast Guard stationed in America.

effected with his crew a remarkable rescue of four white fishermen from what seemed to be almost certain death in one of the most dreadful storms that ever swept the Pamlico Sound on the Carolina coast, is recited in a graphic story by D. Victor Meekins in **The Independent** for March 21.

HEROISM OF NEGRO LIFE SAVERS

It is the story of unflagging energy, dauntless heroism, and devotion to duty of a band of Negro men, honored, unsung, and expecting no recognition for their services—the crew of Pea Island Station, the only Negro Coast Guard Station in the world. The story might never have gone abroad, but it is told by a grateful man, a brave sailor who recognizes true loyalty, whether in a white breast or black. That man is Capt. L. Bannister Midgett of Manteo, the most noted veteran of the Seventh Coast Guard District today; a man past his three-score and ten, but who in his day weathered more than 40 years in the rigorous service of one of the most exacting stations on the coast, and who, before the advent of the radio and motorboat, assisted in the rescue of nearly a thousand shipwrecked persons on Hatteras Island.

WORST EXPERIENCE IN SEVENTY YEARS

Capt. Midgett tells the story of his experience in Pamlico Sound last week, when on Monday night and Tuesday, he faced death in a small boat from which himself and a nephew were fishing. In that dread gale, which swept the waters with a velocity of 60 miles an hour or more, angry breakers measuring eight feet from trough to crest rushed down the shallow reaches of Pamlico and threatened to fling to bits the little vessel to which the two men clung. Capt. Midgett tells of how he watched two other companions cling to a platform, unable to reach the boat that held himself and his nephew; and of how the coast guards, laboring to reach them, battled for hours against a madly rushing tide. A dreadful, fearful tide which covered Pea Island neck deep and swept struggling horses, and herds of helpless cattle, hogs and sheep across the beach into the hungry ocean. He declares his experience to be the worst in his 70 years of life on the sea; and that only in return for his unbounded faith in divine providence and by the mercy of God were the lives of himself and his companions spared, at the risk of the lives of the crew of Pea Island Station. Here is Capt. Midgett's story:

VETERAN'S STORY

"Seventy-two years old, and I have sailed up and down the sounds of Pamlico, Albemarle, Currituck and Core in all kinds of weather since I was a mere boy. I spent 40 years in the old life saving service and the present Coast Guard, and have seen times on sea and land as tough as any man. I have been blessed with courage and judgment, and never lost my head in times of trouble, but in all my experience, this last Monday night and Tuesday of March 10 and 11 was the worst time I have ever experienced.

"From Monday night at 1:30 until Tuesday afternoon, it was blowing a hurricane. When the storm arose on Monday, my nephew, Willie Midgett and I, were fishing in three and a half feet of water, about two and a half miles from land. We broke anchor, and immediately, the wind blew a hurrican, and the water increased to nine or ten feet. We got to the lee side of a fish house built out in the sound and lay moored there.

"Our boat having a cabin on it, we use it for camp. That night we slept in the boat, and the sound was so rough, I tossed from my berth, and in the floor three times. There were two other men. (Lorenzo Midgett and A. W. Price), camping in the fishhouse on the platform to which we were moored. Two or three tons of net weights on the platform, held that down and was all that kept it from being swept away by the seas which broke over it, and even the roof of the house.

"On being thrown out of my bunk the third time, I put on my clothes and lighted my pipe. It was then about four o'clock in the morning, and the boat had been riding hard with her bow under at times. At daylight we made a move to get away. The winds seemed to be coming from every direction, bringing snow and rain. The sea was so rough that our efforts to get the two other men men from the platform were useless, as the seven horsepower engine would not hold her head up to the wind. There was nothing to do but to try to scud for land, and I shouted to the boys if we were able to make it, I would report them to the nearest coast guard station.

"By the mercy of God, and our judgment we made Pea Island Creek and dropped anchor in seven and a half feet of water where there is ordinarily two feet. Great seas were raging across the creek, marsh and beach, and our position was dangerous as we might be dashed to death any time, and drenched to the skin as we were, we were very miserable.

CAPT. PRUDEN TO RESCUE

"The crew of Pea Island Station saw us. Capt. Ed. Pruden and six men set out to our assistance in a self bailing centerboard surfboat with a mast and gaff sail. The wind was howling at such a pitch that we could hardly hear our own voices. The boat with sail set and men laboring at the oars could barely make headway, and at times lost the distance it had gained. We were only about a mile from the station, and I watched them making slow progress. When they had gone about a half mile, the boat suddenly disappeared behind the seas, and we saw that it had capsized. Capt. Edward Pruden was on the job, and had his six men on the windward when the boat capsized. Soaked to the skin, stiff with cold and clumsy as they must have been those Negroes with their lives at stake managed to catch the right lines, threw the boat back on its bottom, and made away on another tack.

"Late in the afternoon, Capt Pruden reached us, and as he rounded up, I asked how his barometer stood. He said 28.60, and the tide was rising all the while.

"Soon afterwards, we were made comfortable in the station, while the Negroes tried to get the other two men out in the sound. Unable to do this with their small boat, Capt. Pruden and some of his men at 1:30 in the afternoon went to Oregon Inlet Station for help. From Capt. Joe Emory, he got assistance in the way of two men, (Marvin E Gray and J. F. Midgett), and a boat with power enough to stem the tide and sea, to the fish house seven miles southwest of the station.

NO LIVES LOST

"I took command of the station in the absenec of Capt. Pruden, and his men. They got back to the station with Lorenzo Midgett and A. W. Price at eight P. M. While the experience was dreadful and we suffered considerable hardship, no one was lost and all are recovered.

"I wish to thank Capt. Pruden and men for their brave work and for their kind treatment of the boys and myself. They seemed to me like the old life savers of days long gone by. I say from all my experience, that Capt. Pruden and crew as Keeper and Surfmen deserve all credit. They are the right men in the right place."

IN COAST GUARD NINE YEARS

Capt. Pruden enlisted in the Coast Guard nine years ago. He made his way up rapidly in the station, and three years ago was placed in charge. Since the successive retirement of several of his men, his station has never been fully commissioned, but has been supplied with substitutes, perhaps because it is the only Negro station in America. Pruden himself altho in command has never received his warrant as a boatswain, having been overlooked by the Department to date. His men are: B. Wesley, six years; M. M. Berry, five years; Noah P. Meekins, five years; Lonnie C. Gray, five years; Clarence Pigford, temporary surfman; and William Simmons and John Pigford, substitutes.

W. E. B. DU BOIS HAILED AS ONE OF THE GREATEST LIVING AMERICANS

Honored at Banquet by Leading Authors, Dramatists, Educators, Sociologists and Poets of Both Races.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois was hailed as one of the greatest living Americans and one of the foremost exponents and champions of true democracy by several leading New Yorkers at a dinner given in his honor at the Gallo Savarin Sunday night at which were present about five hundred persons of both races.

Among the features of the evening's entertainment were a poem entitled, "W. E. Du Bois and His People," by Witter Bynner, read by Ridgely Torrence, playwright and dramatic critic, Negro spirituals, solos by Garfield Warren Tarrant and Charlotte Wallace Murray; Augustus G. Dill, accompanying; "A Tribute," by Zona Gale, read by James Weldon Johnson; address by Hon. George R. Lunn, Lieut. Governor of New York State; Walter Hampden leading Shakespearian actor; Mary Austin, sociologist; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, principal and founder of the Daytona Institute and Judge Julian W. Mack; poem, "To William Edward Burghart Du Bois" by Scudder Middleton and "The Fledgling to the Eagle," by Countee Cullen; and "An Appreciation" by Eugene O'Neill, read by Jessie Fauset. Miss Gale, in her warm tribute to the genius of the guest of honor, said:

"Du Bois is one of the great teachers of democracy in America—of a democracy which we have not practised nor even visioned. Personally, I am grateful to him for three things: for his literary art; for his cure-all of the sentimentality with which we are likely to approach the gravest matters; and for his splendid denunciation of that supreme sentimentality that we are our brother's keeper. If we will let him, he can even cure us of the illusion that we are our brother's brother, and can reveal to us quite simply that we are brothers."

Eugene O'Neill's tribute was equally glowing: "It seems to me," he said, "that to be a Negro writer today must be a tremendously stimulating thing. They have within them an untouched world of deep reality. What greater boon than their rare opportunity can a true artist ask of fate? They are fortunate. And it is to Dr. Du Bois more than any other man that they owe their good fortune, for by the sheer power of his own ability he has played a foremost part in convincing the world that it must await with genuine artistic respect the contribution of the Negro to modern literature."

Scudder Middleton's poem was a white man's plea to the Negro race to stand up for its rights. The first stanza ran:

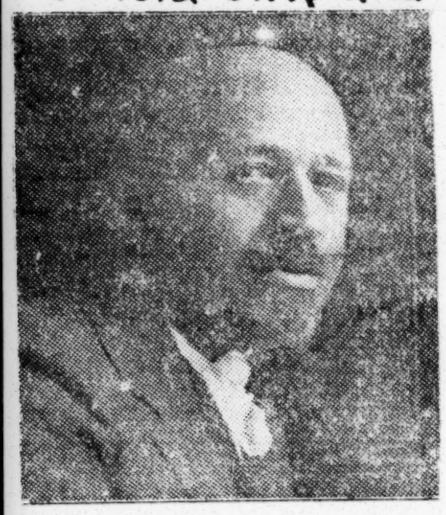
"The race that wheedles mercies from its God
Shall be the beggar always at His door;
It shall debase itself before the rod
And live among the shadows evermore.
But when, with growing pride in self, it stands
Asking no favors of the clouds or men.
To it God reaches down His mighty hands,
To it are all tomorrows given then."

Dr. Du Bois in the closing address told of his trip to Liberia, giving his impressions of the country, and telling of the great difficulties of the little republic in maintaining its integrity placed as it is between French and British territory. Charles H. Sudin presided.

Among others present were: Fannie Hurst, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Emmett Scott, Bishop M. W. Clair, Harriott Stanton Blatch, Floyd Dell, Dr. Franz Boas, Roger

Education – 1924 II

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.



Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Baldwin, B. W. Huebsch, J. E. Spingarn, Eugene O'Neill, Raymond O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Parker, John R. Nail, Blanche Watson Robeson, Paul Robeson, John E. Nail, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Robeson, James C. Thomas, J. Douglas Wetmore, Col. Arthur Little, Ferdinand Q. Morton, Alson A. Pope, Hon. Oliver Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Kelley, Mrs. Edward A. Warren, Dr. H. [illegible] Mrs. Estelle Caulton [illegible] son of California

JAS. E. WHITFIELD IS FIRST PRIZE WINNER IN ORATORY, C. C. N. Y.

Before an audience of a thousan people in the Great Hall of The Co lege of the City of New York on Fr day evening, May 9, James Ernest Whi field so eloquently presented his sub ject, "The Significance of the Negr Migration," that he was awarded the first prize for an original oration in the annual spring prize speaking contest of that institution.

The speech abounded with facts— things every white man should know. Mr. Whitfield told of some of the results of the migration, some remedies and the present demands of the Negro. Th espeaker's sincerity and earnestness won for him. He was wholly wrapped up in his speech, which championed the rights of twelve million colored Amercians.

Mr. Whitfield is a senior at C. C. N. Y. In June he will receive a degree of bachelor of science in biology and chemistry. He has been actively engaged in extra-curricula happenings at the College and served as a member of the junior prom committee of the Class of '25. He was also student advisor to the freshman class.

Outside of college Mr. Whitfield is an active worker at the Carlton Avenue Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, where he resides. He is a member of the Eta Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and is planning to enter a medical school next year.

Drury Wins "Surprise" Prize in Essay Contest

Providence, R. I.—In an essay contest, for the best essay of not more than 500 words on the most humane disposition to make of a stray cat or dog found on the city streets, Theodore Drury of 95 Benedict street, the well-known Negro singer and musician, was awarded a "surprise" prize of $25, given by one of the judges who considered Mr. Drury's effort as worthy of recognition.

The principal prize of $50 was awarded G. F. Aiken, white.

PROF. DRURY WINS 2ND

FOR ESSAY ON ANIMALS—WHITE CONTESTANT WINS $50.00 AND COLORED MUSICIAN GETS $25.00

Providence, R. I., May 6, 1924.—G. Frederick Aiken, of 30 Prospect St., East Providence, was last night awarded the $50 prize donated by a lover of animals in Providence for the best essay of not more than 500 words on the most humane disposition to make of a stray cat or dog found on the city streets.

Theodore Drury of 95 Benedict St. was awarded a "surprise" prize of $25, donated by one of the judges who considered his effort worthy of recognition.

Bishop's Son Carried Off Second Oratorical Prize

Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Ill., May 21.—Archibald J. Carey, Jr., talking son of a bishop, romped away with second prize in the oratorical contest bringing together the victors in the mid-western zone of the series of meets being conducted by the National Oratorical Society. Carey is 16 years old. He spoke on the American Constitution.

Last week he won the Chicago Daily News prize of $1000 with the same speech. One hundred dollars of this money he donated toward a scholarship of $1000 to be provided by the A. M. E. conference for the education of an African who would promise to go back to help his people.

Paint Formula by Tuskegee Chemist Brings Big Plant

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 8.—Special to The Advertiser.—There was considerable interest gathering about the announcement of L. W. Thompson, the first of the week when it became known that Tuskegee is to profit by another industry at Elrod, five miles out on the Notasulga road.

Mr. Thompson has succeeded in interesting capital sufficient to build a large paint factory. Prof. Carver the wizard in chemistry at the Tuskegee Normal Institute has produced a formula for the making of stains and paints from native clays and it is the purpose of the new company to put his product on the market. Business men of Atlanta and of Tuskegee are interested in the project and it is expected that this factory will revolutionize the price of paints.

Bishop Carey's Son Wins $1,000 Oratorical Prize

A very fine example of the old adage that a race is never won until the final whistle was evidenced in the national oratorical contest, when Archibald James Carey, Jr., 16 years old, son of the Bishop and Mrs. A. J. Carey of 3428 Vernon Ave., and senior student of Wendell Phillips high school, who was thought outclassed by Miss Ruth Dunning (white) of the Harrison high school, staged a spectacular comeback and won first prize of $1,000 in the contest sponsored by the Chicago Daily News Friday evening at the Englewood high school, 6200 S. Stewart avenue.



Archibald Carey, Jr.

Carey, speaking on "The Constitution—a Safeguard of Human Liberties," was an addition speaker on the program. His presence on the platform was explained, however, by Superintendent of County Schools Edward J. Tobin, who acted as chairman of the meeting. He read the following announcement before the meeting commenced:

"I am requested by the editor of the Chicago Daily News to make the following announcement," he said. "Late today a question arose concerning the accuracy of the scoring of the last preliminary contest by the representative of the National Ortaorical contest, who has directed the entire enterprise under the sponsorship of the Chicago Daily News. In view of the close decision and the possibility of error in scoring referred to, it was decided that in the interest of complete fairness Archibald Carey of Wendell Phillips high school, one of the contestants in the last preliminary, should be invited to speak tonight in competition with those already selected as contestants. The Daily News acquiesced in this decision."

When young Carey's card was tabulated by the judges he had a low point total of 14, while his competitors, Joseph Metcalf (white), a student of the Englewood evening school, and Miss Catherine Cossum (white) of Lake View high school, scored 16 and 17 points, respectively.

In winning the contest, Carey was named as the first orator of the high schools in Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and all of Indiana north of Indianapolis, and is entitled to compete Friday, at a place yet to be selected, against representatives who were chosen at the same time in similar contests in Indianapolis, Buffalo, Huntington, W. Va., Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio. The Hon. J. A. O. Preus, governor of Minnesota, will act as master of ceremonies.

The judges were Chief Justice Harry Olson of the municipal court, Judge Victor P. Arnold of the juvenile court, Judge Henry B. Horner of the probate court, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Siedenburg, S. J., dean of sociology, Loyola university, and Bertram Griffith Nelson of the University of Chicago.

Young Carey is a member of the June graduating class at Wendell Phillips high school. He is very prominent in church and social circles.

After having received his check from the Chicago Daily News young Carey wired the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal churches, which is now in session in Louisville, Ky., to accept $100 of the $1,000 prize and to turn it over to the board of mission as the beginning of a $1,000 scholarship for any boy or girl who will do mission work in Africa.

Race Lad of New York Is Prize Winner

George Sample Wins College Oratory Prize

(Preston News Service)

CLINTON, N. Y., May 22.—George Sample, a race lad, of Binghamton, N. Y., won first prize in the annual state inter-academic speaking contest conducted at Hamilton college last Saturday. His subject was "Abraham Lincoln."

LANES REACH HOME FROM GERMANY

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Lane Arrive In City Wednesday to Witness Interment of Mother

WILL RETURN APRIL 15

Heidelberg University Resumes Spring Semester After Six Weeks Vacation

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Lane of 1607 Division street, returned to the city Wednesday of this week after a five months' stay in Germany. They will return April 15.

Mr. Lane is matriculated at the University of Heidelberg and is studying for the degree of doctor of philosophy. He is a graduate of Brown University. His wife attended the same courses with him there as a visitor.

Trip A Honeymoon

The couple who left to attend school abroad shortly after their marriage regarded the trip as a honeymoon and planned to remain abroad two years until Mr. Lane had earned his doctorate. They returned however in order to witness the interment of Mrs. George Lane, their mother, who died suddenly of acute indigestion several weeks ago.

The Lane family is now reunited for the first time in many years. They will separate at the end of this week, when Mrs. Jewett Lane Singleton, a sister, will leave for her home in St. Paul, and Mrs. Bernice Lane West, another sister, will return to her home in Cambridge, Mass. The third sister, Mrs. Maud Lane Booker, will remain until after Easter, when she will leave for her home in Portland, Oregon.

Taken For East Indian

Abroad Mr. Lane declared he was frequently taken for a Chinaman, a Jap, East Indian and South American, seldom for a North American

Negro. Trips into cities of the Ruhr, near Hiedelburg, showed him that France has put hundreds of snappily dressed Moroccan troops on guard there and who have taken over complete control of customs and traffic on the Rhine and require a military pass from every person crossing bridges or entering boats.

Eggs 18c A Dozen

Food is said to be cheap, beefsteak costing 19 cents a pound and eggs 18 cents a dozen. Mr. Lane said his greatest difficulty at first was learning to handle German money. The Mark, four of which used to be worth one dollar, has so depreciated that now it takes four billion, 200 million of them to equal an American dollar. The price has been steady since last December. Before that it fluctuated so rapidly that the Government printing presses were unable to keep up with the demand for bank notes of larger denominations. It was found necessary to take the 1000 mark note and print across it in red ink "Milliarde Mark" (one billion marks.

Randolph Is Again Winner In Big Contest

Young William S. Randolph of Schenley High School, who a week ago was crowned the city's best orator in the first elimination contest of the National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution of the United States, again won first place last Friday night in the crowded Soldiers' Memorial Hall, as one of the eight contestants for supremacy in Allegheny County.

Schenley High School yelled itself hoarse when the name, 'William Randolph," was announced as winner. "All right," shouted the cheer leader, "let's give him the locomotive. Ready, go—" and such screaming could only be heard from a victorious high school chorus.

Randolph was obviously the favorite from beginning to end. When he started to the platform an ovation came from the audience that doubled what any other student received. While he was speaking a pin-fall could have been heard in any part of the vast and spacious hall. Women and children could be seen leaning forward on their elbows, seemingly afraid they would miss one of his words; old men and young alike sat up pert and attentive, where before they listened only casually with a matter-of-fact expression.

The speakers were called by numbers. Randolph was seventh in line. Six boys and two girls made up the program. All were white except the representative from Schenley.

The judges were announced by County Superintendent C. E Dickey, who presided, as Assistant District Attorney Arnold Replogle, Dean Arthur W. Tarbell of Carnegie Institute of Technology and Royal Goldsbury, a business man. They deliberated about six minutes. It was the consensus of opinion that Randolph won by a wide margin. Many thought the judges were deliberating on who to give second and third places. Second place went to Leopold Zaczek of Duquesne University High School, and third, to a girl, Miss Stella Walker of Dormont High School. An audience of about 1,500 was present.

Mr. and Mrs. Randolph, the parents of the winner, were the recipients of hearty congratulations from many white people when their son was given first place.

The next contest will be an elimination for Western Pennsylvania, held in Memorial Hall on May 9.

Honored by Y. W. C. A.



MISS MURIEL ROSE

The national office of the Young Women's Christian association has honored Miss Rose by adopting a song, written by her and dedicated to it, as their national song, which is to be inserted in the Y. W. C. A. song book and circulated all over the world. It is the first time a girl of Color has been so honored. Miss Rose, who was born in Charleston, S. C., studied music under William S. Lawrence, now accompanist to Roland S. Hayes. She became a Girl Reserve during her years in high school in her home town, and has retained her interest in them while living at the Indiana Ave. branch of the Y. W. in Chicago to continue her study of music.

Randolph Is Defeated In Big Contest

Citizens Declare Prejudiced Decision Forced Randolph to Second Place—Gets Big Ovation.

All fair-minded citizens of Allegheny County are proud and steadfast in their belief that William S. Randolph is Western Pennsylvania's best high school orator.

Although the judges awarded the first honors in the Western Pennsylvania elimination of the National High school oratorical contest to one William J. Deissler, the applause, comment and fair criterions acclaimed Wm. S. Randolph the real winner. Young Randolph was given official second place.

Soldiers' Memorial hall was filled to capacity last Friday evening to greet the youthful orator, and the great body expressed its disgust over the apparent prejudiced "turn" of the decision.

Randolph was the first speaker and his delivery and subject matter were so far superior to his colleagues' that the audience was hushed in rapt attention throughout, bursting into a roar of applause at his closing tribute to the Constitution of the United States.

A big testimonial is being planned for Randolph to take place Thursday evening, May 29th, in Loendi club, when a presentation will be tendered the County Champion.

Pittsburgh citizens are cordially invited to take active part.

Interested persons may call Mrs. J. B. Jones at the Pittsburgh Courier office.

COLORED TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLIAM S. RANDOLPH has been selected again as the best orator in the elimination contests. He has been chosen to represent Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, because he excelled in his ability to convince the judges that he knew more about the Constitution of the United States than any other person of his years. Without giving the matter due consideration, the mere fact that Randolph won would seem to be an anomoly.

Randolph is a product of the mixed school system. He has studied, among other subjects of the high school curriculum, the American history, civil and political government, not simply for the purpose of making "high grades" on a report card but to make practical application of the lessons taught. This is no easy job. Yet there is no apparent reason why the Negro student should not be able to get the same results as a white student, if he is properly trained to study what is taught. In this training he has the same opportunity as the white student who is trained in the same class room.

There is no such thing that the Negro is differently constituted, that his institutions should be run differently from that of the white man. The whole world is going to school at the seat of western civilization, however much we may decry the conditions which exist under this civilization. Even China and Japan seek our modern methods of doing things. There is no gainsaying the fact that the mixed school system is better than the separate or "Jim-crowed" system.

That a national interest has been aroused in the outcome of the oration on the Constitution of the United States, no one will deny; that William S. Randolph would not have had this opportunity to compete had he not been a student in the mixed school, no one will deny; and the glory which we are enjoying as victors with Randolph would never have been possible had we been isolated to a few improvised school buildings.

It is our job to excel in every undertaking; and to excel we must compete, and not only among ourselves. We must measure our strength, mental, physical and economic, with the recognized standard.

The success of Randolph should teach us that we do not need separate schools. We do need, however, Colored teachers in the mixed schools. Our girls have sufficient training, they are equally qualified to impart their knowledge, and it is no less their privilege than it is the privilege of those who are now enjoying it to our detriment.

Education—1924.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES 53

Lincoln University, Pa., May 29.—Baltimoreans are among the 53 graduates of Lincoln University who will receive their A. B. degrees at the commencement June 3rd. The graduates are:

Baltimore, Md.—W. R. Coston, A. A. Dixon, I. S. Hamer, C. C. Johnson, C. L. Mitchell, L. L. Mullen; Philadelphia—W. P. Moore, C. J. Harkness; Xenia, O.—L. L. Young; J. P. A. Archer; Augusta, Ga.—A. N. Gordon, Jr., H. B. Sweet, Jr., H. A. Haskell; Pine Bluff, Ark.—E. W. Whiteside, F. I. Stiger; Wilmington, N. C.—J. V. Sterett, C. B. Nixon, J. B. McRae, T. G. Smith, A. L. Black; Pelion, S. C.; Jersey City, N. J.—W. H. Branch, G. D. Cannon; Dallas, Texas—A. W. Brashears; Norfolk—A. D. Brown; Johnson City, Tenn.—L. V. Brown; Oklahoma City—E. W. Carruthers, Jr; Charleston, S. C.—W. C. Coles; Nottingham, Pa.—J. B. De Cooke; Uledi, Pa.—J. W. Geater; Okmulgee, Okla.—P. R. Gibson; High Point, N. C.—A. J. Griffin, Jr; Patterson, N. J.—C. W. Hogans; Jacksonville—W. McK. Jackson; Corozal, Porto Rico—R. S. Jason; Greenville, N. C.—C. P. Johnson; Camden—R. B. Johnson; Plymouth, N. C.—R. W. Johnson; Frankfort, Ky.—P. A. Jones; Gastonia, N. C.—T. F. Poag; Greenwood, S. C.—T. E. Percival; Memphis—H. A. Poindexter; Chicago—D. E. Pope; Savannah—S. O. Rice; Palatka, Fla.—H. N. Richards, Jr.; Meridian, Miss.—R. L. Richardson; Easley, S. C.—L. R. Simpson; Bluefield, W. Va.—D. F. Trigg; Thomasville, N. C.—F. P. Twine; Laurens, S. C.—G. H. White; Wilmington, Del.—M. A. Naylor, Atlantic City— P. L. Nichols.

BROOKS CORRECTS REPORT ABOUT CONTEST

(Preston News Service).

Washington, D. C., June 6.—Negroes of the country notice more and more the apparent concerted action on the part of daily newspaper reporters and writers of "nordic" descent to minimize the creditable activities of race men and women, and on the other hand, magnify racial shortcomings of colored people. A few days ago the Washington Evening Star in an article in connection with a prize being won in a typewriting contest played up a white lad as the first person in the District of Columbia to win such recognition. Norman E. Brooks saw the article and took exceptions, or rather endeavored to refresh the "convenient forgettery" of the American whites. Mr. Brooks' communication follows:

"In the picture section of Sunday's Star for May 18, 1924, I notice the picture of a young man who had received a gold medal for typewriting, and it was said that he was the first in the District to receive such a medal.

"I beg to inform you that a young colored boy of the name of Cortez Wilson Peters was the first one in the District to receive this gold medal for typewriting. He received the medal on June 18, 1923, when he was graduated from Dunbar High School. And since that time he has won a Remington Standard typewriter, which is the highest medal that can be awarded outside of the international contest, which is held in October.

"I just thought that I would call your attention to this fact because there is much good that the colored man is doing in Washington and elsewhere, that is not given general recognition. To verify my statement you may write to the Underwood and the Remington Typewriter companies of this city, or to the main office of the Remington Company in New York City."



JAMES HEWLETT

Graduated from the Boston English High School at fifteen years of age. Received the Bachelor of Science degree from Harvard College in February, 1924, at end of 3½ years. Appointed a student advisor to freshmen by Dean Greenough for student—Boston Boy.

ELLIS' STORIES APPEAR IN NATIONAL MAGAZINES

Walter A. Ellis, former club editor of the Whip, writes from Philadelphia that he has broken into "print fiction" as a fiction writer. He is now devoting all his time to short story writing and his stories have already been published by several well known magazines of national circulation. Two of his stories recently appeared in Mystery Magazine and I Confess.

BISHOP CAREY'S SON WINS PRIZE FOR SPEAKING

CHICAGO, Ill., May 15.—(By A. N. P.)—Archibald J. Carey, a student in Wendell Phillips high school and son of Bishop and Mrs. A. J. Carey, was awarded first place and a prize of $1,000.00 in the district oratorical contest for high school students held here Saturday night. These contests are being held all over the United States among high school students. Winning the contest last evening marks him as the first orator of the High Schools in Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and all of Indiana north of Indianapolis.

It will also give him the right to compete this Friday evening in Chicago, against representatives who were chosen at the same time in similar contests in Indianapolis, Buffalo, Huntington, W. Va., Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio. This next contest will be known as the central zone contest and the winner will be given the honor of representing the entire zone in the national competition at Washington, D. C.

Negro Teachers Win Honors in Program For Better Health

I. M. Hill, negro, teacher in the Yonge Street school, Monday was awarded a $500 special scholarship by the American Child Health association, it was announced Tuesday. Bertha Keith and Bazoline Usher, also colored teachers in Atlanta schools, were given honorable mention.

The contest, sponsored by the American Child Health association, was conducted to improve health conditions in negro schools throughout the United States. Teachers of each school submitted programs instituted by them in the health education campaign, together with proof of the actual results to school officials of each locality, who in turn forwarded the best to headquarters in New York. Only five scholarships were given, one in each of five sections of the country.

Gets Degree Here



Matthew Henson, born in Charle County, Maryland, 57 years ago who is the only living civilized person who has stood on the top of the earth at the North Pole, will be awarded the honorary degree of Master of Science at Morgan College commencement June 4th. June 4th, he will deliver an address here. He accompanied Commodore Peary to the pole.

NEGRO TEACHER WINS LARGE HEALTH PRIZE

Miss Marie I. Hill, colored teacher of the sixth grade in Yonge Street school has been awarded a $500 scholarship by the American Child Health association, it was announced Wednesday, for the excellence of the health program carried out in her work during the year.

The scholarship provides for the expenditure of $500 in any recognized school in the United States where health work is taught.

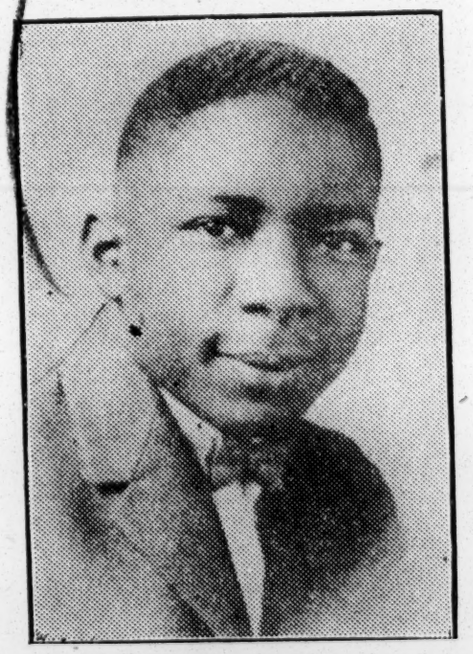
Miss Bertha B. Keith, teacher of the ninth grade in the Ashby Street school, and Miss Bazoline E. Usher, teacher in the Gray Street school, were given honorable mention.

The association, in making its awards, declared the work done in the colored schools in Atlanta was the best being done on similar lines in the country, and the winners were congratulated on their success.

Points for Judging.

Miss Hill's grade presented an unusual combination of advance, scoring highest in (1) gain in weight, (2) correction of physical defects, (3) attendance, (4) pupils' ability, shown in report of educational test made of all children in city. Miss Keith's report showed the best evidence of group work and Miss Usher scored on thoroughness and accuracy of work done.

AN HONOR GRADUATE OF ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY



WILLIAM T. SMITH Jr.

St. Louisans will be pleased to know that William T. Smith, Jr. a graduate of Sumner High, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, 4228 Kennerly avenue, this city, will earn hon-

or graduate from the University of Illinois June [illegible] with his degree of Bachelor of Science.

Young Smith completed a four years course in chemistry in three years. He is the only Negro who during the past four years has prepared an acceptable undergraduate thesis, his sbject being, "The Extraction of Zirconia from Boddelyite and Zucon." The manner in which he handled his subject won for him many favorable comments.

Aside from his regular studies, Smith was quite active in campus life. He is a member of the Illinois Chemist Club, American Chemical Society, International Forum Committee, Beta Chapter Kappa Alpha Psi and basket ball team.

He will do post grduate work at the University of Iowa this summer, and will go to Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., this fall, where he has accepted work as instructor in chemistry.

Successful High School Pupils' Essays in Contest Announced.

Announcement was made yesterday by The Merchants Association of the winners in the prize essay contest in connection with the clean-up week campaign. Prizes were offered for the best essays submitted by block captains of high schools on the questions: "Why am I a block captain?", "How do block captain activities benefit the City of New York" and "How can a block captain best cooperate with the city authorities during clean-up week."

The winners are: Manhattan, Thomas Geraghty, Stuyvesant High School; Bronx, Charles Brown, Evander Childs High School, Fordham Annex; Brooklyn, Thelma Manassa, Manual Training High School Annex.

NEW HAVEN CONN. UNION
MARCH 9, 1924

WEST INDIAN WINS OXFORD SCHOLARSHIPS

His Uncle Is Dr. Aubrey L. Magill, of This City—Boy's Talents Praised By Governor-General of Jamaica.

Donald Whittle of the Wolmer's High School, Kingston, Jamaica, recently won the Jamaica Scholarship entitling him to four years in Oxford University. This colored lad made the maximum in every subject he took and gained particular distinction in Latin, French, bookkeeping, religious knowledge, and applied mathematics ,including advanced algebra, geometry, trigometry, logarithms and analytical calculus.

His work was so excellent that Cambridge University in London sent him a special prize, awarded to the scholar passing the highest examination in the British Empire.

The Headmaster of the Jamaica School said that young Whittle had a natural inborn aptitude for mathematics. He was offered a position in the Surveyor General's office, but refused it. He is only seventeen years old. He won the coveted Scholarship when he was only sixteen; but it was not awarded then as he was under age.

He has been appointed in the meantime, mathematical instructor in the Wolmer's High School, a position never held before by a Jamaican. The Governor of the Colony said in an address of the brilliant colored boy, "Not only has he achieved success for himself and Wolmer's, but also for the Island and such success that will live forever in the annals and archives of education in the Island."

Donald Whittle will take law in Lincoln's Inn. His grandfather, Robert Marshall Whittle was a headmaster at Mico Institute. His uncle Dr. Aubrey L. Magill, is a prominent pyysician of New Haven, Conn.

FIRST WOMAN GRADUATE FROM VIRGINIA UNION NAMED FOR P. S. 139

Talented Richmond Girl Has Good Training and Long Experience — Challenge Inefficiency Statement.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The statement alleged to have been made in the public press by Mrs. Eddie Aspinalle, head of the parents' committee for the colored city schools of New York to the effect that "the colored women and men in Harlem have no right to kick as there is no colored man on or off the list who can qualify to assume the duties at either P. S. 89, the old school, or P .S. 139, the new school, as principal or superintendent" sent Harlem social and educational leaders scurrying to their camps several weeks ago with the declaration that such a sweeping statement was false, and promising to come back with the name of a person who is fitted, both by training and experience, to hold any job the New York City Board of Education has to offer.

That person is Miss Bessie C. Edwards of 228 Edgecombe avenue, who, it is announced, will take the required examination and seek appointment on her merits in the new school at One Hundred and Fortieth street and Seventh avenue. Miss Edwards's record, as dug up by enraged citizens who felt that the race had been insulted by such a sweeping statement on inefficiency, shows that from early childhood she exhibited symptoms of a brilliant intellect, and when she graduated from Armstrong High School in Richmond, Va., she ranked first with honors. She is a graduate of Hartshorn Memorial College, of Richmond, and is the first woman graduate from Virginia Union University, having received her Master's Degree from Union in the Department of Education in June of last year.

Her record of preparation over a period of 19 years shows that she has an elementary school certificate, a high school diploma, a normal school diploma, two diplomas from the Hartshorn Memorial College—special and college with degree of Bachelor of Arts, two diplomas from Virginia Union University, first in graduate work, with degree of M. A., and summer sessions of Industrial Arts, Hampton Normal Institute, summer session, department of English. Her experience in teaching totals ten years, including service at the Smallwood Corey Institute, War Camp Community Service, and Armstrong High School.

Miss Edwards has been appointed to teach general methods and psychology at the Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., this summer.

JUN 20 1924

Negro Scientist Awarded Medal

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 19.—With magic touch Dr. George W. Carver, negro scientist who for the past 30 years has been a member of the faculty of the Tuskegee Normal Industrial Institute here, has opened a trasure trove of nature, hidden for centuries.

Concealed under the guise of a sweet potato, a peanut and a pecan, nature had hidden a myriad of useful products, and these have been disclosed by Dr. Carver, who was born in a slave home on a Missouri farm.

The record of this scientist today stands: More than 100 commercial products from the sweet potato, 200 fromthe peanut, and more than 60 from the pecan.

Not stopping with that, Dr. Carver has transformed a lump of southern clay into beautiful colors, one of which is the Egyptian blue, the secret of which was believed to have died and been ost to the word with the ancients of the Nile valley.

This wonder with the soil also has been given a Fellowship in the Royal Society of Great Britain, and in 1923 was awarded the Spingard medal which each year is given to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement in any field of human endeavor.

JUN 17 1924

NEGRO SCIENTIST DEVELOPS PLANTS

Tuskegee, Ala., June 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—With magic touch Dr. George W. Carver, negro scientist who for the past 30 years has been a member of the Tuskegee

Education—1924. II

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Normal and Industrial institute here, has opened a treasure trove of nature hidden for centuries.

Concealed in the heart of a sweet potato, a peanut and a pecan, nature had hidden a myriad of useful products, and these have been disclosed by Dr. Carver, who was born in a slave home on a Missouri farm.

Wilmington Dispatch.

The record of this scientist today stands: More than 100 commercial products from the sweet potato, 200 from the peanut, and more than 60 from the pecan.

Not stopping with that, Dr. Carver has transformed a lump of southern clay into beautiful colors, one of which is the Egyptian blue, the secret of which was believed to have died and been lost to the world with the ancients of the Nile valley.

This worker with the soil also has been given a Fellowship in the Royal Society of Great Britain, and in 1923 was awarded the Spingard medal which each year is given to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement in any field of endeavor

CHICAGO BOY TO STUDY IN ITALY

Napoleon Lawson, Jr., 4010 Prairie Ave., formerly a student of Wendell Phillips high school, but more recently of Armstrong Manual Training high school of Washington, through the instrumentality of Mrs. Grace Knighten, 3719 Giles Ave., with whom he had made his home until a very short time ago, has been given an opportunity to complete his training in Italy while engaged in congenial occupation. Lawson, who is 19 years old and an orphan, declares that he realizes what his opportunity entails and that it is his intention to make good. He plans to leave for New York within two weeks and sail immediately for Italy.



Napoleon Lawson

This opportunity, which is an unusual one, was made possible by A. H. Cremona, an Italian who was for many years manager of the Ambassador hotel in New York. During the recent years Mr. Cremona has been in Cerano, Italy, where he has constructed a hotel of his own. Several months ago he wrote to a friend in this city to help him secure a "young colored boy who is ambitious, who is a high school student and who desires to be treated as a man despite his color."

Upon his arrival in Italy Lawson will be sent to school and allowed to complete his academic work and even the university if he so desires. At the expiration of five years he may return to this country to visit if he wishes to do so, but Lawson is positive that he will have no wish to return to America unless times shall have changed.

Directs Research Work at Howard Univ.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1—Dr. Ernest Everett Just, of the Department of Zoology of Howard University, who is directing research work in addition to his own, has been making a selection among his students of those of special talent in the field of Zoology. One of these students, a graduate of the Class of 1923, Miss R. Arliner Young, now instructor in Zoology at Howard, has had accepted for publication a preliminary paper on her studies of Protozoa—one cell animals. Papers by four other students will be published the coming fall.

Baltimore Afro-American 8-2-24

Courier "Columnist" Wins Kappa Gamma Kappa Prize After Scholarship "Exams"

Winner of Numerous Prizes During High School Career, Climaxes Feats With Latest Triumph.

NEW YORK, July 31—Miss Thelma E. Berlack, columnist of the Pittsburgh Courier, has won another big prize of $100, according to an announcement from Kappa Gamma Kappa Society, 160 Manhattan avenue, last Friday. In a letter to Miss Berlack, signed by J. Rumford, president, and F. Willis, secretary, the society said:

"It is indeed with pleasure that we notify you of your success in our fourth annual scholarship examination. You will receive the award for 1924-25.

"For Miss Gertrude Derrick, who was also reported by the committee as especially deserving of encouragement and assistance, the 1926-27 award will be held in reserve.

"It is the custom of Kappa Gamma Kappa to hold a reception in the early fall for the formal presentation of the scholarship certificate. The committee will later inform you as to the exact date.

"You will receive from our secretary, fifty dollars on September 15, and a like amount on February 15, 1925."

8-2-24

Last February Miss Berlack won $70 from the New York World in its Biggest News Contest. Later she won an award of $50 when she won the right to represent her school, Theodore Roosevelt High, in the National Oratorical Contest. Last June, when she graduated from Roosevelt, she won a Gold Scholarship pen for an average of 90.2 for the entire course, a Gold Service pen and the Alfred C. Bossom Medal.

Recently the Billboard said of her newspaper work: "'Chatter and Chimes,' a social column in the Pittsburgh Courier, is one of those up-curve things. A seventeen-year-old high school honor graduate, Thelma Berlack, compiles a column or two of social notes under that head, and they are clean, simple, direct statements of what actually happens in the social life of the metropolis. This little girl has the art of making her notes genuinely interesting without resorting to hokum or bunk. Her imagination does not run wild in any foolish effort to [illegible] the average American Negroes' doings with the atmosphere of a movie writer's conception of the fabled 'four hundred.'"

Negro Hero Honored

Too often we of the south are accused, quite unjustly, of persecution where our negro neighbor is concerned, a fact that brings us to the significance of the following resolution, recently adopted by the city council of Charleston, South Carolina.

Whereas, the people of Charleston have always been prompt to applaud unselfish bravery; and,

Whereas, the action of William Lewis, captain of the Mamie, in risking his life to rescue eleven of his comrades in the fishing fleet in the squall off Castle Pinckney on Saturday, August 2, was a conspicuous example of the qualities of resourcefulness and courage and sacrifice; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the city council put on record its appreciation of this gallant fisherman, and that it bring his action to notice as one eminently meriting recognition by the Carnegie Hero Commission.

Capt. William Lewis, the heroic skipper, mentioned in this resolution, is a negro. The courage and heroism, which he displayed stamps him as a hero, and one whose merits the public is quick to recognize.

Another instance which goes to prove that the people of the south, know, understand and appreciate their negro citizens.

RUTH WHALEY PASSES EXAMINATION IN LAW

Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley of 219 West 130th street, who graduated from the law department of Fordham University in the past with highest honors, has passed the New York State Bar examination with just as signal success. The examinations were held June 26 and 27, and she has been notified that both groups were passed on her first attempt.

N. Y. City 9-27-24

During her course at Fordham she led her class with seventeen A pluses and seven A minuses, was never absent, always ready for recitation, never missing or answering "unprepared." She was the first colored woman to enter Fordham's law department.

Mrs. Whaley won three prizes, two cash, the third being a set of law dictionaries for the highest scholarship test in the entire class of four hundred students. She is a native of North Carolina and a graduate of Livingstone College, Salisbury. She won prizes there in oratory, debating, argumentation and excellence in scholarship.

Only one other colored woman has successfully passed the New York Bar examination, Mrs. Anna Jones Robinson, who was admitted to practice law in 1922.

BRITISH KING CONFERS ORDER ON U. S. DOCTOR

The first North Carolian ever to be summoned to Buckingham Palace to receive the Order of the Empire from the hands of the British king is Dr. Samuel B. Jones formerly a member of the faculty at St. Augustine School and later for several years head of the English department and college physician at A. and T. College in Greensboro, who was decorated by the King on July 10th.

Charlotte Observer 8-1-24

It was with smallpox vaccine secured from the State Laboratory of Hygiene through the request of Dr. A. T. Dudley, president of A. and T. College that Dr. Jones suppressed an epidemic of smallpox in the British West Indies, and won the commendation of the King.

Dr. Jones was born in the West Indies 35 years ago but came to North Carolina, where he was educted and where he did most of his work before going back to the West Indies to enter the service of the British government.

Smallpox was carried to the West Indies last winter on a ship and spread rapidly throughout the islands. Modern methods of vaccination had apparently not permeated the Island and it was impossible to secure adequate treatment . Dr. Jones cabled to Dr Dudley.

OPPORTUNITY MAGAZINE TO AWARD $500 IN PRIZES TO COLORED WRITERS

Encouragement is offered Negro writers in the contest opened by the Opportunity magazine, Journal of Negro Life, for short stories, poetry, plays, essays and personal experience sketches about Negro life by Negro authors. The awards, as announced by this publication, are as follows:

Short Story—First prize, $100; second prize, $40; third prize, $15.

Poetry—First prize, $40; second prize, $15; third prize, $5.

Play—First prize, $60; second prize, $35; third prize, $15.

Essay—First prize, $50; second prize, $30; third prize, $10.

Personal Experience Sketch—First prize, $30; second prize, $20; third prize, $5.

N. Y. News

The next ten best stories, poems, plays and essays will be given free criticism by competent authorities in each field of letters.

The winning contributions will be published in Opportunity and probably in book form.

8-30-24

Some of the conditions of the contest are given in the September issue of Opportunity. Persons prominent in American letters have expressed a ready willingness to foster in this manner creative expression among Negroes. Some of those who have consented to serve as judges are:

John Farrar, editor of the Bookman; Carl Van Doren, editor of the Century; James Weldon Johnson, author of the "Anthology of American Negro Verse" and executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Edna Worthley Underwood, author of "The Penitent," "The Passion Flower" and other books; Clement Wood, author of sev-

eral books of verse and associate editor of the Poetry Magazine; Dorothy Scarborough, author of "In the Land of Cotton" and other books; Eugene O'Neill, playwright, author of "The Emperor Jones," "All God's Chillun Got Wings"; John Macy, prominent writer; Zona Gale, novelist and playwright; Montgomery Gregory, instructor of dramatic art, Howard University; Dr. Blanche Colton Williams, instructor of English, Columbia University, and author of books on the short story; Robert H. Davis, editor-in-chief, Munsey's magazines.

The purpose of this contest, as contained in the announcement, is to stimulate and encourage creative literary effort among Negroes and to locate and orient Negro writers of ability and bring them into contact with the general world of letters; to stimulate and encourage interest in the serious development of a body of literature about Negro life; to encourage the reading of literature both by Negro authors and about Negro life, and to foster a market for Negro writers and literature by and about Negroes.

Opportunity is published by the National Urban League at 127 East 23d street, New York City, and edited by Charles S. Johnson.

CARNEGIE MEDAL IS SOUGHT

A tale of heroism, with Sam Curtiss, the principal actor in the drama, was the outstanding feature of the Soo wreck at Chippewa Falls, Iowa, Sunday, when one of this company's crack trains left the rails and plunged over a bridge into the chilly waters beneath it.

When the crack train left Chippewa Falls, in charge of the cafe car was Sam Curtiss, fourteen years in the service. A few minutes later as the train plunged ahead into the miles before it, the rear coach left the tracks as the train crossed a sixty foot bridge.

Rescues Passengers

The coach plunged head foremost down into the chilly waters below and buried itself in the mud at the river's bottom. A bare six feet of the coach remained above the water's surface. In the fall Curtiss had two ribs broken.

Unmindful of his own pain, he clambered to the top of the car, and there drenched and freezing, he helped one passenger after another to safety. Entreaties to him to leave and go seek medical attention went unheeded. At last, when the indomitable spirit of Curtiss could no longer stand the excruciating pain he collapsed.

Carnegie Medal Sought

Officials of the road and friends of the injured man are seeking to have suitable recognition given his unprecedented bravery. A movement has been started to ask that the Carnegie medal for bravery be awarded him for his heroic efforts. Curtiss is well known in Chicago and St. Paul

TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS OF JUNIOR CLASS IN CAMDEN, N. J. HIGH SCHOOL COMPETE IN ESSAY WRITING—COLORED BOY AND GIRL EXCEL AND WIN PRIZES.

By Jolley T. Harris

Time was when every possible effort was put forth with both voice and pen in an endeavor to prove that he Negro was not thoroughly human and, as such, was incapable of adjusting himself to the American standard of civilization, but all argument in the affirmative has been refuted long ago and the fact of his humanity has been established in outstanding characters too numerous to mention; this act having been established the next effort was (and in some section is,) to prove the Negro incapable of imbibing the higher education and that his inferior mind faculty would not permit him to compete with his more favored white brother in the classics. This has been, times without number, proven to be nothing more nor less than hallucination which has its base in race-prejudice.

In spite of segregation, jim-crowism, disfranchisement and the various other degrading elements which have been and are being brought to bear upon the Negro in order to discourage him in his efforts to rise and come to his best and demonstrate his ability to compete in any line of endeavor with his more favored brother, the Negro has met, is meeting and is destined to continue to meet and compare favorably in every test to which he may be subjected.

The curtain is being rung down upon the old hat-in-hand yes-sir boss type of Negro of Antebellum times and a new Negro of valor, one hundred per cent MAN and fearless is coming out of the drosspots of humiliation degradation and shame and, with a soldierly bearing, feet upon the ground, head erect and a flint-like gaze toward the object of his vision, is finding and successfully filling a MAN'S place in the world affairs, and he is determined that nothing shall daunt him from his course.

In this connection we take pleasure in presenting Charles E. Whittington and Mildred Reading each 16 years of age, who are Juniors in the High School of Camden, N. J., two promising young colored people from whom we believe the world will hear in the future.

A recent essay writing contest was arranged by the School Board of Camden, N. J., and prizes, consisting of two seventeen jeweled gold watches were offered by a public spirited man in the person of Mr. L. M. Nelson, a noted jeweler, for the two best essay's on the life of some outstanding character in history, (choices to be made by contestants) and not to consist of more than two hundred words. Twenty-five pupils from the Junior Class in the High School were selected, twenty-three white and two colored, the two colored being Charles E. Whittington and Mildred Reading to whom the prizes were awarded by the judges. We are happy to give the full text of the essay by Charles E. Whittington who chose for his theme the life of James Fenimore Cooper, treated as follows:

"There are some men who have great fame during their lives, and then disappear forever, and there are others who live unknown to their comtemporaries and then emerge upon posterity and cast back a perpetual reproach upon their own times which were not worthy of them.

To neither of these classes does James Fenimore Cooper belong; for he was a hero in his own day and has left behind him so many memorials of his mind that he can never become wholly lost to the world. He was born at Burlington, N. J., Septemb

15th, 1789; he passed through the village school and in January 1803, entered Yale College. About 1806 he became a sailor. He began writing his first story entitled "Precaution" in 1820; during the year 1823 he began a series known as the "Leather Stocking Series" and in 1826 he wrote "The Last of the Mohicans" which placed him at the summit of his popularity. He then wrote continually having many well known stories to crown his efforts.

Cooper died in Cooperstown, N. Y., September, 14, 1851.

The world has rather begun than finished its interest in Cooper, for his work as a writer will never be superseded."

From a very small boy Charles has had his mind set upon entering the Christian Ministry as his life work; he is a member of the Methodist Church and would be welcomed to her ministry.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Education—1924.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

[*Nashville Tennessean*, June 22]

HARVARD HONOR GARDUATE IS FORMER ROUTE BOY FOR THE TENNESSEAN

Charles W. White Works Way Through University; Parents Employed in Nashville Schools.

By first carrying the Tennessean on a route in the vicinity of Church and Cedar streets 10 years ago to help pay his way through school, Charles William White, 26, negro, was graduated with highest scholastic distinction, in a class of 220 at Harvard University Thursday, when he received an LL.B. degree, magna cum laude.

He is the son of Robert S. and Nellie White, graduates of the Meharry Medical College and Fisk University. For the past 45 years the father has been connected with the public schools of the city being one of the first three negro teachers employed in 1879 by the board of education. He is at present principal of the Knowles school, while the mother is employed at Fisk University as recorder.

The Harvard graduate was awarded a B.A. degree at Fisk in 1921, having received his preliminary work in the public schools of the city. The high scholastic distinction was won in spite of his having worked his way through college by "waiting tables" throughout the shcool year, and by doing similar work on Eastern steamer lines during the summer.

His brother, R. S. White, Jr., also a graduate of Fisk, who is studying dentistry at Harvard, left his school work for a year, during 1920-21 to help pay the student's expenses through his sophomore year. As yet the graduate has not decided where he will practice his profession. He is remaining in the East to work during the summer.

Another brother, Allen Carral Napier White, who was forced to leave Fisk during his freshman year because of the loss of one eye is now business manager of a hotel in Seattle, Wash. After going West he took a business course at night school to equip himself for the work.

The Du Bois Dinner

IF THE DINNER in honor of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis Magazine called forth nothing more than this remarkable poem by Scudder Middleton, it was well worth the time and money necessarily expended for such an occasion.

The race that wheedles mercies from its God
Shall be the beggar always at His door;
It shall debase itself before the rod,
And live among the shadows evermore.
But when, with glowing pride in self, it stands
Asking no favors of the clouds or men,
To it God reaches down His mighty hands.
To it are all to-morrows given then.

You know those hands! Beyond the cottonfields,
Beyond the creaking tree, the faggot's flame,
Your eyes have caught the vision of a race
Rising by greater truths than pity yields.
And you have made it dream, speak out its name—
Proud of that ancient ebon of its face.

BUT THE DINNER was provocative of many other things of permanent benefit, as men and women of national prominence, both white and colored, expressed appreciation for what Dr. Du Bois has done and is still doing in the cause of liberty and truth.

Given Hero Medal For Saving Negro

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 18 (ANP).—A bronze medal has been awarded Edward Ashby Pipkin, white, for saving from drowning a colored woman, Mrs Lucy Smith, and attempting to save another, Esther McSmith, by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission of this city.

The rescue took place at Ansonville, N. C. The two women and Pipkin were in an automobile which was being driven from a ferryboat onto the bank of the Pee Dee river. The boat, however, moved from the bank and the car sank in the water 20 feet away. Pipkin swam to the bank. Mrs. Smith rose, struggling violently 25 feet from the bank. The white man then re-entered and swam 95 feet to her rescue. An attempt to save the other woman was unsuccessful.

Race Youth Honored At Western Univ.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 13 (A. N. P.)—Earl Wilkins, a sophomore at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed a member of the editorial board of The Minnesota Daily, the official newspaper of the university. The other four members of the board are white students. It will be the duty of the board to write the editorials for the Daily this year.

Mr. Wilkins, who is a student of business administration and a resident of St. Paul, is a brother of Roy Wilkins, city editor of the Kansas City Call, and a graduate of Minnesota, 1923.

New York Youth Wins First Prize for Essay

New York.—Competing for the first time Arthur P. Funn, 21, 392 Carleton Ave., Brooklyn, a nephew of Arthur Q. Martin, well known undertaker, won the first prize of $20 last week in the New York World's "biggest news of the week" contest. Funn is a student at Brooklyn evening high school and is a clerk in the Brooklyn office of the city tenement house department by day.

"I happened to notice that Brooklyn evening high had only 10 points in the race for the World news trophy, and I thought I'd see if I could do something about it," Arthur explained. He jumped his school up 100 points.

The prize winner plans to take an evening course at City college after he is graduated from high school next June.

"I want a bachelor of arts degree, and after that if I can I want to teach," he said. His chief interest is literature, his favorite books, "There Is Confusion," by Jessie Faussett; Edna Ferber's "So Big" and Heywood Broun's four-inch shelf, and his favorite study is English.

"I like it best because of my teacher, Mr. Doyle, I suppose. He encourages us to write. He has us do essays almost every week."

Arthur was born in Richmond, Va., and came to Brooklyn five years ago. Both parents are dead, and his uncle has been his guardian for the past eight years.

The winning article was written on the winning of the 1924 world series by the Washington Senators and Walter Johnson.

VIRGINIA UNION STUDENT WINNER OF SCHOLARSHIP

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity Makes Second Award to This Institution

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, through its field secretary, A. L. Taylor, announces the awarding of the Douglass scholarship for 1924 to Vernon Williams of Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va. Twice in succession students of Virginia Union university have won this coveted prize. Last year Thomas L. Dabney was the successful competitor. The remarkable success of the Union students is not only an evidence of the excellent training given in the Union, but it also testifies to the high caliber of the men selected for membership by the Lambda chapter.

The Douglass scholarship was established by the fraternity in 1920 for the purpose of giving practical aid to deserving students. The scholarship is a memorial to Frederick Douglass, who was one of the outstanding characters of the nineteenth century.

The Phi Beta fraternity in honoring Douglass is holding up to the youth of the Race a man whose character and deeds will live through the ages as a shining example worthy of emulation. No man is held higher in the estimation of the Race than Douglass. His name will emblazon the pages of history through all eternity, and on the roadside of world progress his record of noble service will ever stand as a beacon light to guide the footsteps of ambitious youth seeking a larger service.

HOWARD GRAD TO DO RESEARCH IN GOTHAM SCHOOL

Dr. Pelham Honored for His Excellent Record Made at Capital School

New York, Nov. 14.—The second Race student to be selected from ranking medical students all over the country by the National Academy of Science to pursue scientific research work along medical lines is Dr. Harry Leroy Pelham, ranking student for four years' study in the Howard university school of medicine, class of 1923, and winner of the Dumas prize of $100 in gold. Dr. Pelham is pursuing research work in physiology under Dr. H. B. Williams, College of Physicians, Columbia university, this city. Dr. Pelham is an Alpha Phi Alpha man.

The first Race student to be so honored was Dr. Lloyd Newman of Washington, D. C., also an honor graduate of Howard university and an Omega Psn Phi man, who specialized in biological chemistry at Harvard university.

Dr. Pelham, who was born in Newburgh, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1890, is the son of Luman and Sarah A. Pelham, old residents of the town. He was educated in the public schools of his home town, received the A. B. degree at Lincoln university in 1915, and did postgraduate work in biology at Howard university in 1918-19, where he also served as an instructor in the subject.

He studied medicine from 1919 to 1923, and after graduation was appointed an interne at Freedman's hospital, Washington.

A little over 11 years ago Dr. Pelham was married to Miss Vivian E. Williams, then a District of Columbia school teacher, and the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Williams. Of this union there are two daughters, Maurine, 9 years of age, and Harriet, 7 years. Dr. Pelham and family were located at Talladega, Ala., for a short time after his graduation, but climatic conditions there disagreed with him so that he was forced to leave. At present he is making his home at the local Alpha Chapter house, 202 W. 138th St. His family is to join him here early in the winter.

NEGRO GIRL WINS HIGH HONOR IN ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—Justice sometimes comes even in Arkansas. Re-

Cleveland Doctor Is Demonstrator

Cleveland, Ohio., Aug. 28.—(A. N. P.)—Dr. Armen G. Evans, graduate Adelbert College and the School of Medicine of Western Reserve University, has just been appointed Demonstrator in Diseases of Children at Western Reserve University, here.

This young medic has for the past two years been one of the Clinicians at the Babies' Hospital and Dispensary and at the Woodland Avenue Public Bath-house.

This unusual recognition coming from Dr. Evans' alma mater, in his home city, has elicited much favorable comment, as it is recognized that sheer merit has been the deciding factor in the circumstance.

VALOR KNOWS NO COLOR

Instances have recently come to light which emphasize the saying that valor knows no color. Last week a young white man chanced his life to save two colored women who were riding in an automobile with him when the machine in attempting to make a shore landing from a boat went overboard with the occupants. The man swam to shore and hearing the frantic scream of the women plunged overboard, rescued one of them from drowning and attempted to save the other. The week prior, the heroic deeds of a Negro who saved three white persons from burning to death at the danger of his own life, occupied much space in several of the big dailies, and also before this a white well digger disregarded his own safety and went down into the bowels of the earth and snatched a Negro workman from sure death. In a western state last week a Negro lad of sixteen years suffered a broken leg when he rushed in front of an approaching railroad engine and grabbed a little five-year old white child up in his arms and prevented it from being crushed to death under the iron monster.

These are but a few of the many recent incidents which are outstanding confirmations of the fact that real valor knows no color. The man who has real red blood flowing through his veins does not stop to think of the color of the person whom he is attempting to save; the thing which is uppermost in his mind is that a human life is in peril and it is his duty to go to the rescue. It takes a real "he" man to perform service of this kind and this kind of man is neither characterized by the adjective white or black. He is simply the man which opportunity alone can bring to light.

BATES COLLEGE STUDENT EXCELS IN SCHOLARSHIP

Washington.—John P. Davis, a junior at Bates college, Lewiston, Me., has the double distinction of being the first member of our Race to participate in an international debate with the representative of Cambridge university in America. On Sept. 23 Mr. Davis was on a team composed of B. A. Butler, son of an English lord, and a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, and A. P. Marshall, president of the Cambridge Union society, a member of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge. This team debated against two other men and one Cambridge man upon the question of the recognition of Russia.

Bates college rightly holds the record of being the "forensic champion" of the world and it is considered a very high honor to represent her in debate. Davis, who is the son of William H. Davis of this city, prepared for college at the Paul Laurence Dunbar high school, where he was prominent in debating and dramatics. At Bates he has excelled in many lines of extra-curriculum activities as well as scholarship. He was winner of the freshman declamations and a member of the sophomore prize speaking division. He was a member of both his freshman and sophomore class debating teams, resigning the latter to take part in his first varsity debate against the University of Pennsylvania. He was later selected to debate McGill university, Montreal, Can. He was winner of the sophomore prize essay contest for excellence in English and received honorable mention in the state of Maine short story contest. He is secretary of the Bates debating council and associate editor of the college paper. He is prominent in dramatics, belonging to the Bates Players' guild. His other affiliations are the Press club, the Bates Outing club and the Politics club. Mr. Davis is a member of the Alpha Psi chapter of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Arkansas Girl Wins High Honor

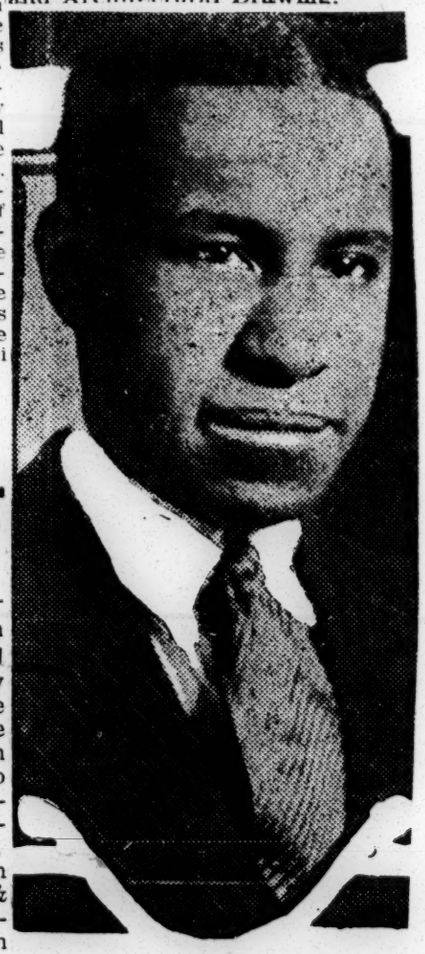
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 23 — Justice sometimes comes even in Arkansas. Recently, at the annual state fair held at Little Rock, Mary Jefferson, a Negro girl of Pine Bluff, received the highest prize awarded by the Fair Association in a competition that was opened to both white and colored school children of the state for the best correlated English composition.

Mary is a seventh grade pupil in the training school of the A. M. & N. College at Pine Bluff, and is fifteen years of age. Her composition was part of a geography project exhibited by her grade at the fair, and was entitled, "Industrial Development of the Wonder State." The project won a blue ribbon, and Mary Jefferson's composition was adjudged to be the best submitted by any pupil in the state, regardless of color. The judges were white.

This Negro girl receives not only a rare honor, but will be presented with a nice sum of money by the Fair Association. The teacher of the grade is Miss Lillian C. Mack, who is also principal of the training school.

New Architector for Bellinger Office

Mr. Louis A. S. Bellinger, Registered Architect, 525 Fifth Ave., has recently employed Mr. William Henry Robinson as Chief Draftsmen. Mr. Robinson is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh in the class of '22, graduating with the degree of B. S. in Engineering. Since his graduation he has worked with the Becham Bros. architects and contractors in Louisville Kentucky, as Draftsman where he assisted in the design of many building, among them the boys' dormitory of Simmons University; also the New Science Building at Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas, where he taught Mechanical and Architectural Drawing.



WILLIAM HENRY ROBINSON

NEW YORK CITY NEWS
OCTOBER 1, 1924

Negress Wins Prize

With verse entitled "Spirit Birth", Countee Cullen Porter, negro student in New York university, has again won secon prize in the awards of the Poetry Society of America. First prize went to Martha E. Keller of Vassar.

NEW YORK BULLETIN
OCTOBER 1, 1924

Negro Student Wins Second Poetry Prize

Prize winner for the second time in a national scholastic poetry contest Porter Cullen, Negro student at New York University, will publish his poem which took second prize given by the Poetry Society of America in the American Mercury soon. The title will be changed from "Spirit Birth to "The Shroud of Color."

Cullen won a prize for verses while a student at De Witt Clinton High School in 1920.

NEW WORLD
OCTOBER 1, 1924

N. Y. U. NEGRO STUDENT AGAIN SCORES AS POET

Countee Porter Cullen Awarded Second Prize in Contest by Poetry Society of America.

Countee Porter Cullen, a Negro student in New York University, was awarded second prize yesterday by the Poetry Society of America in a poetry contest open to college students, in which there were several hundred participants.

This is the second year he has won the same honor. He scored in first place when he was in De Witt Clinton High School in 1920, that award being made by the High School Poetry Society, under the auspices of the Women's Clubs.

His verse this year was entered under the title of "Spirit Birth." The title will be changed to "The Shroud of Color," under which it will appear in an early issue of the American Mercury.

Cullen is the son of the Rev. Frederick A. Cullen, pastor of the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church. He is twenty-one and lives at No. 2120 Seventh Avenue.

First college prize this year goes to Miss Martha E. Keller of Vassar, for "Old Ellen Withersposen." C. T. Lanham of West Point, Norman F. Maclean of Dartmouth, Miss Roberts Teale Swartz of Mount Holyoke, Miss Mary Robertson Evans of Smith and Tom Freeman of Ohio Northern University win honorable mention.

Negro Student Wins In Poetry Contest

Countee P. Cullen, a negro student at New York University, who won second prize a year ago in the contest open to college students inaugurated by the Poetry Society of America through Witter Bynner, is second this year. First prize went to Miss Martha E. Keller of Vassar College for her contribu-

[illegible] Honorable mention went to C. T. Lanham of West Point, Norman F. Maclean of Dartmouth, Roberts Teale Swartz of Mount Holyoke, Mary Robertson Evans of Smith and Tom Freeman of Ohio Northern University.

Cullen who is a senior in the College of Arts at New York University and lives at 2120 Seventh avenue, entered his poem under the title of "Spirit Birth," but it is soon to appear in The American Mercury under the caption of "The Shroud of Color." Its subject is the expression of a race consciousness that almost develops into cowardice and the shirking of an obvious duty, but which finally merges its individual consciousness in that of an entire people.

F. M. WOOD GETS HIGHEST HONORS

Negro Principal of Paris, Ky., Awarded Two-Year Scholarship.

HAMPTON IS SELECTED

Says the Courier-Journal: F. M. Wood, Negro principal of the Western High School of Paris, Ky., has been granted the most important scholarship [illegible] man of his race in this State, was announced by Lee Kirkpatrick, of the Paris city schools upon whose recommendation Wood is being granted a two-year leave of absence.

The scholarship, which Wood will use at Hampton Institute in Virginia, includes preservation for his family oswell.

Wood taught in the State Normal School at Frankfort from 1901 until 1906. Then he became principal of the Colored Graded school at Lexington, and later of the Western High School where he remained until 1922, when he was given a leave of absence to act as State supervisor of high schools in Kentucky, and as Rosenwald building agent for the State.

The following year he was elected president of Western and increased the enrollment to 671 students.

He was for ten years president of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association. He is also a member of the State Inter-racial Commission.

Education—1924

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

The Pullman Porter Lecturer

NEARLY every daily newspaper published in this city commented last week on the lecture by John Baptist Ford, a Pullman porter, living at 770 East 221st street, to classes in transportation at Dartmouth College last Tuesday.

THE TELEGRAM and Mail says that "The significant thing about John Baptist Ford, however, is not that a Pullman Porter could deliver so intelligent a lecture, but rather that so intelligent a man should continue to be a porter. . . . This is the reason that . . . his appearance on the lecture stage was sensational."

THE TRIBUNE captioned its editorial, "Night Schools on Wheels." "If the colored lads are willing thus 'to climb upward in the night,'" it says, "surely the white boys who have the opportunity to attend such an institution as Dartmouth ought to be willing to put in an extra effort required to take advantage of it."

THE WORLD, which headed its editorial "The Porter and His Tip," took a fling at the tipping system. "As a matter of fact," it says, "no tip is fair to the man who receives it. The tipping system is a steady assault on the moral and economic independence of those who rely on it for their living. In the United States only a few classes of labor are afflicted with the servility induced by personal service in the expectation of gifts, but in Europe the entire population are corrupted by the practice.

"IN fairness to railway porters, they, along with all other people, should receive a living wage, which would make tipping unnecessary and leave them (the porters) their self-respect.

"A MAN'S work is worth a wage that is not determined by the momentary whim of anybody."

NEGRO FIREMAN OUTRUNS TRAIN TO RESCUE TOT

Savannah, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—A thrilling rescue, the saving of a tiny white tot by a husky negro railroad employee is reported here today from Reidsville, where John Griffin, fireman on a freight of the Reidsville and Collins railroad, saved the life of two-year-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cox, of Reidsville, by climbing out of the cab over the engine and leaping to the track in time to prevent his train from crushing the baby.

Engineer Clarence Youmans saw her but too late to stop the train. He applied brakes and Griffin seeing the child's danger, climbed over the engine and outran the train to her rescue.

The train with locked wheels rumbled gratingly over the spot where the baby had stood as the negro tumbled in a heap by the side of the passing cars.

LESSON OF A TRIBUTE.

The other day the city council of Charleston, S. C., unanimously passed a resolution commending the heroic act of a negro captain of a sailing boat in rescuing people who were in danger. The resolution read as follows:

"Whereas, the people of Charleston have always been prompt to applaud unselfish bravery; and,

"Whereas, the action of William Lewis, captain of the Mamie, in risking his own life to rescue eleven of his comrades in the fishing fleet in the squall off Castle Pinckney on Saturday, August 2, was a conspicuous example of the qualities of resourcefulness and courage and sacrifice; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the city council put on record its appreciation of this gallant fisherman, and that it bring his action to notice as one eminently meriting recognition by the Carnegie Hero commission."

On August 20, in Columbia, S. C., all business came to a pause and so remained for a full 30 minutes' period. The mayor of the city had asked it in a proclamation, and every business complied. Stores were closed, and amusements, and even picture shows, closed.

It was during the funeral of a negro minister—an old slave, who had endeared himself to every person in the Carolina capital by his integrity and by the correctness of the principles of living that he had for so many years taught to his race.

"Uncle Jaggers" had been a preacher long before the war, for he was born in 1831. At 18 he was ordained, and through all the long years he ministered to the distressed, preached to the prisoners, and went about spreading sunshine and contentment among his own people. He never preached a false philosophy but always taught his people industry, honesty and a knowledge of their rightful place in a white man's country.

And when he died thousands of white men and women passed before his bier with bowed heads, and in a drizzling rain.

These two incidents indicate the spirit that exists among the true white people of the south toward the true negroes of the south. The responsibility of one to the other is becoming better understood, and the relationship, based upon the right kind of cooperation, is becoming more and more definite and satisfactory.

After the civil war carpet baggers taught the negroes—or those of them who would listen—a hatred for the whites. Their purpose was political. The generation that followed had this spirit in a measure inculcated in them. But that hostility has gradually disappeared, and today the spirit of cooperation, one with the other, according to their correct places in society, is pronounced and unmistakable.

The incidents mentioned are indicative of a feeling that is a real blessing. The negro has his place, and when he does right, and lives right and teaches right, he is keenly appreciated by his white neighbors—and friends.

A merited recognition of merit is seen in the appointment a short time ago of Dr. Peter Murray of New York City, as a full-fledged member of the courtesy Staff of the Community Hospital of New York City. Dr. Murray is a native Louisianian and was educated here, receiving his A.B. degree at New Orleans College in 1910; and at Howard University where he was graduated in medicine in 1914. He went to New York seven years after and was admitted to St. Joseph's Hospital in Patterson, N. J. and Community Hospital, Montclair, N. J. For three years he was Assistant Professor of Surgery at Freedman's Hospital, also Assistant Surgeon-in-Chief as well as Medical Inspector of Schools for three years. The race is proud of Dr. Murray and the record he is making.

20,000 COLOR'D CHILDREN IN L. A. SCHOOLS

Colored Architect Given a Commission To Build One New School

HAS MONSTER OFFICE

California's Wonder Man Designing $500,000 In Buildings

By NOAH D THOMPSON

Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 18.—150,000 children thronged the public schools here at the fall opening. Approximately 20,000 of these were Negroes who are given every encouragement along with children of other races to continue through the entire course and prepare for the higher schools of learning.

To care for this vast enrollment, it was necessary to build 16 new structures, the designing of which was awarded to architects of unquestioned ability.

Paul R. Williams, a young Negro architect and former pupil at the schools, which are mixed and have 20 Negro instructors including a principal, has been appointed by the Board of Education as architect for one of the schools to cost $85,000.

Mr. Williams has been a member of the Los Angeles City Planning Commission for three years and is the only Negro member of the American Institute of Architects. He was recently made one of a committee of five to represent the So. California Chapter at the American Institute of Architects.

Draws Civic Center

Three national and four western architectural competitions have been won by Mr. Williams against competitors of national repute all over the United States. His most recent achievement was the offering of a design for a civic center for a western city of 35,000 inhabitants which was accepted and upon which he and his large office force are now at work on the "working drawings." All of the municipal buildings of the centre are to be erected in conformity with Mr. Williams' scheme. In one competition won by Williams more than 100 designs were submitted by accomplished architects thruout the country.

National Recognition

Harpers Architecture and several other standard magazines have recently published photographs of Mr. Williams and his designs and he is receiving national recognition as an architect of exceptional ability.

A recent stock exchange building found the young artist preparing plans for buildings valued at nearly a half million dollars. These buildings are to be erected entirely under Mr. Williams' supervision.

Mr Williams, who is under 40 years of age, attended the University of Southern California and the Beaux Arts Institute of Design from which he won the covet Beaux Arts medal. He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity and is an inspiration to many young men and women of his own and other races.



Paul R. Williams

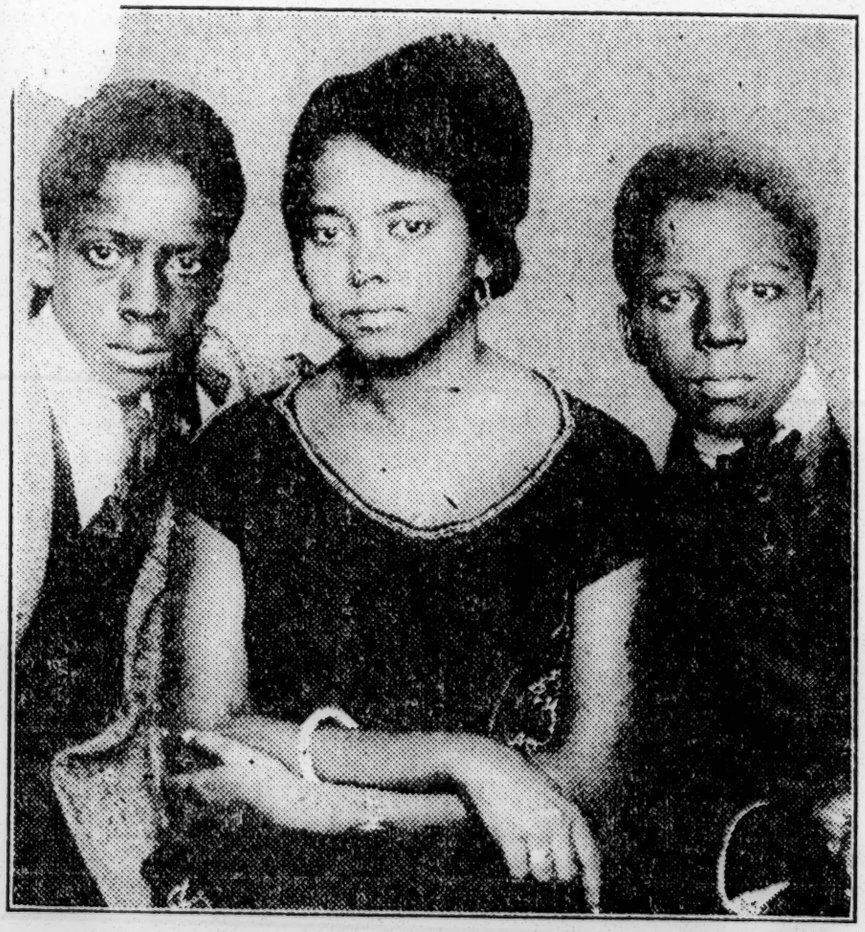
Two Children, Grandmother and Negro Servant Who Heroically Rescued Them From Burning Room



The herosim of Paul Russell, negro servant, saved the lives of two small children and their grandmother, who were entrapped in their room when flames enveloped their home at 371 West Peachtree street early Sunday morning. The negro braved the flames and leaped to the ground with the two children in his arms, returning to rescue their grandmother, Mrs. Z. H. Culpepper. Constitution, 10-28-24 Atlanta, Ga.

The negro hero, Paul Russell, is shown in the upper right hand corner of the photograph. Merle Patterson, 9, is shown at the left and his sister, Dorothy, 11, at right, while Mrs. Culpepper is in the center. All owe their lives to the faithful servant. The photograph shows the room from which the children and their grandmother were snatched by Russell and carried to safety.

frican Portia Defends Her Father



Paris—Mlle. Marcelle Boisneuf has determined to personally lead the defense of her father, accused of employing violent means during the recent elections at the Guadaloupe Colony. She has arrived in Paris and assumed direction of her father's defense. Mlle. Boisneuf is pictured here with her two brothers.

Defender Chicago 11-22-24

Education - 1924.
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association Meets Here Tonight

Hundreds of negro school teachers from all parts of North Carolina will gather in the city today for the opening session of the North Carolina Negro Teachers' association, which convenes here for a three day session, tomorrow.

In connection with the discussion of educational problems that confront the negro schools today, elaborate preparations have been made to entertain the visitors. Shell Island will be open on Thanksgiving day for the entertainment of all visiting teachers and friends, and Sea Breeze will be open during the three days the convention is in session and a regular bus service will be in operation, starting from the convention headquarters. The visitors will also be carried to Fort Fisher where they will have an opportunity to observe the historic old fort one of the strongholds of the Confederates in the war between the states.

For the benefit of the visting strangers the meeting places and locations have been listed and are as follows:

General sessions: Wednesday afternoon, St. Stephen's church; Fifth and Red Cross streets.

Wednesday night, St. Luke's church; Seventh and Church streets

Thursday afternoon and night, St Stephen's church.

Friday afternoon and night, St Luke's church.

Group meetings: Elementary group, St. Stephen's church.

Vocational group: St. Stephen's annex.

High school group: First Baptist church, Fifth and Campbell streets.

College group: Peabody school.

At the opening session tonight, prayer will be offered by Dr. C. S. Brown, of Winton, and Hon. George L. Peschau, prominent member of the local bar will deliver the address of welcome, with Prof. W. G. Pearson, principal, of Hillside Park school, Durham, responding.

The address of the evening will be delivered by Maj. W. A. Graham, superintendent of schools of New Hanover county. Several musical selections will be rendered, and announcements of the following business days of the convention will be made.

The following is the officers of the association:

General Officers

President, Dr. J. E. Shepard., Normal school, Durham; vice president, Dr. S. G. Atkins, Prof. J. W. Seabrook, Dr. J. A. Cotton, secretary. Principal J. A. McRae, Washington high school, Reidsville; assistant secretary, Miss Iva Donnell, Greenville graded school; corresponding secretary, W. A. Robinson supervisor high school and teacher-training department of public instruction, Raleigh; assistant corresponding secretary, Mrs. Annie W. Holland, elementary supervisor, Raleigh; treasurer, Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte.

Executive Committee

Dr. J. E. Shepard, ex-officio; Mrs. A. W. Holland, Mrs. F. C. Williams, E. D. Mickle, J. A. McRae, O. R. Pope, J. F. Gunn, W. A. Robinson.

Prof. D. C. Virgo, is chairman of the local unit; F. J. Rogers, chairman of committee on arrangements and Mrs. A. J. Bailey, director of music.

Nat'l Academy Honors Negro

Dr. H. L. Pelham Is Selected for Scientific Research Work in D. C.

(Preston News Service.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Dr. Harry Leroy Pelham, a former resident of this city, now engaged in research work in physiology under Dr. H. B. Williams, of the College of Physicians of Columbia University, New York, will pursue scientific work along medical lines under the auspices of the National Academy of Science, beginning in January, next. Mrs. Pelham, formerly Miss Vivian Williams, a local school teacher, and his daughters Maurice and Harriet are residing in Washington.

Dr. Pelham was the ranking student for four years at Howard University Medical School, class of 1923, and winner of the Dumas prize of $100 in gold. He is a native of Newburgh, N. Y., and obtained A. B. from Lincoln University in 1915 and was post-graduate student in biology at Howard University in 1918-19. After graduation in medicine he was an interne in Freedman's Hospital.

Dr. Pelham is the second colored man to be honored by the National Academy of Science. Dr. Lloyd Newman, of Washington, also an honor graduate of Howard University, who specialized in biological chemistry at Harvard University, preceded him in research work under the same auspices.

TALENT WINS



—Photo by Lavecchia.

MISS MARGARET REYNOLDS

Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Dexter Reynolds of 5141 Prairie Ave., who has been appointed senior assistant in the Chicago Public library. She completed training for that work last May, passed the civil service examination with high average and was second on the list. Next fall she will study for a degree in library science. She is a graduate of Hyde Park high school.

Edison Says Carver Talk Is Bunk

West Orange, N. J., Nov. 26.—Thomas A. Edison in West Orange here last week, characterized as all nonsense a statement credited to Dr George W. Carver, scientist, that he had turned down an offer of a large salary of Mr. Edison to join the laboratory force at West Orange, because he preferred to remain among his own people.

"I never heard of the man," Edison said when shown the statement. Carver, famed for his creative chemistry" has won him international recognition, ascribes his success in his

i to divine inspiration.

DR. JAMES MADE ROYAL FELLOW

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—Dr. Herman Haughton James, a graduate of the school of medicine of Howard University, returned to the United States last Thursday with possibly the most distinguished honors ever conferred upon a Negro physician for work in his profession from this country. He is a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and a licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glagow, distinguishing himself in medicine, surgery and midwifery.

Dr. James graduated from the Howard University School of Medicine in 1912. He has practiced in Bridgeport, Conn., and New York City. He sailed for Scotland in September, 1923.

Foreign Medical Society Honors Dr. H. H. James

New York, Nov. 28.—Dr. Herman Haughton James, recently returned to the U. S. from Scotland, where for distinguished service is a graduate student in midwifery, surgery, and medicine, he was made a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and a licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgoby.

Dr. James was graduated from the Howard university school of medicine, 1912. He took up practice in Bridgeport, Conn., and New York City. He was in Scotland a little over a year, sailing in September 1923.

RETIRED ON FULL PAY

MISS EMILY MARTINA CLARY RETIRED ON FULL SALARY AFTER MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS AS CLERK IN THE BOYLSTON CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Emily Maritna Clary was born in Cambridge of old New England stock, one of her ancestors being Quorm Walker of Barre, whose case before the Mass. Supreme Court settled the question of slavery in Mass. for all time. Her father Francis Clary, as well known musician, was connected with the Boylston Chemical Laboratory at Harvard College and there his daughter just after her graduation from the Cambridge High School was appointed store room clerk over half a century ago. Her duties consisted of keeping the records of all student supplies and of issuing apparatus and chemicals of all sorts. To successfully fill these duties requires a special sort of knowledge but Miss Clary was fortunate in growing up with the business.

The laboratory was an infant when she entered its employ and now one would need to serve a long apprenticeship to be proficient in her line. Many changes and increasing work has she seen but she has not only been able to cope with all of them but when different heads have installed new methods her particular work has been so well done that she has been consulted on whether any change was feasible.

She began her work in a day when conscientious attention to duty, ability and self respect were valued and so on the first of December she was retired on ful lsalary after over fifty years of service in her own home town and in the employment of the University in which her father served before her. If there is not a lesson for our people in this. Her father's services were so valuable that he was able to place his daughter in a better position in the same laboratory where he had labored so long and the daughter was able to hold that position in its great growth so that at the end of fifty years the Overseers of Harvard voted her full pay on her retirement and regretted that her increasing years necessitated her severing her services fro mthem.

Miss Clary is well known among all classes of people in Cambridge and vicinity. For many years she was a social leader in Greater Boston and many a matron remembers Miss Clary's Dancing Class around which all the social whirl revolved. She also has been among the founders of many clubs and charitable associations such as St. Luke's Charity Club of Cambridge and the League of Community Service. She was for many years connected with the Old Cambridge Baptist Church but lately has been a valuable member of St. Sartholomew's Episcopal Church.

It is fortunate that we have Miss Clary still with us to pay her a slight tribute for the example she has given the youth of our race as "Flowers for the Laving," and may she live long to enjoy her well merited reward.

WINS COVETED SCHOLARSHIP

The Chicago Musical college in announcing its 1924 scholarships has included Mrs. Nell Hunter of Durham, N. C., among the recipients of this honor so eagerly sought by musical students from various sections of the country. Mrs. Hunter, who has already won an enviable reputation as a soloist, is pursuing additional work at the college and emerged successfully from the test which included 42 other students, three of whom were Colored. She is the wife of Dr. Sterling Hunter of the North Carolina metropolis and during her stay in Chicago is living with her sisters Mesdames Scott and Jackson, at 4349 Forrestville Ave.



MISS MARTIN CLEARY
)f Cambridge, Mass., retired in full
.pay after half-century of service,
.by Harvard College.

Education — 1924. I.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions...

Harvard Honors Arkansas Man Of Great Ambition

Youth Who Left West on Freight to Seek Education Gets Scholarship.

PINE BULFF, Ark., Feb. 21.—A 17-word message, received here from Boston, Mass., last Thursday night, unfolded a story of the ambition of a local youth of persistent fight to overcome apparently insurmountable difficulties of his triumph over the forces with which he had to combat and his ultimate victory.

The person in question is George R. Perry, 31 years old. The message read: "Harvard University awards ten thousand dollars in scholarships. One of most important to George R. Perry, Pine Bluff."

Sought Education at 21.

The real story had its beginning about ten years ago, when Perry, then in the employ of the late R. M. Knox, determined to go to college. Perry was the son of George Perry, a brother of the late Professor M. R. Perry. His father and mother were poor to begin with and both died while he was very young. He struggled through the local schools, working before and after school.

When he felt that the time was ripe for him to begin his college career, he caught a freight train and went to Chester, Pa., where he took the examination for entrance. He could not meet the requirements and he enrolled at Downington, nearby, and working his way, prepared himself for the university after a year's study. While at Downington, Perry was forced to arise at 4:30 every morning to go out and feed the hogs. Ofttimes, it is said, he did not retire until far after midnight.

He entered Lincoln University the following year, and for two years continued to work his way at the institution. Then came the war and Perry enlisted. He served two years and then returned to Lincoln University, and obtained his A. B. degree.

Still Is Broke.

After his graduation from Lincoln university, Perry entered the Harvard university Dental College, and for the past three terms has been working his own way through this school. He recently wrote his aunt, the widow of Professor Perry, here, that he had passed all his examinations and would graduate in June.

During the last two years, his aunt said last week, her son, H. T. Perry, of Perry & Co., undertakers, had given his cousin at Harvard, a small amount of financial assistance, but not nearly enough to lift the burden off his own shoulders.

An indication of the hard sledding Perry has had is brought out by a letter reecived by his cousin here recently. This letter said that Perry was practically ragged, that he did not have a single decent suit of clothes, and that his feet practically were on the ground, because of their worn condition. His cousin sent him a suit, a pair of shoes and $80 in an effort to relieve the situation.

SECOND DUNBAR HIGH PUPIL WINS IN STORY CONTEST

Washington, D. C., Feb. 29.—Monroe Glover Gregory, a first-year student at the Dunbar high school, a Race institution, was awarded the second prize in the Washington Star's "Best News Story" contest, it has been announced by the committee of judges, composed of editors of the paper.



Glover Gregory

Gregory is 15 years old and lives at 420 T St. N. W. The story on which he based his prize essay was published on the first page of the Sunday Star of Feb. 3. It concerned the nation-wide oratorical contest for school children, which will be conducted by a number of newspapers, including The Star.

The oratorical contest, Gregory pointed out in his essay, will "aid greatly in giving incentive for written and oral composition." "As students," he said, "we need live subjects dealing with community interests for written composition and we also need to appreciate the nature and function of the oration."

This is the second prize which a Dunbar high school pupil has won since the inception of the contest. Dorothy Maude Houston, a student at Dunbar, won the third prize for the first contest week.

The news article appearing on pages 1 and 3 of The Star of February 8, entitled "Nation-Wide Quest for Ablest School Orators Is Opened," caught my attention as being full of meaning for every citizen.

The story plainly states the unselfish purpose of the scheme, the absolute fairness of its provisions, the clear directions for the contestants and the nation-wide scope of the plan.

The proposal will aid greatly in giving incentive for written and oral composition. As students we need live subjects dealing with community interests for written composition, and we also need to appreciate the nature and function of the oration. We need to be taught to organize our thought in a form suitable for earnest and direct appeal to an audience.

In addition to meeting these needs, the article offers a plan for the improvement of the speech of the high school pupils of the United States. The evils of speech defects, vulgarity, profanity, slang and careless utterance must be checked and the purity and dignity of the English language preserved.

Finally, the theme itself of the proposed oration holds the attention of the reader. As future citizens we need to study our Constitution and be able to interpret it clearly and forcefully to our asscciates.

Colored Girl Wins 'News Week Prize'

Article on Child Labor Shows Greatest Breadth and Depth of Thought.

Thelma E. Berlack, ager 17, of 202 West 143d street, a student at Theodore Roosevelt High School, won the weekly $20 prize and the $50 monthly bonus prize in the World's "Biggest News of the Week" Competition last week.

Miss Berlack's article on the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution was first selected in the weekly competition and then submitted to another board of judges, together with prize-winning articles by Leonard Drake of De Witt Clinton, Joseph Mankiewicz of Stuyvesant, and Robert Cauldwell of Erasmus Hall, for the monthly award. Her article was returned the winner, the judges making the comment: "It shows the greatest breadth and depth of thought."

Her article follows:

THE PROPOSED CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

"That the boys and girls of the United States shall have equal opportunities in all parts of the country," begins what seems to me to be the biggest news item of the week. This proposed amendment, if passed, will help to conserve the rising generation of America. Such a conservation of humanity means:

1. Higher standards of living for the average family, physically, mentally and financially.
2. Economic, industrial and social advancement for the country at large.
3. America as a protector of its young minds in the making.
4. The practical application of the theories of science, education and logic, in that we love and protect our future citizens.

The New York problem of child labor is sometimes overlooked, because of the equitable educational system here. Horrors, however, face us as we think of the hundreds of children working in tenement houses, straining their eyes, stunting their growth, and probably spreading disease through the garments they work on.

The textile mills of the South, the sugarbeet fields of the West, the truck farms of the East, and the coal mines of Pennsylvania—these, all of these are the bases of our child labor problems; therefore we are all guilty.

If state regulation has not solved and cannot solve this bugbear situation, a national regulation is needed and should be demanded. The proposed solution of this vital American problem is truly the biggest news item of the week.

Miss Berlack plans to continue her studies in New York University.

CULVER PAINTS OF DIXIE CLAY ARE EXHIBITED

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 25.—(Special)—The wonderful ceramic possibilities of Georgia and the almost unlimited field of development which is being opened in connection with the discovery of new products of Georgia clays, is shown in a special exhibit of more than 50 paints, stains and calcines now being shown by Prof. George Washington Carver, Tuskegee's chemical wizard, in room 303 Healey building.

The exhibit is sponsored by Ernest W. Thompson, of Tuskegee, and J. H. Billups, general passenger agent of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, and is preliminary to actual steps toward an industrial development along this line to be undertaken soon.

Dr. Carver, who has developed more than 200 products from the peanut.. more than 100 from the sweet potato and approximately 00 varieties of coolring materials from southern clays, is probably the most famous negro chemist in America. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain, and is considered to be the highest authority in the world in his particular field. His research work in connection with southern products is without parallel.

The present exhibit consists of over 50 coloring materials, most of which have been developed physically from the natural clays found in this state. The colors range from pure white to the darkest of indigoes, and compare favorably with the best products of their kind. In fact several of the products have a billiance and lasting quality superior to any heretofore known.

The feature of the exhibit is an extraordinary shade of blue that in its brilliance reminds one of the blues of a Maxfield Parrish painting. This has been developed by Dr. Carver through a long series of chemical exepriments. Another interesting feature is the comparison of the best Italian ochres with the Georgia clay products, which show the latter to be superior in clearness and lasting qualities.

"The field is unlimited," says Dr. Carver. "We have just begun to see the possibilities, and the development of the industries will follow. Georgia clays may be made into any color in the spectrum, and usually simply by physical combination. Already some of the finest coolring materials in the world are being manufactured in this state and in Alabama."

The exhibit will be open to the public until Saturday.

HARVARD SCHOLARSHIP

DR. PERRY AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Cambridge, Mass., March 6—George R. Perry, 31, graduate of Harvard Dental School this year, has been awarded a graduate scholarship. He did his preliminary work at Downington and Lincoln University.

Race High School Girl, 16, Wins $70 In New York World 'Biggest News' Competition

Miss Thelma E. Berlack, About to Quit For Lack of Funds, Weeps For Joy.

WROTE ON CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT.

NEW YORK, March 6—"You certainly brought cheer into this house. It's like a gift from heaven."

Thelma E. Berlack of 202 West 143d street, who only a few days ago told her principal, William R. Hayward of Theodore Roosevelt High School, that after leading her class for three and one-half years she feared she would have to drop out of school because she had no money, was completely unnerved when she was told that she had won the weekly first prize of $20 and the monthly bonus prize of $50 in The New York World's "Biggest News of the Week" competition. The tears stood in her eyes as she thought of the difference the $70 would make.

"I guess I'll have to get a handkerchief," she said, with a dazzling smile. She got it, came back and tried to tell about herself. But the unexpectedness of the award kept welling up to prevent. She smiled and her eyes were eloquent of happiness while she spoke in strained half-sentences.

From Florida

She came to New York from Florida five years ago because her stepfather was stationed here in the army. They stayed. The stepfather was graduated from the Columbia University course in pharmacy in 1922. Soon after he lost his health. Thelma stayed in school, getting the highest marks in her class and helping to meet the family expenses by outside work. She now is musical director at the Y. W. C. A. and also of a Sunday school class. In between her school work and her classes she finds time to attend the Institute of Musical Art.

Next year, the family budget permitting, she plans to begin a three-year course in accounting at New York University, finishing when she is 20.

Ambition and Ability

She is a little person, lighted with steady-burning ambition, an eagerness for knowledge and, as her record shows, an unusual ability to acquire and remain it. When asked the "one book" question she hesitated a long time, looked up and said: "I'll have to say the Bible, if you mean just one book."

One of her visitors asked her to play. She did without apology. First, popular songs that she said the listeners might like. After that, she put the pieces away and played an unnamed bit that said more about her than the few words she had spoken. At parting, she gave her thanks as she stood in the doorway.

Monday, at an assembly in Theodore Roosevelt High School, Thelma was formally awarded the first $50 bonus prize, which she won in competition with more than 1,800 other articles. She wrote on the importance of the proposed child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The following is the article which Miss Berlack wrote on the proposed child labor amendment, for which she was awarded a first prize of $20 and a monthly bonus of $50:

By THELMA BERLACK, First Prize $20 and Monthly Bonus $50
(Theodore Roosevelt High School)

The Proposed Child Labor Amendment

"That the boys and girls of the United States shall have equal opportunities in all parts of the country," begins what seems to me to be the biggest news item of the week. This proposed amendment, if passed, will help to conserve the rising generation of America. Such a conservation of humanity means:

1. Higher standards of living for the average family, physically, mentally and financially.
2. Economic, industrial and social advancement for the country at large.
3. America as a protector of its young minds in the making.
4. The practical application of the theories of science, education and logic, in that we love and protect our future citizens.

The New York problem of child labor is sometimes overlooked, because of the equitable educational system here. Horrors, however, face us as we thin kof the hundreds of children working in tenement houses, straining their eyes, stunting their growth, and probably spreading disease through the garments they work on.

The textile mills of the South, the sugar beet fields of the West, the truck farms of the East, and the coal mines of Pennsylvania—these, all of these are the bases of our child labor problems; therefore, we are all guilty.

If State regulation has not solved and cannot solve this bugbear situation, a national regulation is needed and should be demanded. The proposed solution of this vital American problem is truly the biggest news item of the week.

Gets Prize

Swaying under the waves of applause of her schoolmates, Miss Berlack walked up the aisle of the auditorium at Theodore Roosevelt High School Tuesday to receive the monthly bonus prize of $50.

As the check was placed in Miss Berlack's hand the applause became a storm of sound that filled the room, testifying to her popularity. She has been an honor student in her class three and a half years.

In making the presentation, Paul E. Sifton of The World, said Miss Berlack's article was chosen by members of the editorial board from a field of more than 1,800 entries and that the award was based solely on merit.

SCHOLARSHIP KEY IS GIVEN TO STUDENT AT DARTMOUTH

Hanover, N. H., Feb. 29.—Robert Shaw Wilkinson, Jr., a senior at Dartmouth college, has won the distinguished scholastic honor of being elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, which is conferred in the leading colleges and universities of America on undergraduates, who are among the best scholars, and is for scholarship only.

Up to date only 47 students of our Race have made this fraternity. It is also a significant fact that two of this number have been former students and graduates of the State Agricultural and Mechanical college at Orangeburg, S. C. They are Dr. E. E. Just, professor of physiology at Howard university, Washington, and R. S. Wilkinson, Jr. Both won the honor at Dartmouth college. Young Wilkinson is the eldest son of President Wilkinson of the State Agricultural and Mechanical college, Orangeburg. He excelled in scientific subjects with the exceptional general average of 96.25 per cent.

COLORED STUDENT WINS HONORS AT HARVARD U.

Associated Negro Press

BOSTON, Mass., Mar. 13.—James Theodore Hewlett has been awarded the Bachelor of Science Degree by Harvard University, at midyear, having completed the regular four years' course in three and a half years. Young Hewlett is a product of the Boston public schools having graduated from the Boston English High School at fifteen years of age. At Harvard he specialized in biology and chemistry. He was appointed by Dean Greenough to act as Undergraduate Student Advisor for 1923-1924. While pursuing his studies, he has worked as clerk-carrier in the Post-Office. He intends to study medicine.

Awarded Scholarship In Harvard University

Cambridge, Mass., Mar. 6—George B. Perry, '21, graduate of Harvard Dental School this year, has been awarded a graduate scholarship. He did his preliminary work at Downington and Lincoln University.

Negro Runs Truck Down Bank to Save Two Boys

BILOXI, Miss., Sept. 19.—In an effort to avoid striking two small boys riding bicycles near Gulfport Wednesday, Ott Bridle, negro driver for the T. G. Bush Grocery Company of Biloxi, endangered his own life. The heavy truck, loaded with groceries, left the beach road and went down the embankment, killing slightly injuring the driver. He is being commended for his action.

Dr. Wooten Candidate For Overseas Study

Pride swells in the hearts of Pittsburghers, of our group as the information comes that one of our foremost young professionals has been signally honored by having his name submitted to the Pointere Scientific Research Society. Dr. R. A. Wooten with dental offices at 2216 Wylie avenue is the fortunate person. Dr. Wooten will head a colored contingent of four dentists selected by popular votes who will sail for France in the near future for the purpose of making a scientific study of teeth of the people of France. Memphis, Tenn., is the seat of the Tennessee branch of the Pointere Society. Its program contemplates a study of the causes of the pronounced defect in the teeth of the people of Southern France.



DR. R. A. WOOTEN

At a very early age, Dr. Wooten, exhibited an aptitude and brilliance which reflected his highly intelligent ancestry and accounts for the high standing on the records of the various schools he attended. His course in dentistry was taken at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., supplemented by internships at Kansas City, General Hospital, and dental work in association with Dr. Emmet Ash, of Chicago. He then came to Pittsburgh, and opened a modernly equipped dental parlor for the general dental practice, establishing a precedent by opening a free dental clinic. This has brought him the cognomen of the "Good Samaritan."

Launches $150,000 Campaign For "Business Training"

Calls Them "Logical" Scholarships. Much Interest Aroused.

(Preston News Service.)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 21.—The most ambitious effort of the century was launched when the aggressive American Federation of Negro Students, known as the Negro Youth Movement, announced the decision to raise one thousand economic scholarships during 1924 and 1925. This announcement was made to the Preston News Service by the head of the movement, I. J. K. Wells, after a consultation with Attorney Robert L. Bann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, and a member of the advisory committee of the Negro Youth Movement.

The scholarships, valued at $150 each will be raised in order to aid and to encourage our youth to prepare for the business field. The urgent need of a trained force in this field has caused the movement to seek a way whereby this important breach in our economic life may be filled. Following an investigation it has been concluded that the vast majority of our youth in our schools and colleges, and some of the best minds among them are perparing for the professions. Examination of the educational numbers of the Crisis during the last five years, shows a noticeable absence of those who have received definite business training. Today, as reported by the A. F. of N. S., our business men who have built large businesses, need to be surrounded by well trained specialists, but they can not be found enough to destroy the scholarships have been made initiative, and the pluck of the will in the race. The scholarships will aid ner. a size that they will receiving them, but will large enough to be of such a size that they will

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard university;

Dr. Gilbert Haven Jones, president

Education - 1924.
Colleges.

Alabama.

BARBER COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Anniston, Alabama

This college, established to offer full college courses for young women of the Negro race and a preparation for higher studies, will open September 15th, 1924.

Africa - American Presbyterian

It is the only Presbyterian Woman's College for colored young women in the world. Like the colleges exclusively for women, it encourages the ideals of true women and offers courses of study for young women such as the best women demand, and such as prepare them for their special work. Through the noble generosity of its founders with Presbyterian ideals, Barber College makes it easier for a girl with energy and ability to become a College Graduate, and reach her highest usefulness.

Charlotte, N. C.

Graduates, obtaining the College Diploma, will be able to meet the increased requirements of the State Boards of Education, and be fitted for all conditions set for teaching and higher studies. With an enlarged Faculty and increased facilities, Barber College offers to capable Negro women a great opportunity for higher development, usefulness, and privilege.

7-3-24

With it is associated Barber Memorial Seminary which will continue to offer its secondary courses of study and also act as a Preparatory School for the College. All the advantages of the Seminary, with its able Faculty, increased facilities, and attractive surroundings, will be open to students of the College.

Located in the foot-hills of the Blue Mountains in Northeastern Alabama, the situation is unsurpassed. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a better school building. Large rooms. Two in a room. Steam heated. Electric lighted. Newly furnished throughout. Modern in every way. Plain, but plenty of food. Absolutely pure mountain spring water, none better. Large Faculty. Small classes. Personal supervision.

For further information, address the President, Rev. John F. Scherer.

A STANDARD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

It has been definitely decided to make of Barber Memorial Seminary, Anniston, Alabama, a standard college for women. Adequate funds for the enlargement of the present plant and for permanent endowment are in sight.

Africa - American Presbyterian

The establishment of such an educational institution under the auspices of our Church will certainly meet a long-felt need. Hitherto for lack of funds with which to develop and maintain a standard college for our Presbyterian women, those desiring full college training have been forced to go to schools of other denominations. But, as with Biddle, so with Barber, God has raised up a sainted liberal-hearted woman who will now make possible a standard college for our women. May God abundantely bless Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Barber and the other good women of our Church who believe in doing for the Master's kingdom large things in a large way.

Charlotte, N. C.

Education—1924.

Colleges.

HOWARD LAW SCHOOL GETS BIG LIBRARY

Chicago Defender

Fulfill Requirements For Recognition

4-12-24

Washington, D. C., April 11.—There is a growing demand for lawyers throughout the United States and especially the sections where large numbers of our people are residing, according to information received at the office of the secretary of the school of law at Howard university. This demand, it is said, is an outgrowth of the great migration movement which has been in progress during the past few years.

To meet this increasing need for lawyers the Howard university school of law found it necessary some time ago to enlarge its facilities for training students for the profession of law. In 1922 the sum of approximately $20,000 was spent on improvements to its building on Fifth St. These improvements have made it possible to accommodate as many as 432 students.

Curriculum Revised

The school of law of Howard is the second oldest in the city of Washington. With the increase in facilities for training larger numbers of students there has also been a strengthening in its faculty. A complete revision of its curriculum was made during 1923 as a result of certain studies made by representatives of the faculty of the systems used at Harvard and other great American law schools. These revisions have resulted in the strengthening of its curriculum and resulted in having the Howard school of law approved by the Association of American Law Schools.

Thus far success has followed the conduct of the courses under the new curriculum during the present school year. With the fulfilling of the requirements for an adequate law school library by bringing up the number of volumes to 5,000 it is predicted that the school of law of Howard will receive the approval of the association.

Raise Standard

Recently an announcement was sent out by the secretary of the school of law calling attention to the fact that the school of law has qualified for a place among the standard law schools of the world, and also calling attention to the fact that beginning Oct. 1 admission requirements will include two years of standard college work.

GROWING DEMAND COLORED LAWYERS

D.C.

HOWARD SCHOOL OF LAW READY TO MEET NEEDS.

Washington ,D. C., April 10—There is a growing demand for Negro lawyers throughout the United States and especially the sections where large numbers of colored people are residing according to information received in the office of the secretary of the School of Law of Howard University. This demand, it is said, is an outgrowth of the great migration movement which has been in process during the past few years.

To meet this increasing need for Negro lawyers the Howard University School of Law found it necesasry sometime ago to enlarge its facilities for training students for the profession of law. In 1922 the sum of approximately $20,000 was spent on improvements to its building on Fifth street. These improvements have made it possible to accommodate as many as 432 students.

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Success Follows Introduction of New Curriculum.

Thus far, success has followed the conduct of the courses under the new curriculum during the present school year. With the fulfilling of the requirements for an adequate law school library by bringing up the number of volumes to 5,000 it is predicted that the School of Law of Howard University will receive the approval of the Association of American Law Schools.

Recently an announcement was sent out by the secretary of the School of Law calling attention to the fact that the Howard University School of Law has qualified for a place among the standard law schools of the world and also calling attention to the fact that beginning October 1st, 1924, admission requirements will include two years of college work.

Record of Graduates Show High Calibre of Work Done.

The effectiveness of the work of the Howard School of Law is evidenced by the large number of its graduates who are each year making records before the various State bar examinations. Recently two members of the class of 1923 and two members of the class of 1922 passed the law examinations in the State of Ohio; one member of the clsas of 1923 passed the North Carolina state bar examinations; and three members of the class of 1922 and two members of the class of 1923 passed the District of Columbia bar examinations. This is an excellent record made by these recent graduates of the School of Law and shows that the work which the school is now doing is of a high calibre.

URGES FEDERAL SUPERVIS'N FOR HOWARD UNIV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—(P. N. S.) Federal supervision of Howard University through the Bureau of Education, is proposed in a bill introduced in the House last Tuesday by Representative Cramton, Republican, of Michigan. "The University is performing a very important and effective work of a truly national character," Mr. Cramton said. "The limited supervision by the Bureau of Education, which I propose, will be helpful."

6-13-24

"The appointment of the trustees by the President is a deserved recognition of the institution and is further desirable because of the Federal contribution which the bill authorizes. The authorization is of real importance, the continued welfare of the institution being often menaced by points of order, the appropriations which have been made annually for forty years or more being without statutory authority."

WHAT IS BEHIND THE OPPOSITION TO HOWARD?

The dominating question uppermost in everyone's mind, since the point of order was made in the House against the appropriation for Howard University has been, what is behind the point of order?

Washington Tribune

Many reasons have been suggested, some with merit and others with less merit. Representative Byrnes' use of Dr. Grimke's lecture was only a subterfuge. In the Senate, the now famous note left by Dean Miller on Senator Smoot's desk was mentioned. A still smaller subterfuge. Others have advanced the idea that the purchasing of a home by Dean Woodard in a section where certain white people thought colored ought not to live, was a factor, and yet others think that the fact that Howard has connected with it a Theological School was the basis for the opposition, on the ground that Congress should not help a religious institution. All of these are insignificant. The Grimke speech was seized upon by Mr. Byrnes because it would foster race prejudice. There is deep seated envy and prejudice toward Howard University *per se*.

6—8—24

A few years ago when the colleges and universities of the District were examined for Class A ratings, Howard, Georgetown University, the Catholic University and Trinity College were all given first class ratings. George Washington University failed to make the grade.

The Southern white Baptists are trying to get possession of George Washington University and Representative B. G. Lowrey, from the second district of Mississippi has been appointed on a committee of three, to arrange for the control of George Washington University by that church.

Mr. Lowrey, formerly president of a college in Mississippi, is unalterably opposed to higher education for the Negro; and for Howard University, training Negroes in the arts and sciences, to be rated higher than the George Washington University, a white school, cuts Mr. Lowrey to the quick. Therefore, thru fear of Howard's influence on the Negro and on account of envy for its rating above this white school, Representative Lowrey, rankling over his failure last year to choke off Howard's appropriation by Congress, begun in good time this year to get in his dirty work. Last year he used the same tactics as were used by Byrnes this year, but failed on a technicality. This year he made a speech which inspired Byrnes to make his point of order.

However in addition to the race prejudice and jealousy of these Southern gentlemen, they, or Mr. Lowrey at least, probably have an eye to business. For if he and his crowd obtain possession of George Washington University, he will then have the opportunity of becoming President of this university and of diverting the appropriation to *his* school.

As for Byrnes, most likely he only used his point of order to further his political ambitions. Shortly after making his point of order against Howard, and the papers in South Carolina had carried the news to "the folks at home," Mr. Byrnes announced himself as a candidate for the Senate to contest for the seat now held by Senator Dial of that state. Fostering race prejudice to advance their political ambitions is the favorite scheme of the Southern un-American politicians.

A certain Rev. Hugh Stevenson, who is pastor of the Baptist Church at Rhode Island Avenue and Second Street, northwest is also said to be busy in opposition to Howard University. He is quoted as having "predicted" that the refusal of Dean Woodard to move from his home on W Street would react against Howard's appropriation. He is a Baptist and says that Howard is subject to a point of order against its appropriation because of its Theological School, maybe with an eye single to George Washington University also.

Howard University School Of Law Joins Ranks of High Entrance Law Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—A statement issued in this city today by the secretary of the Howard University School of Law, James A. Waters, Jr., should make interesting reading for all who are interested in the advancement of the race in general, and in the progress of education in particular.

The school year 1924-25 will open on October 1, 1924, with a faculty of 12, including three full-time professors.

The law school library, which was recently declared "one of the best of the smaller law libraries to be found anywhere in this country," will contain approximately 5,100 valumes, which is above the minimum required for a standard law school.

The admission requirements for those who wish to graduate include two years of standard college work. Unclassified students and special students, however, will still be admitted as before, thus continuing to hold wide open the door of opportunity to every man and woman who is morally and otherwise fit, to come and partake of the feast to the limit of his or her ability. Unclassified students are those who cannot meet the two-year college requirements. They receive the same training that is accorded classified students, the only difference being that they must be above the age of twenty-one years, and they are not eligible to a degree.

The faculty of law takes pleasure also in announcing the inauguration on October 1, 1924, of a course of post-graduate studies leading to the degree of Master of Laws. Persons who have received the LL. B. degree from this or any other law school may, upon approval by the dean, be admitted to the master's course. Serious-minded men and women who seek to broaden the legal information heretofore obtained, will find in this course a coveted opportunity. To the graduate who took his degree 10, 15 and even 20 years ago, and who neglected to take the bar examination, this post-graduate course should prove a veritable God-send, for the chance offered him will be relatively greater than to anyone else.

The effect of these changes and additions is to place Howard University in the first division of law schools in this country. This division with Howard added now numbers 45 out of a total of 146 law schools, and makes it but a question of short time when this school of law will not only be accorded membership in the American Law School Association, to which it is now fully eligible, but also to enrollment at a full-fledged Class A law school under the rules of the American Bar Association.

The new catalogue for 1924-25 is now available and may be had by addressing the secretary at 420 Fifth street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Howard University Extends Its Influence.

Liberian College to Have Exchange Professors From Howard—Scholarships to be Provided for Graduates of Liberian College.

Washington, D. C.,—The Trustees of Howard University recently authorized President J. Stanley Durkee to enter into correspondence with President C. D. B. King of the Republic of Liberia and the Trustees of Liberia College, Monrovia, West Africa, looking to co-operation on the part of Howard University whereby assistance may be rendered Liberia College and the people of Liberia in connection with their educational endeavors. As result of this correspondence the Trustees of Liberia College have just forwarded to President Durkee a copy of resolutions adopted by the Board:

The Resolutions.

"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of Liberia College recommend the suggestion of the President of Liberia College, namely: The establishment of at least six scholarships, whereby students finishing the regular B. A.'s course at Liberia College may continue training at Howard, do post graduate work, specialize along certain lines, say remain there at least three years, return to Liberia, teach at Liberia College and serve the State in other respects, said scholarships to extend over periods of three years, at least, and for some years.

Resolved, That we also welcome and would promote in every possible way the suggestion of President Durkee, namely, that professors from Howard University might teach for a year or two in Liberia, and would endeavor to facilitate research work which they might desire to engage in."

Resolution Unanimously Adopted by Authorities of Liberian College.

Dr. N. H. B. Cassell, President of Liberia College, advises that the above resolutions were unanimously adopted. Dr. Cassell also advises:

"This action occuring just as we are about initiating a new educational plan for our School System, I regard as propitious of great good and will work nightily in the development of education in Liberia, the cherished wish of President Durkee and the Trustees of Howard University."

President of Liberia Expresses Appreciation.

President King in a letter to President Durkee writes:

"I cannot but associate myself with the expressions of gratefulness and appreciation as given utterance to by President Cassell upon the generous offer of assistance made to Liberia by the Trustees of Howard University.

"I am most confident that there will accrue to Liberia College and to the educational development of Liberia as a whole, from the co-operation of Howard University— which now ranks amongst the highest institutions of learning in the United States—the largest and most gratifying results.

"I congratulate you upon your aim to project the life of Howard University as far afield as possible, so that its influence will be correspondingly far reaching and effective.

To Speak of Co-operation of Howard In Annual Address to Liberian Congress.

"With your permission, I would like to make public reference to the vote taken by Trustees of your University, as announced by you, in my next Annual Message to the Legislature of Liberia.

"With assurances of my high esteem and kindest personal regards, as well as best wishes for the continued success of Howard University, over which you have the most distinguished honor to preside, permit me to subscribe myself,

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) C. B. D. KING."

Thus Howard University projects its wide influence and seeks to render direct additional help to the little Republic on the West Coast of Africa.

HOWARD FACULTY WANTS CONTROL OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C.—Howard University faculty in two heated sessions here declared in favor of the Crampton bill now before Congress which provides for making the university a government school.

Professors declare it will mean an increase of their salaries to a figure approximating that of larger colleges. Present selaries vary only slightly from those paid in local high schools, narmol school teachers salaries equal those of full Howard Professors.

Faculty officers also point out that administrative officers are higher paid than professors.

Members of the alumni asosciation have been split into two factions.

Alumni in favor of the plan declare that adoption of the bill would bring an end to the striking out of appropriations for the university on points of color, which has resulted in wholesale slashing of the annual appropriations.

Opponents of the measure declare that government management would result in industrialization of the institution. They advocate that the university be removed entirely from control of the government, and be made independent, financially, supprted by its alumni, even though this may necessitate a reduction in the size of the institution.

FACULTY REVERSES ITSELF

The action of the college faculty noted above was reversed in a meeting of the faculties of all departments in the University on Tuesday, so far as criticism of administrative officers is concerned.

The question of favoring the Crampton Bill is up to a committee of the Trustee Board, which is still considering the matter.

The Bill.

The text of the bill (H. R. 9635) is as follows.

To amend sections 4 and 8 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Howard University in the District of Columbia," approved March 2, 1867.

Be it neacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4 and 8 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Howard University in the District of Columbia," approved March 2, 1867 be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4 That the Government of the United States upon nomination by the Commissioner of Education shall appoint members of the Board of Trustees: Provided, That the present members of the board of trustees shall complete their respective terms of office. The members of the board shall hold office for three years, and the terms of one-third of the membership of said board shall expire each year on the 1st day of July. Said board of trustees shall have perpetual successsion in deed or in law, and in them shall be vested the power herein before granted to the corporation. They shall adopt a common seal, which they may alter at pleasure, under and by which all deeds, diplomas, and acts of the university shall pass and be authenticaated. They shall elect a president, a secretary and a treasurer. The tresaurer shall give such bonds as the board of trustees may direct. The said board shall also appoint the professors and tutors, prescribing the number and determining the amount of their respective salaries. They shall also appoint such other officers, agents, or employes as the wants of the university may from time to time demand, in all cases fixing their compensation. All meetings of said board may be called in such manner as trustees shall prescribe, and nine of them so assembled shall constitute a quorum to do business and a less number may adjourn from time to time.

"Sec. 8. Annual appropriations are hereby authorized to aid in the construction, development, improvement and maintenance of the university, no part of which shall be used for religious instruction. The university shall at all times be open to inspection by the Board of Education and shall be inspected by the said bureau at least once each year. An annual report, making a full exhibit of the ffairs of the university, shall be presented to Congress each year in the report of the Bureau of Education

Education—1924.
Colleges.

Georgia.

Atlanta Constitution
3-16-24

First College for Negro Women Founded in Atlanta

The first college for negro girls anywhere in the world was founded in Atlanta last week. On Thursday, March 13, the board of trustees of Spelman seminary, by formal action, changed its named to Spelman college and authorized the equipment and curriculum for training its students in a full four-year college course conducted entirely within the college grounds.

For several years Spelman seminary has been giving college degrees, but has been depending upon Morehouse college for assistance with the third and fourth years of training.

Under the new arrangement Spelman college will award degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science. Plans for the new work will become effective June 1, when the fiscal year begins. Students will major in elementary education, secondary education and household arts. Students in the general college course may take languages and literature or literature and music.

The following eight members of the board of trustees attended the spring meeting at which the college was founded: Trevor Arnett, of New York; Mrs. George W. Coleman, of Boston; Hugh M. Willet, Dr. Charles W. Daniel, Harvey Hatcher, Major R. J. Guinn and Dr. E. P. Johnson, all of Atlanta, and Mrs. M. W. Reddick, of Americus. Other members were represented by proxy.

School 43 Years Old.

Baptists of both races throughout the country feel a denominational interest in the news that this Baptist home mission school, now 43 years old, has become the first standard college for negro girls in the world. Officers of the college state that initial plans for its greater usefulness already are under way. Construction of the new science building has begun. A little later, they state, the building of the new chapel will be undertaken. Other units are in prospect.

Several years ago the mayor of Atlanta, speaking at the formal dedication of one of the Spelman buildings, declared that though he had spent his whole life in Atlanta he had never known till then that such a complete and well-established institution existed in the city. Thousands of Atlantans have neve rseen Spelman, yet it covers 20 acres of ground with a large group of substantial buildings not over a mile from the center of town, just north of West End. Members of its faculty are well trained, principally from the New England states; and its support is derived from all parts of the country. John D. Rockefeller is one of its oldest patrons.

The story of the beginning of Spelman goes back to the days just following the reconstruction period. In 1881 two New England teachers, active in home mission work for the Baptist church, realized the need for some effort to train negro women. They selected Atlanta as the point best located for the work and after raising among their own friends the necessary funds they came here to begin. They were Sophia B. Packard and Harriet E. Giles. On April 11, 1881, in the basement of Friendship Baptist church, they began with eleven women as their pupils, a Bible as their textbook, and pencils and paper as their only equipment. They started with the rudiments, teaching pupils to read the Bible and to write their own names.

History of School.

In February, 1883, the school moved to its present site, occupying several of the old barracks buildings that were used before Fort McPherson was established. In these abandoned barracks, with the old parade ground for a campus, the work began. In February, 1886, the nurse training department was opened. In May, 1887, Rockefeller hall was dedicated. A few days later the first class was graduated from the academic department. The following November the cornerstone of Packard hall was laid. In March, 1888, the seminary was incorporated under a board of trustees. In 1891 the missionary training department was opened. A year later the teachers' professional training was begun. In 1893 Giles hall was dedicated. In 1897 the college department was started. In 1901 the first college class was graduated, the facilities of Morehouse college having been used for part of the course. That same year four other large buildings of the institution were dedicated.

Throughout all the years of its work Spelman seminary, soon to become Spelman college, has adhered to the original principles of its founders, that Christian training must come first and that the students must be prepared for lives of usefulness among their own people.

Some graduates have gone to Africa as trained missionaries. Others are doing home mission work and social service among negroes; others are teaching; others are nursing. Home economics and domestic science have been taught for years. Some have gone on to higher schools, one having received the master's degree from Harvard university.

A Spelman graduate is in charge of the home demonstration work among negro women in Georgia, under the state agricultural department. Another, more than 30 years ago, founded a school in Georgia in a rural section for members of her race. There have been about 1,000 graduates, in addition to thousands of younger pupils, who have received elementary training.

Spelman's first name was the Atlanta Baptist Female seminary. In 1883 this was changed to Spelman seminary, in memory of the parents of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller. Throughout her life Mrs. Rockefeller remained a friend of the institution, and this interest has been continued by her husband.

ATLANTA GA Constitution
MAR 16 1924

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Colleges Back Durkee

Atlanta, Ga., Apr. 17.—The Association of Colleges in session here recently backed Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, president Howard University, as asking in good faith for the services of Prof. Franklin Peters from A. — T. College, Durham, N. C., during the current year.

A resolution passed condemned President Mosley, of A. and T., who published correspondence attacking the Howard president for enticing teachers under contract to him.

Education - 1924.
Colleges.

General

SIX PROUD COLLEGES AND WHY

By I. J. K. Wells,
American Federation of Negro Students
(Preston News Service)

Said Solomon: "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." Still we say it pays to have pride. Our opinion here does not contradict Solomon because we are not writing about the same kind of pride against which the shrewd Hebrew age warned Israel and the world's unborn. It pays to be proud because one who has pride places a high value upon his own worth and thence must generally live up to it. Certainly this much can be said about the students of Atlanta University.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

For a good many years a seemingly select student group have enrolled at this Georgia institution. The criticism has been made that only students of pale face extraction enroll there, but those who know better give a contradictory testimony. As to self-appraisement, however, Fisk, or Howard or Harvard has nothing on Atlanta. The students are conservative and aristocratic, to say the least. Although Atlanta University colors are crimson like Harvard's this is not the cause of the students' pride. It is the achievements of her graduates. Such alumni as James Weldon Johnson, Ben J. Davis and Walter White accounts for the students' notions? It was at this institution that Dr. Dubois had his rise. His Atlanta University studies won him his spurs in the Sociological Field. These compliments, interwoven with the traditions of this institution shows to some extent why they are proud.

In this same city, and in that State of Georgia, holder of the world's belt for lawlessness, birth place of the Ku Klux Klan, residence of persecution, and mocker of Democracy, is our fifth proud college.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

Like lilies in a stagnant pond is Morehouse College in degraded Georgia. Valuable Morehouse College and Atlanta University, like the flowers of nature grow in unwonted places, are the compensations of an all-thoughtful Providence, who thus somewhat softens the name of Georgia, the stigmatized laughing stock of the nation.

Happily Morehouse pride does not rest upon Georgia prestige. Morehouse and colleges like it ought to be appreciated for several reasons. They work under greater handicaps. Howard pride was created at the shrine of the nation within sight of the capitol dome. Wilberforce was builded in the liberal State of Ohio. Lincoln stands upon the background of the Quakers, and friendly William Penn, while Morehouse students have to struggle against the descendants of the unfortunate prison birds whom James Ogelthorpe brought from England to give them opportunity in the new world. .

Irony and sarcasm are outrageously ridiculed to think that such creatures as these would Nordic-ize and elect themselves "one hundred percenters" and crown their ignominy with vile proscriptions. Morehouse youth as do our youth of the South boast their path through such barriers and derive pride because they know it requires tested tools to smash granite resistence.

Morehouse is seemingly modest. You notice she does not style herself "Morehouse University", still she can pose gracefully for a university as can members of the proud sextet.

In addition to this and her outstanding sons like President, Dr. John Hope, her athletic record has helped to create Morehouse pride. The Morehouse lads are "Southern Tigers." Such they are, upon the gridiron, the diamond, and the basketball court.

Some of our professors will tell their students "win your games. To lose will produce a bad effect. Victory strengthens morale." Show me a college with a long precious line of victories in athletics, be that college Howard or Harvard, Princeton or Lincoln, and I will show you a proud college. .

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

As Sir William Wilberforce is one of England's greatest statesmen so is his name sake one of our best colleges. Why is she proud?

Asking a Wilberforce Co-Ed this question her reply was that it was because of the exceedingly beautiful campus. The golden hues of the sun harmonize nicely with the green well-kept lawn; is the natural matchless comparison of Wilberforce colors—Gold and Green. On the other hand a Wilberforce graduate attributes "Force" pride to other causes. He says that Wilberforce has turned out more principals of schools than any college of its kind in the country. This scribe sat at the feet of one of them at a certain school upon the Arkansas. At this principal's graduation, President McKinley, then governor of Ohio, sat upon the Commencement rostra doing honor to the occasion as this brilliant orator invoked the soul-moving eloquence of the muses. This alumnus says further that not only Wilberforce but the whole A. M. E. Church and the Hamitic race is proud because this institution is not only the creature of the black man's hands but it is also maintained by him. It is, therefore, in a class of one among colleges. The students are also taught that superiors might be found upon Mars, or some of the outlying planets, being understood that there exist none among the heirs of Mr. and Mrs. Adam, upon our earth.

Howard, Fisk, and Lincoln and others did not produce nor have associated with them all the big men. Wilberforce has her share. Of course, she has graduated several Bishops, Hon. J. C. Napier and W. T. Vernon, also Bishop, once registerer of the U. S. Treasury also studied at the "Force".

Two of her presidents, Dr. William S. Scarborough and Dr. Gilbert Haven Jones have written excellent books, accepted by Harvard University and other leading white institutions. Another Wilberforce son, Dean Dudley W. Woodard, of Howard University, has written to this scribe's information, the only text book in mathematic so far by a member of the race.

Associations Cause Pride

Howard, Fisk, Lincoln, Atlanta, Morehouse and Wilberforce, a sextet of proud colleges. They and others like them have additional pride from the associations their students have. Going to college with great men's children is a good case of this. Just as we find some of our prestige-burdened brothers who take pride from the fact that they rubbed elbows with His Exalted Knuckles, President Taft's son at Yale, or were entertained by Julius Rosenwald's son on the "gold coast" at Harvard. Students in such colleges as the proud six value their associations with the relatives of Booker T. Washington, the sons of bankers, bishops, doctors and so on.

When thrown into contact with the best of them products of such schools generally hold their own. It was said in an earlier installment that these groups are proud and care no more for Sir Marc, DuBois, A. B. from Wsiconsin, for example than their own very dear B. S.'s from Talladega.

What Is The Significance?

The significance is this. Placing higher values upon one's own worth makes for progress in that it gives courage to win some of the many things sixty years ago, the Vardamans, and Bleases postulated as beyond the pale of the black man's capabilities."

It means that our consciousness-gaining group is beginning to set standards of its own.

Since our college youth are taking his attitude and are not only going to maintain it, but forge beyond, our American Federation of Negro Students, (the Youth Movement) is considering the establishment of scholarship standards like the Phi Beta Kappa in our own colleges like these of the Proud Six. There is no question but that many students will put forth better efforts and many colleges likewise will strengthen their curricula and improve their facilities and demand a more progressive and proficient teaching staff.

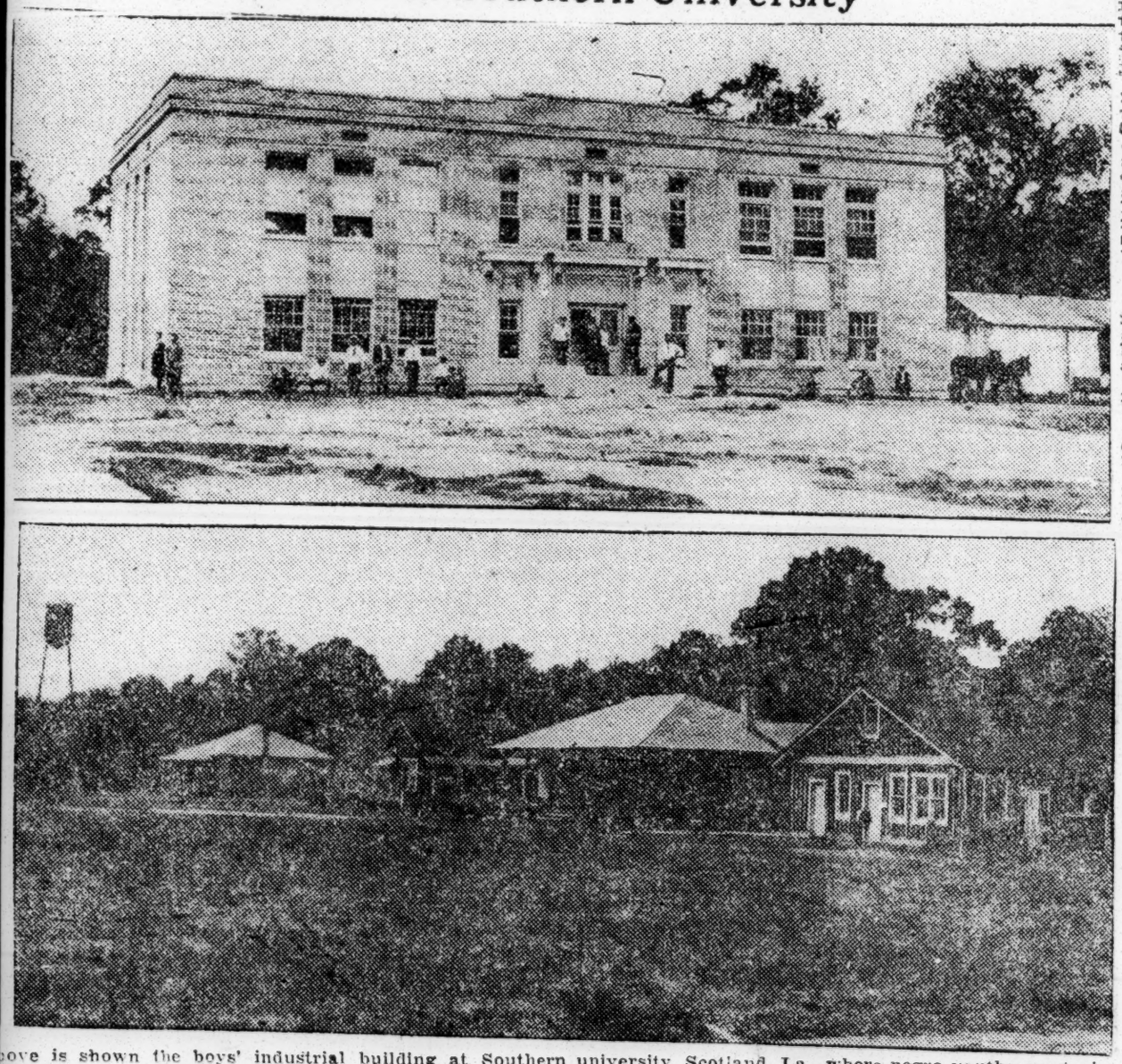
While my mind has dwelt upon experience with proud colleges and consequences, another matter of more serious intent has clamored for utterance. That is the migration, especially the effects upon our group that remains in the South. .

Has it effected the Negro's wealth? Will the race profit by it? Does it give freedom or enslavement to the ones who remain behind? These queries will be discussed in the next installment.

Education—1924.
Colleges.

Louisiana.

Scenes at Southern University



Above is shown the boys' industrial building at Southern university, Scotland, La., where negro youths are trained in valuable trades. Below are some of the cottages built on the campus by students in the carpentry classes.

NEGRO STUDENTS OF STATE SCHOOL ALL SUCCEEDING

Students of Southern University Make Excellent Records.

BY B. B. BRUMFIELD

Baton Rouge, La., May 17.—Industrial education for negroes is by no means lagging in Louisiana, as is seen by the results being obtained at Southern university, Scotland, five miles north of Baton Rouge, where nearly 500 young men and women are turned out each year with a useful vocational education that fits them for an intelligent pursuit of life.

Here in this institution every trade practised in the South is being taught both theoretically and practically with the result that the graduates are in great demand and are always employed long before graduation. The demand for graduates of trades in this institution is increasing each year in larger proportions than the number of graduates being turned out, according to Dr. J. S. Clark, president of the institution.

Southern university as a state institution and its location is one of the most inviting in the South. Being on a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi river from the east, the grounds about the buildings are well drained which greatly adds to the sanitary condition of the institution where few cases of sickness occur. The president's home, administration buildings, dormitories and a few other buildings are situated near the river and the farm supporting it lies back towards the railroads and highways which reach it.

778 Students Last Session.

During the past session there were enrolled at Southern university a total of 778 students, which were divided in the various departments as follows: College department, 128; teacher training department, 56; high school department, 393; ex-service men taking vocational training, 91; model school department, 110; this includes students from practically every parish in the state, but at the opening of the past session a total of 368 from the various parts of the state had applied for admission and had to be turned away because of the lack of facilities.

The growth of the institution can be seen from the fact that when it was removed from New Orleans in 1914, fifty-seven students enrolled for instruction at the first session. While the present buildings do not meet the needs of the increasing demand from the negro population for educational training, a total of twenty-three buildings now stand where only one stood in 1914.

Class work at the college begins at 8 a. m. and continues till 4 p. m. the course offered divided as follows: 55 per cent of the work academic; and 45 per cent industrial. While some students are doing academic work, others are having industrial classes and vice versa. From this it can readily be seen that all students get sufficient literary instruction and at the same time finish an industrial course which fits them for self support.

Various Courses Offered.

Among the industrial courses offered at Southern University for boys are: Carpentering, cabinet making, blacksmith work, machinery work of all kinds, auto mechanics, engineering both steam and electric, brick masonry, tailoring, shoemaking, broom and mattress making.

For girls the following courses are given: Home economics, including plain sewing and fancy sewing, millinery, home craft work, home making, cooking, canning and preserving. All through these courses the theory is given along with the practice. An illustration of this is given when it is found that the boys of the institution under the direction of their instructors have erected two well equipped two-story buildings. The boys' industrial department keeps up all repairs of the institution including the plumbing in the buildings.

The carpentery department has erected twelve cottages on the campus with practically no cost to the institution. The power plant with all its equipment was built and the machinery set by this department.

Farm Helps Support School.

In the agricultural department there are three divisions, academic, industrial and agricultural, which are taught on a 200 acre farm, 100 acres of which are cultivated to farm and garden crops which are sold to the boarding department of the university at very low cost. These crops brought approximately $2200 to the agricultural department last year, and the general farm produced sufficient crops to care for all the live stock on the farm.

Sufficient number of swine is grown on this farm to produce the bacon for the boarding department of the institution, and an ample flock of chickens supply the poultry products. The value of all crops last year was approximately $5000.

Southern University has sent out more than 500 graduates since its operation, all of whom have found ready employment in schools or communities and not one of them is known to have a court record. The college requirement for entrance is first year high school course.

The standard of the school has been raised to regular college standards and now ranks sixth among the negro agricultural and mechanical colleges of the United States.

The institution is badly in need of a dairy barn and other equipment for the dairy department, a new boiler in the mechanical department, new water main, and more money to increase the teaching force. The general education board has offered $50,000 if the state will match this amount for the erection of a science and library building.

ANIMAL SOCIETY MEETS.

Four New Watering Troughs to Be Installed.

Activities of the Louisiana State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals included the filing of four affidavits for cruelty, one arrest and one conviction, besides more than 200 reprimands for the reckless driving of animals and other offenses, it was reported at the monthly meeting of that organization.

The number of dogs redeemed during the month was the lowest on record, authorities declared. They also said the society proposes to post a list of precautionary measures in all stables of New Orleans to be adopted by drivers during the warm weather so as to lessen deaths by prostration. President Hyams announced that the society will install four additional watering troughs in the city.

GUILD CAMPAIGNS FOR NEW MEMBERS

Local Branch Hears of Work Done by National Body.

Members of the New Orleans branch of the Needlework Guild of America are conducting a campaign for increased membership in the organization as the result of impetus given the movement at the national convention held last week in Chicago. Mrs. Lawrence B. Williams, active in the local chapter, went as delegate to the convention, and at the last meeting of the New Orleans guild gave an encouraging report of the work of the national body.

The guild, of all America's charitable projects, stands second only to the Red Cross in scope and size, the members were told, and is unique in that no dues or membership fee is required of members. The annual contribution of two or more new articles of wearing apparel or household linen, or a donation of money, admits to membership in a branch. Men, women and children are eligible to join.

Each year, a few days before the annual meeting, the hundreds of garments donated are collected, sorted and tagged, and are delivered to the various asylums, hospitals, and homes of the needy. Last year 2500 garments were distributed.

Officers of the New Orleans chapter are Mrs. R. S. Charles, honorary president; Mrs. Frank B. Williams, president; Mrs. George W. Boutcher, Mrs. George B. Penrose, Mrs. I. D. Stafford and Mrs. E. T. Merrick, vice-presidents; Mrs. Charles R. Matthews, secretary; Mrs. J. N. Rousell, assistant secretary, and Miss May A. Gilmore, treasurer.

Education-1924.
Colleges.

Mississippi.

McCOY SELECTED AS COLLEGE PRESIDENT

Morgan Dean is Named as The President of Rust College, Holly Springs

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE

But Dr. McCoy Refuses To Make Statement

L. M. McCoy, dean of Morgan college, has been called to the presidency of Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi.

This is the announcement made by Dr. I. Garland Penn, of Cincinnatti, secretary of the Board of Negro Education of the M. E. Church at a meeting of the M. E. Ministers Wednesday.

Six years ago at the time of the last Federal survey, Rust college was a school of secondary grade with a few college students. By the aid of the Methodist church centenary fund, the school, which then had a white president has grown by leaps and bounds from an enrollment of 300 to over 600. Dean McCoy if he accepts the new post will go back to the school from which he graduated many years ago. Dr. N. S. Savage, former president of Rust has been transferred to Clark University.

Dr. Penn who was here conferring with President Spencer on the appropriations from Morgan College, was seen at the Railway station, and confirmed the appointment of Dean McCoy, declaring that President Spencer was loth to lose his successful dean. Dean McCoy was elected to his present office following the resignation of Dr. William Pickens four years ago.

McCoy is Silent

When told of the announcement of his call to Mississippi,, Dean McCoy refused to make a statement. "Can we say that you are considering the call" he was asked. "I prefer not to make any statement at all" was his reply. Dean McCoy denied that he had accepted the call tendered him.

Education - 1924.

Colleges.

Ohio.

NOTED WHITE EDUCATOR PRAISES PRESIDENT OF WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

(Preston News Service)

Wilberforce, O., Nov. 7.—The president of Mayville State Normal school, Mayville, N. D., sounds loud note of praise for prominent negro educator, Dr. Gilbert H. Jones, president of Wilberforce university, whose inaugural dissertation in philosophy some time ago was sought for by the Graduate School of Boston university for the purpose of translating it from the German and using it in class rooms, received highly commendatory letter on one of his other books of education in Theory and Practice. 11-6-24

Excerpts from the letter follows:

"Though a total stranger to you, I wish to send you the greetings of one who has had much pleasure out of your Education in Theory and Practice. Most of my teaching life has been spent in teaching theology, where my favorite field is the historical, though I have always been interested in education, yes, so much that I was president of the Mayville State Normal school, (Dakota) for your years, 1919-23, whereupon I accepted a call from Carthage College, Ill., and this summer the professorship in church history at Hamma Divinity school, Wittenberg college.

"While at Mayville I introduced your Education in Theory and Practice. I think I saw the book first time, attending an educational convention in Chicago. It appealed to me, and not least that you were a Jena graduate to, which made me desirous of getting something for my school from one who had attended a university that could boast of a rein in pedagogy. I used the book in one of the classes, and 300 copies must have been sold in our school book store, if not more. I want to compliment you on that very useful, sensible book. My contribution to normal school work is insignificant, but I did work for the teachers' college idea. I am sending you a pamphlet on the subject.

"I hope some day to be able to see your school and meet you personally. I spent three and a half years in Germany, getting my degree at Leipsig. In the meantime I wanted to send you greetings from a neighboring city, and thank you for a good, solid book on education.

(Signed) "JOHN O. EVJEN."

Dr. Evjen is himself, a graduate of the University of Leipsig, and author of several books. Before going to the presidency of State Normal school, he was professor of Church History in Ausburg seminary, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. Jones is the newly elected president of Wilberforce university and is moving out upon the year's work with every promise of an exceptionally big year along all lines in the institution.

Education - 1924.

Colleges.

Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
SEPTEMBER 5 1924

REV. JOHN B. RENDALL.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa., Sept. 4.—The Rev. John B. Rendall, seventy-seven, president of Lincoln University and nationally known as an educator of Negroes, died at his home here yesterday. He had been president of the university since 1896, having originally been professor of Latin.

Education-1924.
Colleges.

CHARGE FISK UNIV. WITH BOWING HEAD TO SOUTHERN IDEAS

Dr. DuBois, In Address To Alumni, Criticizes Alleged Attitude of Present Administration.

Nashville, Tenn.—Something of a sensation was created during the annual commencement exercises at Fisk University by the address delivered to the Alumi Association on Monday, June 2, by Dr. William E. DuBois, class of 1888, editor of The Crisis Magazine, New York City.

It is asserted by many of the alumni that Dr. DuBois put into words the sentiment of many graduates of the school, while there are others who take issue on the ground that as an invited speaker he went out of his way to offer a discourtesy to his hosts, the president and faculty of the school.

6-14-24

Those who are in agreement with the criticisms advanced upon the present alleged policy of Fisk, that it is apparently tending to accept southern domination, point out that not alone is the alumni affected with dissatisfaction, but that discontentment among the undergraduates is shown in the statement that fifteen of the twenty-three members of the class of 1925 are arranging to enter other schools for the securing of their degrees, and that the enrollment is steadily decreasing.

The charge that Fisk is sacrificing its ideals in catering to southern sentiment under Dr. McKenzie is made, and among the instances cited to back up the charge is one that relates to the Girls' Glee Club of the university. It is reported that the girls were taken to the city in a truck, carried through a dark, back entrance into the Commercial Club and there made to sing a program in a room filled with men who were smoking pipes, cigars and cigarettes, filling the air with a dense cloud of tobacco-charged murk. Incidentally, Pres. McKenzie is said to have introduced Isaac Fisher of the faculty as the "greatest Negro in America."

In his address, Dr. DuBois criticized this present tendency, declaring that the alumni is disappointed with their alma mater and moved against its present policies. He spoke in part as follows:

"I was graduated from Fisk University thirty-six years ago after three most inspiring years under a splendid corps of teachers and regarded my further education at Harvard and Berlin as an extension of Fisk work. This I said in my commencement address in 1898. Ten years later, as alumni speaker, I came back and frankly criticised the institution for its signs of surrender to the propaganda for industrial education rife in those days. I was not invited again to the university for sixteen years and I come now frankly to criticise.

"The first thing a university must have is *Freedom of Spirit*. The *alma mater*, the fostering mother, must put its arms about the shoulders of the seeking students and lead them gently to the higher vision seeking freedom through discipline and discipline through freedom. This is of even greater necessity for colored students than for white, for these colored boys come out of the Valley of the Shadow with souls hurt and lives cramped. But at Fisk University today discipline is utterly ruining and overshadowing freedom. Threats replace inspiration. The rules are over strict and fitted for children rather than young men and women; an atmosphere of suspicion and perpetual spying prevails and the favorite expression is 'If you don't like Fisk University, get out.' All this present discipline stands in marked contrast to the mild and kindly discipline in the days of Erastus Cravath.

The second essential in a university is *Self-Knowledge*, the classical 'know thyself.' Colored students of all students need an opportunity to discover ability through self expression, the strengthening of character by self assertion. Fisk University on the contrary has not learned that the 'cost of liberty is less than the price of repression.' Students have almost no chance for self expression. If I know anything of the English language and have any facility in writing it comes from my three years work on the *Fisk Herald*, one of the oldest student papers in the United States. It was a shame to suppress the *Fisk Herald* and allow Fisk students absolutely no organ of self expression. No societies can be formed at Fisk University and no organizations can meet without a member of the faculty present and without faculty interference with their membership and deliberations. Fisk women college students are required to wear uniforms, a thing ineffective so far as cost is concerned and humiliating in its method of administration. No group of the American population needs to develop sound manhood and womanhood as much as colored youth. They are given little chance to do this at Fisk, but on the contrary those who do show independence and manliness of character are either discouraged or sent away or they voluntarily withdraw. As a result of this the enrollment of Fisk University is dwindling particularly among the men students.

"The third thing that a university must stand for is the Search for Truth, and particularly in an institution like Fisk a calm and balanced statement of the surrounding social environment and the relation of the student to it. This would mean neither the teaching of the extreme statement that it is impossible for manly colored people to live in the South, or that everything in the South is going well. Fisk University through the *Fisk News* has undertaken a definite propaganda concerning the South which is at variance with the opinion of the best of its alumni and the parents of its children. The students at Fisk know from every day experience in "Jim Crow" cars, in disfranchisement, in unfairness, that it is not true today that the liberal minded and forward looking white South is in the ascendancy. It is unfair to them, therefore, to teach this and to talk as though all the trouble in the South were on account of the obstreperous attitude and impatience of the Negro. That kind of thing breeds cowards and lick-spittles. It makes the teaching of honesty impossible, it leads to incidents like this: In order to raise $50,000 from white Nashville the authorities of Fisk University have given concerts in the city in which not only was the colored audience jim crowed in its seats, but separate windows for buying tickets were provided and colored people inquiring at the wrong window insulted; and the faculty of Fisk itself seated *according to color*. The Girls' Glee Club has been taken by teachers down town at night, made to enter the servants' entrance of a white men's club and required to sing before an audience of southern white men in a room filled with smoke and then finally taken out through the back entrance. The colored people of the United States are not going to stand for this kind of treatment of their children. They do not ask that white people come to their homes or to their entertainments. They are perfectly willing to sing to people of any color but they are not willing to have their children sent out of their way to be insulted by needless "Jim Crowing."

"The reason for these policies at Fisk University is primarily ignorance: the fact that the president and teachers do not understand the attitude and aspirations of colored people and do not consult them: the fact that the alumni are not called into consultation: that there is no conference between those people who are having their children educated and those who are educating them: and the second reason is that at Fisk University, as at other times elsewhere, the white South is trying to dominate and direct Negro education."

Tennessee.

DuBois Says Fisk Head Bows To Souther

In Alumni Address Scores Prese

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Baltimore Afro

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Only Negro College In The World So Well Endowed

Nashville, Tenn.—The first Million Dollar Endowment Fund ever constituted for a Negro educational institution has been raised for Fisk University. The income is to be applied exclusively to teachers salaries.

This fund was made possible, first, by a contingent appropriation of $500,000 from the General Education Board; second, by the raising of an additional $500,000 by the school and its friends. Of this latter sum, $250,000 was given by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, with additional contributions by the John F. Slater Fund of Charlottesville, Va., the J. C. Penny Foundation of New York, and individuals of Chicao, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

Another first-time happening was the raising of a supplementary fund of $50,000 by colored citizens of Nashville, who anticipated the successful completion of the $1,000,000 Endowment Fund Campaign. Bankers, business men, educators and clergymen were among the local men co-operating in raising this sum.

Announcement of the successful completion of these two campaigns was made by Dr. Fayette Avery McKenzie, president, and a letter from Paul D. Cravath, of New York, chairman of the board of trustees, declares that the result is conspicuous recognition of the leadership which Fisk has achieved in meeting the growing need for higher education for 11,000,000 Negroes in the United States. Continuing, Mr. Cravath, whose father was one of the founders of Fisk and its president for twenty-five years, wrote:

"We are to be congratulated on this conspicuous and generous endorsement by the great educational funds and by so many prominent individuals in the East and Middle West. For fifty years Fisk University has held before Negro youth the highest standards in collegiate training. During your administration your effective emphasis on standards, of both character and scholarship, has won for Fisk an impressive series o frecognitions. The Carnegie Foundation made Fisk in 1921 one of its associates ,thereby admitting the faculty to full participation in its pension scheme. As a result ot fhis recognition, Fisk was given full standing at the University of Chicago in 1922. Only this spring Columbia University has officially singled out Fisk among the Negro colleges of the South for like recognition. Now we have this financial support which carries with it the considered endorsement of many thoughtful Americans."

Among the individual contributors are Julius Rosenwald, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold H. Swift and Mrs. Emer and Mrs. Francis F. Prentiss of Cleveland; Miss Fanny T. Cochran and Miss Juliana Wood of Philadelphia; Joseph Lee, George Wigglesworth and Charles E. Mason, of Boston, and Edward S. Harkness, George Foster Peabody, Paul D. Gravath, V. Everit Macy, Arthur Curtiss James, Dwight W. Morrow and James H. Post of New York. Samuel Sachs, of New York, a trustee, has established the Ella Sachs Plotz Memorial Professorship.

EDUCATORS DESERT LOCAL COLLEGE

Knoxville College began its fall term on yesterday and a close observation of the faculty personnel who will have charge as the new year begins shows a number of new faces, despite the statement published, purporting to come from President J. Kelley Giffen, of the institution, that there would be only one change in the faculty that being the hospital superintendent.

Very noticeable to the observer is the absence of colored educators on the faculty. In fact, the colored brethren are really conspicuous by their absence. It is stated that numbers of students who returned to the institution this year mainly for the instruction they would receive from an educator so well prepared as Prof. Howard Long, express themselves as sorely disappointed when the information is reluctantly imparted to them by those in charge that Prof. Long has resigned and will not be with the institution any longer. Although Prof. Long resigned soon after school closed last term, no publication has been made that would convey the information to the public in general. Although Prof. Long was under a contract of three years or more, it is stated that condition of affairs under the Giffin-Paisley regime were so unpleasant as to make it necessary for him to give up the work and seek another field. The professor has already accepted work with the Washington, D. C. public school system.

It will be remembered by those who watched the publicity given the action of the college administration in ousting the much beloved and thoroughly efficient Dr. J. R. Millin and electing Prof. Long to his place, attention was directed to that phase of the situatio nthat appeared as a slick scheme in appointing the colored professor with an apparent view of allaying the feeling of the many admirers of Dr. Millin who would feel keenly his being summarily dismissed and without a cause. It was stated at the time that the scheme was one to be used temporarily and as soon as the schemers felt that the matter had been forgotten they would oust the

Education—1924. II

Colleges.

Tennessee.

colored instructor or make it so unpleasant for him that he would have to leave. Thus it appears as was predicted.

Prof. Hurd Leaves.

Not only is the leaving of Prof. Long very noticeable and significant, but the unpublished information is gradually gaining circulation that Prof. George W. Hurd, who for years has been connected with the institution as head of the mechanical training department, has resigned his position and is now a teacher connected with the school system at Alcoa, Tenn. It is stated that Prof. Hurd has been the victim of some of the rank discrimination and unfair attitude which has been exhibited by the Giffin-Raisley administration and when a controversy arose over professor's vacation, he decided to resign. Reference has also been made to the flagrant slight accorded Mr. Hurd in leaving his picture out of the faculty group in the annual.

Thus in the stepping out of Messrs. Long and Hurd, only one colored member remains to represent the race on the Knoxville College faculty group and it is generally stated by those who have a knowledge of the state of affairs at the institution, which is fast growing into disfavor because of the unscrupulous tactics of an apparently disinterested and inexperienced administration, that the remaining race member on the faculty would get out if he could find a suitable berth in which to land.

While the face of the genial Prof. H. M. Telford is seen among the faculty group this year, having returned after a leave of absence lasting near two years, no mention has been made by the administration of the loss of the services of Prof. J. M. Cameron, who is no less admired because of his geniality, interest and efficiency than Prof. Telford. It is rumored that Prof. Telford himself is not altogether in accord with the policy of the Giffin-Paisley administration and but for the moral obligation, he would have taken up his work elsewhere following the receiving of his degree at the Michigan school.

Other changes are said to have been made, yet the statement purporting to come from President Giffen remains unchallenged by him, that there is only one change in the faculty this year.

Interest on the part of the alumni in the affairs of the institution has been on the wane for the past several years. So much so until at the alumni meeting held during the last commencement week, barely a half dozen of the alumni were in attendance besides the 1924 graduating class who were there by suggestion and this was true notwithstanding the fact that a score or more of the members were in Knoxville and not engaged at the time.

President Giffin is putting forth an effort to arouse interest in the fiftieth anniversary celebration to be staged this year but hundreds of the alumni and friends of the institution express themselves as being unable to consistently cooperate with any program that the present administration offers in view of the unfair and wholly unwarranted treatment accorded Dr. Millin and the other indiscreet tactics which have been exhibited by the Giffin-Paisley aaministration.

AUG 28 1924

HOWE INSTITUTE IS NOW JUNIOR COLLEGE

Raise Grade of Negro School Founded in 1888.

Howe Institute, school for negroes, founded in Memphis in 1888, was raised to the grade of junior college by vote of the trustees and incorporators at the annual meeting yesterday morning. Members of the board present were the Rev. W. J. McMichael, the Rev. R. E. Harshan, the Rev. E. L. Bowden, Dr. John H. Seward, Dr. G. W Atkins and others. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the scholastic year amounting to $10,500. The report of the principal, T. O. Fuller, showed 405 students enrolled from eight states. Of this number over 100 are helping to earn their way through school by working in families of the community.

The principal of the school was named chairman of a committee of three to equip a laboratory for premedical work. Courses at Howe Institute are junior college, high school, teachers', professional, ministerial, commercial and industrial. Members of the faculty are graduates of southern colleges for negroes.

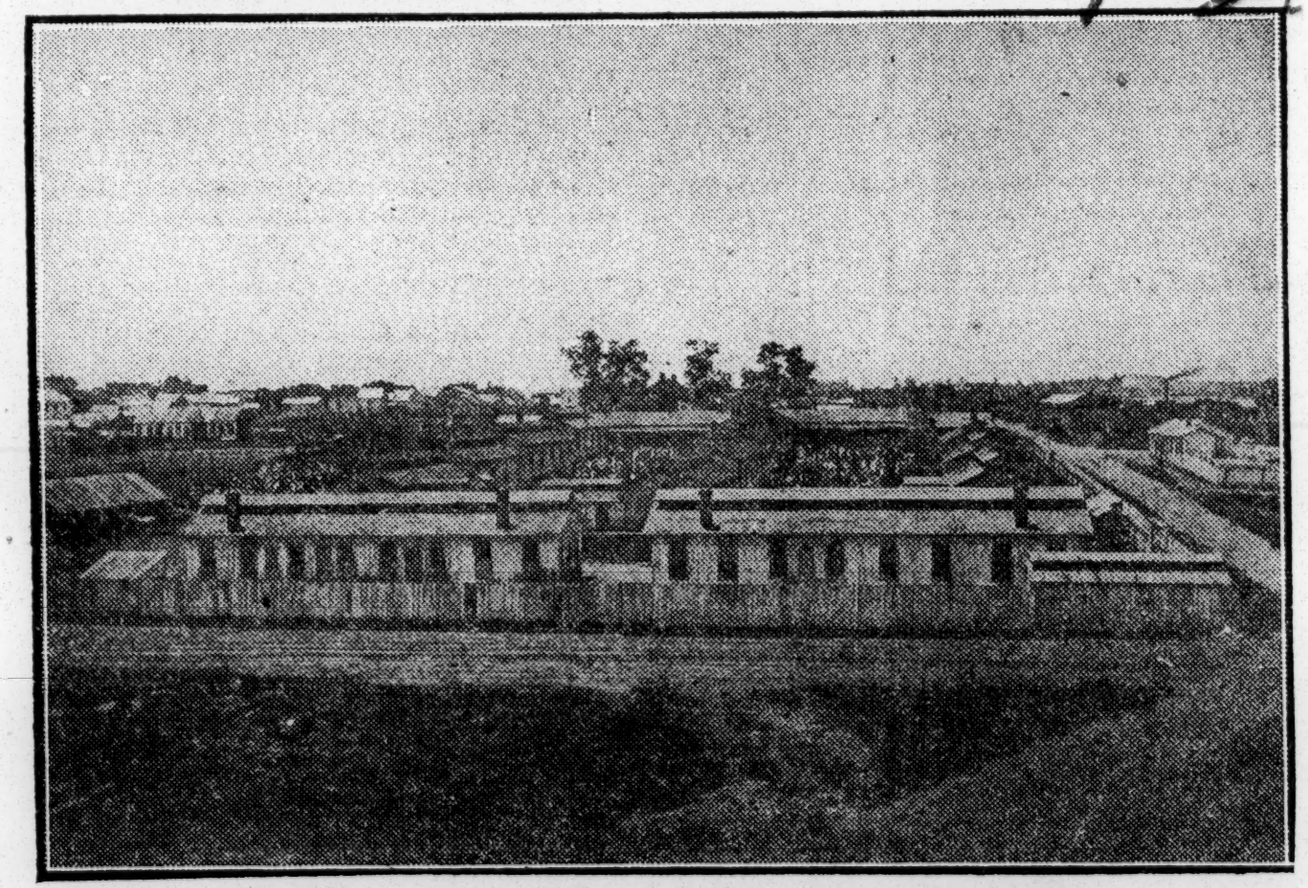
Two new trustees, the Revs. L. A. Kemp and A. D. Bell, were elected to succeed the Revs. A. L. Bartlett and W. W. Whitten, deceased. T. O. Fuller, who has served as principal since 1902, was re-elected, as were most of the old teachers. G. Reeves was added to the grammar school department.

It was decided to put on a campaign at an early date for $5,000 for needed equipment. Friends of the school among the white people as well as the negroes will be asked to contribute.

The fall term at Howe opens Sept. 29.

NOV 23 1924

BIRTHPLACE OF FISK UNIVERSITY 1-2



FEDERAL BARRACKS IN 1866 WHEN SCHOOL WAS OPENED.

It was on January 9, 1866, that the Negro public school that became the Fisk university of today was opened in the newly vacated Federal hospital and barracks, near the old Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. It was west of the depot, corner of Church and the street now known as Twelfth avenue. The picture shown herewith was taken in June, 1866, and the original is among the treasured archives of the noted institution.

Much of the material in the barracks was saved and used in the erection of a music hall on the present campus.

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Texas

Texas College Completes Administration Building

Tyler, Tex.—Martin Hall, the new administration building at Texas College, is now completed and the furnishings and equipment are being installed. The General Education Board of New York Gave $20,000 for the purchase and modern equipment of the best and most convenience type, and cooperated with the white Southern Methodist Church in securing the building. The C. M. E. Church here in Tyler has shouldered its share of the obligation in a satisfactory manner.

W. R. Banks is president of the school. The new building will be exclusively for class rooms and offices, with science laboratories, and auditorium seating 1,000, library and assembly room. It is to be heated with steam and electrically lighted, with two refrigerated drinking fountains on each floor.

The summer school just closed was the largest in school's history. From September 2 to 12 a ten days' ministers' institute will be held. The fall term of the college opens September 24, and a record enrollment is expected. Bishop J. C. Martin of Jackson, Tenn., is conducting a financial drive for $40,000 by December 1, next.

WILEY CHANGES COURSE OF STUDY

Marshall, Tex., July 18.—Wiley takes another step toward the attainment of that goal set for it by the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church. Last year the kindergarten classes were dropped; this next session the grammar school will be discontinued and each year hereafter one grade will be cut until only the college courses remain. Two or three schools in the system have been designated for development into institutions offering nothing but courses above high school, and Wiley is one of them.

The educational directors who have had the destinies of these institutions in hand feel that there is a sufficient number of second class and junior colleges to amply care for the secondary education of the Race and that what is now desirable is a few highly developed institutions with clean, wholesome, Christian environment to meet the demands for training in leadership. Wiley is strategically located so as to conveniently serve not only Texas but Alabama, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Mississippi. It has given continued evidence of its ever-widening sphere of influence.

NEGRO PRESIDENTS FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS.

Mary Allen Seminary, Crockett, Texas, school for girls and young women, will have an entire colored faculty when the fall semester begins, including the president.

Thus another of the schools maintained by northern educational boards for education of the colored youths in the South passes from white hands, as far as local management, administration, et cetera, are concerned, and affords the race a chance to demonstrate its fitness for such responsible and lofty positions.

Only one colored college remains in Texas with a white president, and that is our alma mater, Bishop College at Marshall; yet the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York City, which owns this institution of learning, has slowly been changing the faculty personnel at its schools in other states and thus today nearly all of its colored schools in the South have colored executives.

Houston Informer

The Informer favors these changes, for this paper believes that we have arrived in our racial career where we have some men fully capable to direct the affairs of our various institutions of learning; as has been remarkably and thoroughly demonstrated by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee; Dr. M. W. Dogan at Wiley College, Marshall; Dr. John Hope at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and other distinguished educators, schoolmen and administrative heads at the schools owned and operated by the various race denominations throughout the South.

Yet this paper does not favor removing an able white president from one of these schools just to give the position to some man because he is identified with the colored race; but in spite of that fact and because of his peculiar fitness for the high office.

7-26-24

It requires more than ability to serve as president of an institution of learning for young people, where any number of our young girls are daily coming in contact with those in authority; and no man—however able and prepared he may be otherwise, who lacks in those finer qualities of manhood and citizenship, who is deficient in his regard for purity and nobility of character, chastity, virtue and moral purity—should ever be elevated to such positions of trust, power and influence.

Another thing: In our contention for colored presidents and colored faculties at these schools, let us not alienate and drive from us those white friends who have made possible these educational citadels and who invaded the South and established these institutions of learning when it was a very dangerous and hazardous undertaking.

People who want to run, man, operate and "boss" schools must also be willing to put up quite a deal of the money for their maintenance, support and operation; for it still requires money rather than talk and numerical strength to keep the doors of schools open.

The Informer is delighted to know that Mary Allen Seminary has a colored president and expresses the wish that the school will make even greater progress under the new executive head than under his predecessors.

The colored race is cursed and blighted in Texas with too many schools, every little district trying to own and operate an institution of learning; and all of these little schools combined would hardly make a decent academy, to say nothing of a college.

This situation obtains chiefly among the colored Baptists of Texas, who can not boast of a single school worthy of the name of a college.

In the educational realm, like in the religious field, every man that thinks that he is an educator promotes some little school and thus the woods are full of them.

The Informer is a strong advocate of education, but we need to discard and scrap a large number of these little schools in Texas and erect and support one or two real colleges.

Until we do this, we can never hope to do much towards equipping and maintaining decent, standard and commendable institutions of learning for our youths.

Education—1924
Colleges.

Virginia.

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
JANUARY 13, 1924

NEGROES TO HONOR COLLEGE FOUNDERS

Permanent Memorial Proposed To First Teachers in Norfolk Mission

A movement among the colored people of Norfolk to establish a permanent memorial to the white teachers who came from the North following the Civil War and established the Norfolk Mission College for the instruction of the colored race, will be launched this morning at the United Presbyterian Church, colored, Chapel street and Princess Anne Road. A sermon, open to the public, will be preached by Rev. D. F. White, pastor of the church, and a musical program has been arranged.

It is proposed to raise funds for acquiring the building formerly used as the girls' dormitory of the college, or for establishing some other memorial to be decided on at the meeting this morning. The old college is now being used as the Booker T. Washington School.

Among other features of the meeting this morning will be the appearance of Hattie King Reavis, colored singer and music teacher, of New York, said to be one of the foremost artists of her race. She will sing a number of songs, having come here for the occasion. She has studied music abroad and is said to have acquired a wide reputation in Europe as a singer.

After the Civil War three white men came to Norfolk to establish the Norfolk Mission College for the colored race. The school was in progress for a number of years, and was succeeded by the public school system. The meeting today will be under the auspices of the alumni of the college.

Va. Union Univ., Now Class A, Has Many Good Advantages

By Chester L. Washington

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 18 — The famous Virginia Union University, the pride of Sunny Virginia, is an ideally located institution of learning, which offers many unusual advantages.

Since receiving its rating at the end of the last school year as being recognized by the Va. State Board of Education as a standard four-year college (which is symbollic with Class A rating given by other states) the curriculum has advanced materially, extensive additions have been made to the faculty laboratory equipment and other embellishments about the institution.

A real chance for an industrious student is offered by the institution in that anyone who is willing to work is able to help materially on his expenses by doing a few hours work each day.

9-20-24

Good academic and preparatory courses are offered to those who need some high schools in order to prepare themselves for the intensive college training.

Now that Union is a co-education school, added interest is being manifested by friends in the institution and the students of the College department of Hartshorn Memorial College, "just across the way" are enrolling for studies at Union.

The appearance of the University is very impressive — beautiful, shapely Virginia Gray granite structures adorn the handsome and spacious campus; a fine athletic field and other advantages make Union a real attraction.

Union has won many cherished laurels in sports, debating, scholarship and many other essentials of college life.

A large number of students have enrolled for the ensuing year and a splendid and competent faculty will be on the teaching roster this term.

Education—1924.

Virginia.

Colleges.

VA. UNION IS GIVEN SENIOR COLLEGE RATING

First Negro Institution In The State To Receive This Recognition From Virginia Educational Board.

Richmond, Va.—At a recent meeting of the Virginia State Board of Education, Virginia Union University was approved as a Standard Senior College. The many Alumni and friends scattered throughout the country will hail with delight this news, for it gives Union the distinction of being the first Negro institution in the state to receive this recognition and it also marks another step in the march which this famous college is making towards the attainment of the highest and best in the education which it offers. The term "Senior College" in Virginia is the same as "Class A" used in some other states.

3-29-24

As a means of further enlargement, the school has recently purchased an adjoining tract of land and is planning to erect a Science Hall, Dormitories, and more cottages for teachers. A drive for $100,000 is now in progress in commemoration of the first twenty-five years of operation of the school.

Dr. W. J. Clark, the president is the dynamic force behind these significant movements. By his spirit of congeniality and sincerity he has been able to make many friends for the institution. The faculty this year is one of the strongest in the history of the school.

The net enrollment for the year is 677. 422 of whom are in the college department. This is by far the largest total enrollment and the largest college enrollment in the history of the University.

Education—1924

West Virginia.

Colleges.

Storer Recognized As College

Harpers Ferry, May 12.—West Virginia recently placed the college department of Storer on her accredited list. Examiners found equipment and class work to be of an order high enough to merit Class A rating.

Alumni and friends of the college are rejoicing over the new honors. Students are happy that the two years' work at Storer is equal to that done in the best colleges.

5-16-24

Education-1924.
Colleges,—Change of Heads.

Florida.

J. R. E. Lee to Return To Teaching as Head Of Fla. A. & M. College

Prof. J. R. E. Lee, who for the past two years has been the extension secretary of the National Urban League, has gone to Tallahassee, Fla., to look over the work of the Florida A. and M. College. He was recently offered the principalship of that school and contemplates returning to his old vocation—that of a teacher.

Prof. Lee was a teacher at Tuskegee for a number of years under the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, and was later principal of a school in the Middle West.

Since coming to New York he has been in charge of the financial campaigns of the Urban League, and recently conducted a tour of the leading southern cities by the business men of New York and Chicago.

EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE GETS NEW PRESIDENT

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 12.—The trustees of Edward Waters college, conducted by the A. M. E. church of this state have just elected Prof. A. B. Cooper, former president of Payne college, Cuthbert, Ga., as their new president, succeeding Prof. J. C. Wright. The new president is a product of Morris Brown university, Atlanta, Ga., and has been president of Payne college for eleven years. Besides being in the school work, Prof. Cooper is also a minister, and has served as a pastor on mission, circuits and stations in his state, in addition to his educational work since 1902.

Education–1924

Colleges,–Change of Heads.

Georgia.

DR. DAVAGE TO HEAD CLARK UNIVERSITY

Will Take Place of White "Prexy"

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 4.—As an evidence of the Methodist Episcopal church to not only educate members of our Race but to utilize their knowledge, Dr. Garland Penn, one of the secretaries of the board of education, announces the unanimous election of President Matthew S. Davags to the presidency of Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., at a recent meeting of the executive committee on schools and colleges. Dr. Davage is of our Race and succeeds Dr. J. W. Simmons (white) who resigned. The committee selected Dr. Davage on his record as an educator in the system and in conformity with the policy of the board in advancing those who have proven their worth by actual results as presidents, principals and professors in the system.

President-elect Davage has been president at various times of four institutions of the system, he being promoted now to Clark from Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss. As an administrator, Dr. Davage is held in high esteem. The board has authorized the inauguration of a law school at Clark, so that this experienced educator of the Race enters upon the presidency of Clark at the period of largest responsibility as well as largest opportunity. Dr. Penn states that there are other great advance being made in the system following the last general conference, which will be announced later.

Savage Is Named To Succeed Simmons At Clark University

Dr. M. S. Savage, recently named president of Clark university here, took formal charge in exercises held Tuesday at the school. Dr. Savage was transferred to the local school from Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss., and succeeds Dr. J. W. Simmons, who has been head of the school for several years.

The formal transfer of the university to Dr. Savage was made by Dr. I. Garland Penn of Cincinnati, secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church. The new principal is a graduate of New Orleans university, and is a member of five general conferences and of the book committee which has charge of large Methodist publication interests for the past 12 years.

Plans for the coming year announced Tuesday include opening of a law school at the university. It was reported that a number of lawyers of the south have promised to assist the school in meeting requirements of the American Bar association, which will be necessary before opening of the new school.

DR. DAVAGE ASSUMES PRESIDENCY OF CLARK

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 23.—Dr. M. S. Davage, recently named president of Clark University, formally took charge of the institution Tuesday when Dr. I. Garland Penn of Cincinnati, O., secretary of the Board of Education for Negroes of the M. E. Church, transferred the affairs of the University into his hands. Dr. Davage came from Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., to take the place of Dr. J. W. Simmons, who has been president of the school for a number of years.

The new president is a graduate from New Orleans University, a member of five General Conferences and of the book committee which has charge of the Methodist publications.

Announcement was made Tuesday that a law school would be opened in the fall and it was stated that Atlanta lawyers had agreed to give their help in enabling the school of law to meet the requirements of the Georgia State Bar Association

Kentucky.

Education-1924.
Colleges,- Change of Heads.

Prof. Russell Goes Back as Head of State Normal

Frankfort, Ky.—Prof. G. P. Russell ,formerly president of Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, who was dismissed by Supt. Colvin, has been reinstated by the Board of Education. The appointment is to go into effect June 30.

This is the end of a bitter fight on the part of Prof. Russell to be reinstated and other folks to keep him out of the presidency of the school.

Louisville Times 6-24-24

Education — 1924

Colleges. — Change of Heads.

Missouri.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

The citizens of this State, together with others, will gather at Jefferson City, February 12, to witness the formal installation of President Young and the dedication of the $150,000.00 boys' building which has just been completed.

St. Louis Argus

This is right and altogether proper at this time, not because the President happens to be Nathan B. Young, nor are we to idoly worship the brick and cement used in the construction of the new building, but because we are interested in that State Institution, which is destined to give the youths of the State an opportunity to acquire a college education within their own State.

Lincoln University, in this State, is the only school of its kind, being a State institution, which owes its origin to money contributed by Negroes, and was known as Lincoln Institute.

Another bit of history that marked a new epoch in the life of this school is the fact that after more than a quarter of a century, a bill was introduced in the Fifty-first General Assembly by the first Negro member of Missouri Legislature, Hon. Walthall M. Moore making Lincoln Institute, Lincoln University.

It is now up to the citizens of this state, and especially the colored citizens, to make Lincoln University just what it ought to be. And that is why we should manifest such deep interest in the coming event which is to take place on February 12.

Of course, we will not see on the campus all in the way of a first class University which we should like to see, but Lincoln is on the road to a real University, and it's up to us to help.

The State of Missouri provides a first class University, equipped with all necessary conveniences for the pursuit of the several arts and sciences for the white youths of the State. The Negro youth is entitled to the same consideration at the hands of the State. All of which was provided for in Mr. Moore's bill. But we will never enjoy the fullness thereof, until we act by supporting what we now have.

1-20-24

You can add your strength toward that end by meeting the other fellow at Jefferson City, February 12.

PRES. YOUNG WELCOMED BY GRADUATES

Interesting Ceremonies At Inauguration Of President

Jefferson City, Feb. 13th.—N. B. Young was formally inducted into the office of President of Lincoln University yesterday afternoon. An elaborate program, participated in by graduates of Lincoln of former years and prominent men from other educational institutions marked the ceremony.

Kansas City Call

2-22-24

Prof. W. H. Jones, St. Joseph, who together with John A. Agee, Brunswick, composed the first graduating class, turned out in 1876, was one of the principal speakers. Mr. Agee, the other member died about five years ago. Three members of the Sixty-fifth United States Infantry who were among those who contributed the first money for Lincoln Institute in 1866 sat upon the platform during the ceremony. They were: Thomas May, Sedalia; W. L. Bennett, Jefferson City, and Calloway, Columbia.

The inaugural address of President Young was a masterpiece of educational discussion applied to the needs of Missouri. Another treat was the address of John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. The program was rendered in Page Auditorium, Lincoln University.

Lincoln Institute, a school for the Negro youth of Missouri, was started at the close of the civil war by ex-slaves who had served in the 62nd and 65th United States Infantry regiments. When peace was declared the men of these regiments contributed their last pay to the establishment of a school which was called Lincoln Institute and was operated largely on appropriations furnished by the Missouri legislature from one session to another.

In 1921 the legislature passed an act raising the standard of the school thus established and maintained to that of a university and appropriated funds wiith which the intent of the act was to be carried out. Part of the appropriation was afterwards held unconstitutional by the supreme court of the state but that part of the act creating the university and making appropriations from the general funds of the state for construction of a men's dormitory was sustained. The building being dedicated Tuesday and the inauguration of President Young were the result.

The dedicatory ceremony was conducted by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Negro Masons of Missouri. Grand Master Eugene G. Lacey, Kansas City, attended by his staff of Grand Lodge officers, had charge. Lincoln's birthday was selected as the appropriate occasion. The ceremony of dedicating the new building was started at 11 o'clock and lasted until 1.

As part of the ceremony openinig up Lincoln University to a new field of usefulness recognition was given to those who have rendered outstanding service to the school in the past by naming buildings to their memory.

Education—1924.
Colleges.—Change of Heads.

New Jersey.

DANIEL MADE HEAD OF NEW INSTITUTION

Catholic School Gets Tuskegee Man

Bordentown, N. J., June 20.—Victor Daniel, of the manual training school, this city, has been engaged as principal of the Cardinal Gibbons institute, Baltimore, Md., to take effect July 1 at a meeting of the board of trustees held in Washington on June 6. The board also engaged Mrs. Daniel as assistant principal and matron.

Mr. Daniel is a graduate of Tuskegee. He taught at St. Joseph's college, Montgomery, Ala., conducted by the Josephite Fathers, and later at Tuskegee. Here, in addition to other duties, he was assistant to the commandant, Major Ramsay. He has been at Bordentown, a state school, for the past six years as commandant and dean of the boy's department. Mrs. Daniel is a graduate of Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga., and has had several years of experience teaching in Tuskegee and several other institutions in the South. While at Bordentown, although holding no official position, she has acted as a mother and adviser to the boys in the institution.

6-21-24

At the same meeting of the board of trustees, four prominent men and women were added to the board: N. T. Velar, a well-known citizen of Pittsburgh; Prof. Thomas Turner, for several years a professor at Howard university, and now going to Hampton institute; Miss Caroline L. Cook, a public school teacher of Baltimore, who has served as chairman of the Baltimore Cardinal Gibbons institute auxiliary, and Mrs. Minnie T. Wright, secretary of the Boston Cardinal Gibbons institute committee. The by-laws of the corporation were amended to provide that on the executive board there shall be at least two representatives of our Race in addition to the principal of the school.

The main building of the institution is under construction and school will be opened about October 1. The regular academic department will begin with the sixth grade and continue as rapidly as possible with complete high school and later beyond that.

Education—1924.
Colleges.—Change of Heads.

South Carolina.

D. H. SIMS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF ALLEN.

The Independent is pleased to announce the election of Professor David H. Sims to the presidency of Allen university, Columbia, S. C., at a meeting of the trustees on last Wednesday. The unanimous election of Professor Sims shows the confidence and respect that the trustees hold for him.

Second President

6-12-24

For several years, Professor Sims served as vice president of Allen with great credit. He served as vice president and professor of German and education at Morris Brown university for five years. He is a graduate of Georgia State college, Oberlin college, Oberlin Divinity school and the University of Chicago, receiving the degree A.B., B.D., A.M. and the honorary degree of D.D. He has also done post graduate work at Columbia university.

Professor Sims is eminently fitted for the position he has been elected to fill and the Independent extends its congratulations, both to Professor Sims and Allen university.

If politics is as hot in Cleveland as the weather they are having a warm time.

Education—1924.
Colleges.—Change of Heads.

Tennessee.

DR. WARING MADE HEAD AT DOWNINGTOWN

Ref

DOWNINGTON, Pa. June 4—(Special)—The Commencement Exercises of the Downington Industrial School passed off with great success despite the down pour of rain and the largest crowd in the history of the school assembled.

Dr. Clyde A. King, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Hon. J. C. Asbury were the speakers. Rev. Scott Wood, acting principal, presented the diplomas and certificates. Several hundred persons partook in the splendid luncheon prepared and served by John Trower and Sons.

6-13-24

The program rendered was of a very high order. At the conclusion of the program Dr. Scott Wood announced the name of Mr. J. N. H. Warring, Jr., as the new principal of the Downingtown Industrial School. Dr. Wood having declined the principalship, was elected Financial Agent.

A campaign to raise $250,000 for the perpetuation and solidarity of the Downingtown Industrial School will begin at an early date.

Education—1924
Commencements.

I

Alabama

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER
MAY 23 1924

Thousands Gather at Tuskegee Institute's Forty-Thi

ALUMNI AND PATRONS JOURNEY TO SHRINE OF "THE FOUNDER"

"Booker T. Washington, We are Here," in Hearts of Multitudes Crowding Campus, Indianapolis Attorney Delivers Address to Large Class of Graduates

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alabama, May 22.—"Booker Washington We Are Here!" might well have proclaimed the thousands of visitors that gathered at the shrine of the founder of Tuskegee Institute Thursday to attend the forty-third annual commencement exercises at which Dr. Robert R. Moton, presented diplomas and certificates to 143 young men and women, representing twenty-two of the states, and Africa, Central America, South America, Haiti, Mexico and the British West Indies.

The annual commencement address was delivered by F. B. Ransom, a prominent attorney of Indianapolis, Indiana, who pointed out the wonderful opportunities open to members of the negro race, declaring that the future was never so bright and so inviting to ambitious young men and women; with the industrial opportunities in the north, better racial understanding and good will in the south and business opportunities everywhere, there is no reason whatever for any one to be a liability instead of an asset."

The speaker further pointed out the opportunities of the negro in America, contrasting them with those of other countries; urged the members of the graduating class to be assets instead of liabilities; advised them "whatever you do or wherever you go, do your level best, make yourselves that indispensable part of the life of your respective communities, and as did the soldiers in the late war, you dig in, dig deeply into the heart and conscience of the people of both races, entrench yourselves in the civic life of the community, dig into the warp and woof of the industrial, economic and business life of America, seek neither the respect of the white nor black alone, but seek rather the good will of all groups and make yourselves so efficient and so honorable until your word will be the pass book to every bank and the latch key to every home."

Dr. Moton in awarding the diplomas and certificates to those who had completed the academic course and one of the forty-odd trade courses taught at Tuskegee Institute, emphasized the growing demand for Tuskegee graduates in the industrial centers as skilled workmen and as teachers in other institutions of learning throughout the world. This condition is due, according to Dr. Moton to the unselfish and efficient service which the 3,000 and more graduates are rendering in their respective communities and to the courage and wisdom which they always show, wherever they are located. The principal further advised the graduates to ever remember the founder of the Tuskegee Institute and to be controlled at all times by his spirit and the spirit of Tuskegee Institute.

The other feature of the day's program were orations by the three ranking students of the graduating class, the industrial demonstrations and the alumni address by Walter L. Hutcherson of Wichita, Kansas, a member of the class of 1914, which was holding its tenth reunion at the Institute and as an indication of loyalty and devotion to the school the members of the class contributed $1,914.00 to the endowment fund of the Institute. The class was represented by more than fifty of the 117 members of the class who graduated ten years ago.

Trustees Attend Commencement Exercises

Conspicuous among the visitors at the exercises were several members of the board of trustees, including I. S. Merrel, of Syracuse, New York, who was accompanied by Mrs. Merrell, C. A. Wickersham, of Atlanta, Georgia and V. H. Tulane, of Montgomery General Robert E. Steiner and Mr. Selig Gasenheimer from Montgomery were present also.

Attendance Surpasses That Of Last Year

The throng that crowded the spacious campus Thursday perhaps finds its only parallel in the mammouth assemblage at the unveiling of the Booker. T. Washington Memorial two years ago. The thoroughfares, groves, lawns and athletic field of the Institute were thronged with people as were the streets and stores of the Institute community.

Commencement day at Tuskegee Institute has a different meaning to various groups and Thursday was no exception. Each group was present and easily distinguished. There were graduates and former students visiting familiar and historic places, greeting former instructors, and renewing acquaintances and friendships with those with whom they had trekked the campus in the days of yesteryears. There were mothers and fathers, many bent from toil and sacrifices, but whose eyes radiated with pride as they embraced or talked with their sons and daughters who were "students at the Normal school" or members of the graduating class. There were those who came to renew again their allegiance to the Institute and to pay their annual tribute to the founder of the institute. These could be seen standing at the memorial and staring intently at the replica of Booker Washington moulded in bronze, or gathered around his tomb with heads bared and bowed in reverence.

Then too, there were those to whom commencement day meant a gala occasion—the one day of the year when all work was laid aside in the field, shop and home to go to the "normal school to attend the closing"—to hear the band; to watch the line of march; to greet old friends and to hold an annual celebration. To these humble people was given too the freedom of the campus. Many of them had attended commencement days at the institute since the days when the exercises were held in the open spaces for want of an adequate building and the graduating classes numbered four and five.

They were here Thursday in extremely large numbers and held their celebration in "Happy Hollow," located between Tantum and White Halls Here they greeted their friends, ate their lunches in picnic fashion, drank pop and lemonade and had a general good time, such as Dr. Washington enjoyed seeing them have, until "recall" was sounded by the bugler, then they sallied forth to watch the procession and as far as possible to assemble in the chapel for the exercises.

The Exercises

The program of the day was divided into two sections, the morning session, which began at 10 o'clock was characterized by the splendid singing of the chorus and the school, and the practical orations by the highest ranking students in the class of 1924. These orations which were illustrated or demonstrated showed how closely the work of the academic department is coordinated with that of the various industrial divisions.

The entire school sang very impressively the negro spiritual "Standing in the Need of Prayer" which was followed by the rendition of Buck's "When the Lord Turned Again the Captivity of Zion" by the choir. Following the devotionals were the student creations:

Iva G. Hill of Cincinnati, Ohio, spoke on "Efficiency in Retail Business" and in demonstrating her subject the speaker, who completed the business course used charts, graphs and statistics which she compiled in the general stores of the institute, pointing out the following needs for a successful business; a salesman must strive for good will and confidence of the public, exemplify a true spirit of service courtesy and honesty. She made an urgent appeal for team work, taking of inventory, accurate bookkeeping, declaring these to be some of the needs of a successful business.

Carl Henry Clerk of Accra, Gold Coast West Africa, one of two students sent to Tuskegee Institute by the Phelps-Stokes foundation and who intends to return to Africa shortly, related how to "Make Poultry Pay". In a very careful manner he gave some facts essential to the raising of poultry, showing by statistics that there is an urgent demand for poultry and eggs and related how the farmers could make poultry raising a paying business. The audience was carried from the empty field to the erection of a proper chicken house and to the actual production and care of the egg. He concluded with an appeal for the study of the best books, governmental pamphlets and weekly magazines.

The valedictory was delivered by William C. Washington of State Line, Miss., who is not only a scholar but a mechanic and member of the institute band. His subject was "How the Water Supply is Obtained at Tuskegee Institute," after explaining the Tuskegee source he pointed out the need for wholsesome clean water. He installed a very unique miniature pump on the stage and explained its mechanism and its relation to the water supply. In his valedictory, Washington after thanking Dr. Moton, the trustees and teachers for what had been done for the class he declared "we have not reached the end but as our motto says 'we build the ladder by which we climb'. The battle of life is now on, efficiency is our watchword and ammunition."

The morning program was concluded with the singing of Work's "Lullaby" by the choir.

The Afternoon Session

Promptly at 1:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the line of march moved off from in front of Carnegie library in the following order: the institute band, the reserve officers' training corps unit, the girls and young women, trustees, faculty, alumni, visitors and the graduating class. Marching to the strains of the national emblem the procession wended its way through the campus to the chapel, as the regiment and girls neared the chapel the command open order was given followed by the halt and the facing. Through these lines of young men and women marched the trustees, principal, Attorney Ransom and the others mentioned above. The young men of the graduating class were in the uniform of the United States army and the young women in comely dresses which they had made, as every girl who attends Tuskegee must learn to make her own cloths.

Upon entering the chapel the martial strains died away and in their place were those of "A Perfect Day" rolling out from the great organ which stands in the choir loft. And a perfect day it was. The weather ideal, the exercises impressive and charged with hope and optimism and the addresses which followed permeated with timely and sane advice. Sane and timely not only for the members of the graduating class but for the thousands of white and colored citizens who packed the large institute chapel.

The Industrial Demonstrations

Following the singing of Verdi's "Anvil Chorus" by the choir, the bugle sounded, an electrical sign flashed the words "daily activities" young men and women came on the platform in work clothes. The bugle sounded again. The chapel was transformed. Instead of viewing a commencement platform, such as such exercises usually present, their eyes beheld a veritable workshop. They were thrown in the whirligig and humdrum of industry. In one corner the building trades were being demonstrated; suits of clothes were being made and fitted by tailors in the embryo; horses were being cared for properly and every phase of the trade work carried on in the forty odd divisions was shown during the seven minutes of operations.

Ransom Speaks

In introducing F. B. Ransom the speaker of the day Dr. Moton spoke of his usefulness to the negro race, of his achievements as an attorney and a business man. He was greeted with an outburt of applause when he rose and frequent applause during his address indicated the deep impression which was made upon his hearers and he delivered what has been proclaimed to be one of the most eloquent commencement addresses heard at the institut. He sai din part:

"Standing here, looking into your faces, and sensing the hopes, the ambitions, indeed the longings of kindred

rd Commencement

spirits, I hear the call of a race. Yes, graduates a race is calling you into the churches the schools, the institutional life, the fields and the trades, calling for trained hands, Christian hearts and emancipated minds. You will pardon me, but this is a happy occasion, great in its possibilities and at the very outset I bring you a message of cheer. The future was never so bright, so inviting to ambitious young men and women. Industrial opportunities in the north, better racial understanding and good will in the south. Business opportunities are opening up everywhere, the gates are swinging open, a race has seen the light, indeed no power on earth is strong enough to halt the resistless waves of the ever-advancing negro.

The Prophecy Of Lincoln Fulfilled.

"The prophecy of the immortal Lincoln has been wonderfully fulfilled in that the emancipation of the negro would be an act which the world would forever applaud and God would forever bless. For Tuskegee alone, indeed this happy hour and all that it means justifies the blood that was shed, that America might be free indeed. In speaking of the emancipation, while I do not underestimate or under-value the services rendered by Lincoln and that splendid school of Abolitionists, but I want it to be forever understood that nearly two hundred thousand negro enlisted in that great war and history does not record or tradition whisper one single traitor or act of cowardice in that great number and sirs, these were no common soldiers.

"They were not mere hirelings sent to do a master's will but were volunteers and were moved by the same spirit that fired the hearts of patriotic men of every age and of every nation. Yes, it was the same spirit that made Bruce the father of Scotland and Cromwell the Saviour of England, the same spirit that made old Ireland the cradle of liberty and immortalized the name of Robert Emmett, the same spirit that made Washington the father of his country and darkened the snows of the Valley Forge with the blood of the ragged Continentals. It was the same spirit that sent our boys down in cubs and immortalized Carrizal, it was the same spirit of love of home, of country, of human rights, liberty, fair play and square deal, side by side, under the Stars and Stripes, our boys faced the dangers of No Man's Land, side by side, they went over the top together, row on row, where poppies grow, awaiting the judgment day together and our plea is that side by side let them climb life's hill together with equal opportunity and equal protection under the law.

Negro Has Opportunity In America.

"This is a great country and I sometimes fear that we make the mistake of over-emphasizing our real and fancied wrongs and under-emphasizing our opportunity in this country, for one outstanding promise land of opportunity and her beckoning hand is extended to black and white alike. Let the Tuskegee graduate remember that this is his country, that he is full fledged American citizen, that as such he must not only insist on his rights as a citizen, but must be willing to shoulder the responsibilities of citizenship and make a creditable contribution to American life and institution. I am getting tired of hearing the street-corner bum, the lounge lizzard, the home-breaker and petty grafter talking about 'my rights.' I want to hear the mighty tramp of a vast army of ambitious young men, honest of purpose, clean of vision, and clean of soul, seeking nought but an opportunity to prove their worth anywhere and everywhere, so long as they can hear the ring of an honest dollar and proving it, then and not until then present their case before the bar of public opinion.

"I have abiding faith in the Constitution of the United States and the fair-mindedness of the American white man. In every community you will find big-hearted, broad visioned, unselfish white men and that negro who thinks all white men bad because of the acts of a few is just as prejudiced and intolerant as the white man who condemns all negroes because of the crimes of a few. This great institution and our Y. M. C. A.'s that dot the land very largely owe their existence to the good white people of this country. Let the negro cease to imitate the vices of the white man and pitch his tent in the camps of the best among the whites and then like that gallant soldier of old, keep faith with them or report to God the reason why.

Be Assets—Not Liabilities.

"The problem of the business man is to increase his assets and reduce his liabilities. The uneducated negro is a liability. Indeed ignorance is an ever-lurking danger to any race. You are the assets of Tuskegee, see to it that you maintain the Tuskegee spirit everywhere you go and that you not make the mistake of getting on the wrong side of the ledger. In our courts there is a phrase common to lawyers known as 'contributory negligence' and in personal injury cases one cannot recover damages if it can be shown that one contributed to one's own hurt or injry. Do not be guilt of contributing to negligence. Before you demand an equal opportunity to work or play you want to be dead sure that you are equally dependable, equally reliable, trustworthy and honest. I have said on a former occasion and I wish to say here with all the emphasis at my command that a noisy, disorderly, foul smelling negro should be excluded from a neat and orderly place and the same thing should apply to the same kind of person in a white skin. My message to the white man is discriminate if you will, but let the test be moral fitness and not the color of the skin.

"We speak of the beauty of the skies above, not because of the eveing star of any outstanding star, but because of the galaxy of stars that dot the skies and shed light upon mankind. The negro has made good as an individual, but he is looked upon as the black sheep of our American citizenship because his group rating is very low and that group rating is very largely influenced by his ignorance and economic condition. The challenge is, therefore, up to you to look beyond self and see your brother in black everywhere, seek not to shine as individual stars, seek not individual fame only insofar as that fame can be translated into service to your fellow man. Booker T. Washington pitched his tent here and wrought mightily, not for himself, but for his race. I think it was the prophet Ezekial who cried, "Throw wide, throw wide the gates, cast up the highways, and set up a standard for my people." My young friends, it is up to you to lift high the banner, to stand out as shining lights of good citizenship and set up a standard for your people. Do not imitate, but set the example for the other fellow, thus compelling him to realize your worth as an American citizen.

In our courts of equity or under the rules and regulations governing the practice thereof lawyers are very largely influenced by a set of beautiful maxims, such as "equity rewards the diligent and not they who sleep on their rights," "He who comes into a court of equity must come with clean hands," Were I a student of Tuskegee I would insist on clean conduct, clean mind, have the courage to refuse to associate with a vulgar boy or girl, set the standard high and demand that your associates square with that standard. And boys, do not ask anyone to respect your girls unless you are willing to accord that same respect you demand of others. My friends I have not the time to develop the thought, but I do want to call your attention to the fact that this is a rather artificial age, there is too great a tendency on the part of our young people to embrace the jazz and the dance, a kind of do-as-I-please attitude and the outstanding danger is that our girls adopt the vices of the men. Let the Tuskegee graduates stand like a stone wall against this age of liberalism, lest we develop a nation of weaklings, let them build a sacred altar about the home and see to it that love, loyalty and affection dwell there. Let them keep ever in mind the age-old fact that woman is the home-builder, and without homes people perish. Indeed, friends, the stablizing unit in every civilization is the home and it is foolish to talk about full participation in American citizenship unless we are willing to keep the home fires burning.

"Do Your Best."

Some of you will seek higher education, while others will go into the professions, some into business, still others will ply your trades. It is not for me to suggest where you go or what you follow, but I do most earnestly advise that whatever you do or wherever you go, that you do your best, your level best, that you make of yourselves that indispensable part of the life of your respective communities, that as did the soldiers in the late war, you dig in, dig deeply into the heart and conscience of the people of both races, entrench yourselves in the civic life of your community, dig into the warp and woof of the industrial, economic and business life of America, that you seek neither the respect of the white and black alone, but seek rather the good will of all groups and that you make yourselves so efficient and so honorable until your word will be the pass book to every bank and the latch key to every home.

My young friends, I want to leave this final word, you are going out, out into the world. Not all highways of peace and good will, not all sunshine, not all roses, somewhere down the line you will have to face the issue and make the test. Wherever you go remember the Tuskegee spirit, remember Washington and Moton, remember that while in a larger sense you represent America, that in a smaller and a very vital sense you represent a race often misrepresented and misunderstood. See to it, therefore, that you be so manly in your conduct, so clean in your morals, so upright in your deportment, so obedient to established laws and responsive to every human need until the Tuskegee graduate will be known the world over not only for his scholarship but for his manliness and honor.

Dr. Moton Awards Diplomas.

As in former years the diplomas and certificates were awarded by Dr. Moton. Conspicuous among those to receive certificates were three young men who graduated from one of the leading colleges in the South and who realizing the need of trained agriculturists came to Tuskegee Institute to take advantage of the opportunities offered here for such training. In presenting the diplomas Dr. Moton said among other things:

"I am authorized by the board of trustees upon the recommendation of the faculty, to present to you these diplomas and certificates as evidence that you have creditably and successfully completed certain prescribed courses in the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. I wish to congratulate you upon coming thus to the culmination of your scholastic career at Tuskegee Institute.

To Join Ranks of 3,000 Graduates.

"You are now admitted to the ranks of that noble army of most useful men and women, composed of more than 3,000 men and women, representing the alumni of this institution. The service which they have rendered in their respective communities, the courage and wisdom which they have shown and their loyalty to the work and cause for which it stands are a continual source of encouragement, and inspiration to those of us who are permitted to share in carrying forward the work which at so great a sacrifice Booker Washington was able to establish here.

"Now that you have come to this day and look back upon your school life you will recall that you have not always had an easy time at Tuskegee. You have frequently had to struggle to meet the requirements; to make the necessary grade in the industries as well as academic subjects. It has not always been easy to come up to the high standard of deportment which is required here. You have had a continual struggle but for this we have no apology. Many of those who began with you have fallen by the wayside. They were not able to stand the test.

Be Courageous And Use Wisdom.

"As you enter upon the larger field of service you will have to meet difficulties equally as trying and as exacting as those in your days at Tuskegee. Difficulties which are most trying and exasperating await you, both within the race and without it. We are sometimes inclined to emphasize the difficulties we as a race face from other races and there are difficulties without the race that are real and trying and which cannot be overlooked but which must be faced with courage and wisdom as well as with honesty and service. But sometimes I think the difficulties within the race are just as trying and frequently more exasperating, sometimes bordering on discouragement. These must be faced with equal courage and frankness and with wisdom, sagacity and usefulness.

Emulate Booker Washington

"Do not ever, young people, permit yourselves to be swept off your feet or stampeded into saying or doing anything which deep down in your heart of hearts you know to be wrong, unwise and hurtful. In this you have the marvelous example of the founder of this school, who like the Apostle Paul, said by his life and work: 'This one thing I do' and few men of any race or nation were more maligned than he was and yet he lived to see the day when the nations of the earth, almost universally came to see and appreciate the force and effectiveness of his work as well as of his teachings.

"I want also to emphasize the opportunity which you have to render real service to your race, your God and to humanity. No group of people in the nation have a larger opportunity for downright service to race and nation than has been given the young people who are going out from education institutions today. Opportunites beset you on all sides. Grasp them and enter upon your work, in whatever field you might select with a zest and zeal which can only produce the highest results. If you will be controlled by the spirit of the founder of this institution; by the spirit of Tuskegee Institute, you will justify in the fullest measure the sacrifices which have been made for you and the condince and hopes of your teachers and friends here and elsewhere."

The Alumnia Address

Walter L. Hutcherson of the class of 1914 delivered the alumni address. Hurcherson referred to the many indications of continued progress of the institute which beset the returning graduates on every hand; related the history of the class of 1914 since graduation, pointing out that 27 men joined the colors during the World war, two of whom made the supreme sacrifice five members are professional men; 44 are teaching school; 7 are in religious and social work and many others are following their trades which they learned at Tuskegee Institute. He counselled the new members of the alumni association strive to maintain the high standard already set, saying: "Let us not lower our aims. May we not lessen our interest in Tuskegee but instead may the inspiration of these hours send us forth to nobler service and achievement."

Activities of Commencement Week.

At 7:30 o'clock in the institute chapel on Monday evening, May 19, were held the annual commencement exercises of the Phelps Hall Bible training school from which seven students were graduated. "Christ and the Needs of the World" was the general subject for discussion, and the annual address on this occasion was delivered by the Dr. A. B. McCoy, general superintendent of the Sabbath school missions of the Presbyterian church of America, Atlanta, Ga. Dr. McCoy's address was very instructive and was heard with

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much interest by the large audience which filled the chapel.

The annual competitive drill of the R. O. T. C. was held at two o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday May 20, under the command of Lieut. Col. B. O. Davis, U. S. army. The first prize, a flag and loving cup, was awarded to company "D" commanded by Captain Owen Johnson Duncan. Three officers of the R. O. T. C. of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute were the judges for the contest.

In the evening at 7:30 o'clock the annual trinity, Boston oratorical contest was held in the institute chapel. The first prize of twenty-five dollars was awarded to Percy J. Russell of the third year class, whose subject was "Tuskegee's Contribution to the South," and the second prize of fifteen dollars was awarded to Frazelia Thompson, also of the third year class, who had for her subject: "Industrial Efficiency". At the conclusion of the contest, annual prizes were awarded, which had been given by various friends of the school.

On Wednesday, May 21, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the girls' physical training exhibition was held on White hall lawn and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock, the annual class day exercises were held at the entrance of White hall lawn.

The exercises Thursday, May 22, concluded the week's observance. The program of the day, the first part of which took place in the institute chapel at 10 a. m. was as follows:

Anthem, "When the Lord Turned Again the Captivity of Zion" Buck—Choir; address, "Efficiency in Retail Business," Iva G. Hill, Cincinnati, O.; melody, "Ask and It Shall Be Given,"—school; address, "Making Poultry Pay," Carl Henry Clerk, Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa; music, "Swing Along," Cook—Boys' chorus; valedictory, "How the Water Supply is Obtained at Tuskegee Institute," William C. Washington, State Line, Miss; music, "Lullaby," Work—Choir.

Part Two: 2 O'clock

Overture "Rhinefels," Gruenwald—orchestra; music, "Anvil Chorus," Verdi—choir; industrial exhibition; music, "Oh! Holy Lord" Dett—Choir; alumni address, Walter L. Hutcherson, class of 1914, Wichita, Kas.; music, "Woodland Breezes," (Garotte) Weiser—girls' octet; commencement address, F. B. Ransom, Indianapolis, Ind.; melody, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot,"—school; awarding of diplomas; music, "The Hallelujah Chorus" Handel—choir and benediction.

Candidats For Diplomas

Adamson, Petra Rachel, Benson, Alabama; Allen, Louisa Malvis, Berkley, California; Allen, William C., Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Anderson, Benjamin Stratman, Magnolia Alabama; Anderson Jimmie, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Anderson, Oliva Beatrice, Elerson, Arkansas; Ansah, Michael Ernest, Gold Coast, British, West Africa; Armstrong, Elmira Nerissa, Port Arthur Texas; aBiley, Blanche Mae, Houston, Texas; Baker, Ida Milridge, Hollywood, Mississippi; Barnwell, Moses, Grogmore, South Carolina; Battle, Joseph Vasco, Newton, Alabama; Beasley, George W., Shaw, Mississippi; Bennett, Leo Wilberforce, Roanoke, Virginia; Borden, Wilhelmina, Swainsboro, Georgia; Boss, James Ferdinand, Steubenville, Ohio; Bowles, Ella Mae, Victoria, Texas; Brooks, Verlie Waiburgerian, Decatur, Alabama; Brown, Mary Myrtle, Victoria, Texas; Burrell, Thomas Edward, Asbury Park, New Jersey; Boroughs, William Lorenzo, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Catledge, John Van, Montgomery, Alabama; Clark, Octavia, Louise, Mississippi.

Clerk, Carl Henry, Gold Coast, British West Africa; Cohen, Bessie Mae, Summerville, South Carolina; Collins, Rupert A., Mobile, Alabama; Curry, Irvin Mitchell, Canton, Ohio; Davis, Lucille Blondel, Marshall, Texas; DeLaine, Thomas P. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Dorsey, James E., Chicago, Illinois; Douglas, Annie, Hope, Arkansas; Duncan, Owen Johnson, Mobile, Alabama.

Elmore, Elmon Mathow, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Fields, Ernest Lawrence, Taft, Oklahoma; Finley Agnew Dorothea, Mobile, Alabama; Foster, Ella Mae; Auburn, Alabama; Gardner, Annie Elizabeth, Montgomery, Alabama; Gaston, Thetdore Roosevelt, Mobile, Alabama; Goodwin, Ruth Union Springs, Alabama; Grady, James Alexander, Union Springs, Alabama; Greene, Charles A., Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Green, Naomi Mary, Montgomery, Alabama; Hall, Nina J., Putnam, Connecticut; Harris Walter E., Harlem, Georgia; Herson, Stella Carrie, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Hill Francetta, Dallas, Texas; Hill, Iva Geoa, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hill, Mattie Mae, Asheville, North Carolina; Hollis, Annie Laurie Columbus, Mississippi; Holmes, Belle, Brunswick, Georgia; Holt, Lela, Bellsville, Alabama; Hopkins, Amelia Alberta Selma, Alabama.

House, Alphonso, Escatawba, Mississippi; Jefferson, Gracie Beatrice, Port Arthur, Texas, Joiner, Gertie Belle, Port Arthur, Texas; Kennedy, Jesse Browns, Alabama; Kitchen, Ashton Clarke, Agricola, Georgia.

Lattimer, Maggie Ophelia, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Leach, Corra Beatrice, Marshall, Texas; Lindsey, Annie L., Montgomery, Alabama; Lowe, Agnew, Brutus, Albany, Georgia; Maze, Lillie Belle, Birmingham, Alabama; McField, James Oswald Ruatan, Central America; Miller, Julia Ada, Round Lake, Mississippi; Morgan, Robert Percy, Portsmouth, Virginia.

Nelson Pearl Lena, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Owens, Rubia Canance, Huntsville, Texas; Pereira, Paula, Porto Rico; Point-du-Jour, Terrence, Tampico, Mexico; Polk, Paul Jones, Prentiss, Mississippi; Pollard, Emma Victoria, Notasulga, Alabama; Powe, James, State Line, Mississippi; Price, Myrtle Wilfred, Houston, Texas; Robinson, Robert B., Detroit, Michigan; Rubel, Irma, Huntsville, Alabama; Scott, Henry James, Anniston, Alabama.

Shelton, Booker T., Chicago, Illinois; Smith, Carey Alberta, Houston, Texas; Smith, Charles Benjamin, Houston, Texas Geraldine Aline, Magnolia, Mississippi; Starks, Sula Mae, Malvern, Ohio; Sterling, Seymour, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Alabama.

Stubbs, Alberta Luciena, Kansas City, Missouri; Tillman, Dorothy Grey, Memphis, Tennessee; Valentine, Theodore Roosevelt, Weir, Mississippi; Washington, William Clarence, State Line, Mississippi; Wells, Adolphus William, Birmingham, Alabama Wheatle; Roland Natahaniel, Kingston, Jamaica; Whitehead, Eloise, Tuskegee, Alabama; Wilder, Jerusha, Ehrhardt, South Carolina; Williams, Marie Lillian, Waugh, Alabama.

From the following industrial divisions; harness-making and carriage trimming, ladies' tailoring, brickmasonry, printing, carpentry, carpentry repair, domestic science, applied electricity, plumbing shoemaking, bakery, blacksmithing and machine shop practice.

Austin, Charles, Nichburg, Alabama; Blocker, Willie, Corsicana, Texas, Brown Leroy F., Jacksonville, Florida; Camp, Sadie A., New Orleans, Louisiana; Carter, William Lee, Crosland, Georgia; Dungy, Floyd, Indianola, Mississippi; Elmore, William, Dolomite, Alabama; Fears, Ernest, Roanoke Alabama; Fort, Naomi, Cotton Valley, Alabama; Green, Charles N., Atlanta, Georgia; Harris, Charles W., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Holmes, Clinton, Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Johnson, Loverda, Beaumont, Texas; Kirkland, Walter, Newville, Alabama; Mabry, Ralph Lane, Birmingham, Alabama; Marcus, William, Newville, Alabama; Owens Jr., Joseph H., Dennison, Texas; Owens, Oscar, Lake Charles, Louisiana; Penny George S., Bessemer, Alabama; Ramsey, Edward W., West Point, Georgia; Randall, Rupeyard, Bellville, Alabama; Randolph, Claimorne Evergreen, Alabama; Russell, Edna, Memphis, Tennessee; Stewart Carrie, Brunswick, Georgia. Paul Todd, Notasula, Ala.; Jot Towery, Tulsa, Okla.; Whatley, Claude, Ruatan, Central America.

Graduates of Phelps Hall Bible Training school: Anderson, Benjamin S., Magnolia, Ala.; De Laine, Thomas P., Philadelphia, Pa.; Elmore, Elmon M., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Scott, Henry J., Anniston, Ala.

Nurses who receive special diplomas: Anderson, Lucile, Indianola, Miss.; Cade, Henrietta, Anniston, Ala.; Hall, Mary Lou, Anniston, Ala.; Hall, Nina J., Putnam, Conn.; Hawthorne, Lula C., Prentiss, Miss.; Jones, Maggie Mae Fitzgerlad, Ga.; Long, Ella M., Anniston, Ala.; Pereira, Paula C., Reo Predras, Porto Rico. Internes, Dr. Lang M. Stanley and Dr. Charles F. Maloney.

Government students in vocational rehabilitation auto trimming, upholstery and theology: Elmore Elmon, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Cothran, Sidney, Carrolton, Miss.; Gulledge, George, Mountain Creek, Ala.; Johnson, Jerry Montgomery, Ala.; Lee, Louis Mound Bayou Miss. Honorary certificates: Dunigan, Andrew M., certificate in shoemaking, Kokomo, Ind.; Ford, E. D., certificate in printing, Tuskegee, Ala.; Jones, Oseola, certificate in brickmasonary, Chicago, Ill.; Hibler, Lamar, certificate in carpentry, Langston, Okla.; Hunter, William H., certificate in shoemaking, Louisville, Ky.; Lee William, certificate in harnessmaking, Dothan, Ala.; Reeves, Cleveland H., certificate in bookkeeping, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, B. W. I.

Annual Prizes Awarded

The Trinity church, Boston prizes, Percy J. Russell and Fragelia Thompson; the Joseph Fry prize, William C. Washington; the Sumner prize, Carl Clerk; the Leo Strassburger prizes, Grace Jefferson and Edyth Mae Johnson; the W. Graham Tyler prizes, Richard Wade, Richardson, Richard, Henry J. Scott, Julia Miller and Vallie Brooks. the General Armstrong prize Philip T. Willingham; the Joseph O. Thompson prize, Donald DuBois; the Nathan Bijur prizes, Michael Ansah and Lelia Holt; the E. P. Roberts prize, Dorothy Gordon; the Elizabeth Neall Willcox prizes, Bessie Cohen, Geraldine Smith, Alberta Stubbs, Ruby Owens, Ida Barker and Lelia Holt.

The Charles Eisenman prizes, Donald DuBois, Ollie Matthews, Samuel Bownton, Alonzo White and Lee P. Mehan; the William M. Scott prizes: Thomas Crowel, John B. Sheppard, Albert Philips, Zeora Hersey, Theodore Elmar, Adolphus Wells and Zellars Whitlow; the James manufacturing prize: E. J. Taylor; the M. Loeb prize Naomi Greene; the Cleveland H. Reeves prizes D. C. Boykin and Joseph H. Owens; the Winter Loeb Grocery company prizes, Matt Hicks and Albert Diaz; the Seligman, Marx Grocery company prize Joel Bruce; the Inter-Society declamation prizes, James Dorsey and Olga Jones; Friend's prize, Ernest Fields and James Dorsey; the Johnston Brothers Drug company prize Edward Ramsey; the Charles E. Mason prize, Nina J. Hall; the Mercantile Paper company prize, Joseph Paul Kelley; the Elbert Williams prize, William C. Washington; the Foster Jones prize, Mattie Hill.

The Funk and Wagnalls prize, Buen Marcelo; the Loeb Hardware company prize, Melvin Pickets; the Mason prizes Elizabeth Murphy and Provi Martinez; the Omega Psi Phi prize, William C. Washington; the agricultural director's prize, Alexander Hurse; the agricultural faculty prize, Harrison Douglas; the Lowe and Sanford Grocery company prize, Ardee Register; the Hudson and Thompson prize, Lincoln Williams; the Ethelynde Smith prizes, Euletta Lawrence and Ruth West; the James H. Lett prize, Joseph Paul Kelley; the S. H. McArthur prizes, Floyd Griffin and Samuel Brown; the Alphonso Greene-Daniel Andrews prizes, John T. Mollins and Roosevelt Brown; the A. H. Frankel prize, William C. Washington and the William W. Freeney prize, Henry W. Johnston.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS GIVEN BY F. B. RANSOM, OF INDIANAPOLIS

Speaker Points to Opportunities of Negro in America; Urges Members of Graduating Class to be Assets Instead of Liabilities; Dr. Robert Moton Awards Diplomas

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D. C.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

A Hypocritical View of His Appreciation of the Race in Peace and in War—Think It Over

To the Editor of The Negro World:

It was with great pleasure and deep appreciation that Negroes read the glowing tribute paid to the race by no less a person than President Coolidge at Howard University commencement.

All have read the article, but to some it holds no deep significance, yet, allow me to say, that to the New Negro it is brimful of food for thought. The New Negro has ceased to pay attention to the ripples that appear on the surface, but rather is directing his gaze on to the deep under current that prompts action.

Now, more than ever will the services of the Negro be required to assist in protecting the interests of the United States, in the inevitable conflict that is to be, sooner or later. Therefore, the far-seeing President, becoming aware of the great responsibility that will be placed on him, has sounded the first rallying call to the Stars and Stripes. It must be noted how necessary it is that the President should indirectly start the recruiting campaign among Negroes. The promises that were made to us during the World War have not been fulfilled, and it seems they were made without the slightest intention of fulfilling them.

6-28-24

It has been truly said, "Once bitten, twice shy." Hence the New Negro is fighting shy of any sentiment that will induce him to part with that which is most precious to man for the benefit of any other but himself.

It must be borne in mind that no nation, no race and no man can by means of the good done with the left hand, expiate the wrong done with the right. It is well to note that the President said among other things:

"The propaganda of prejudice and hatred which sought to keep the colored men from supporting the national cause completely failed. The black man showed himself the same kind of a citizen, moved by the same kind of patriotism as the while man."

Hence, the question arises: Is this black man being treated the same as the white man after having so nobly demonstrated his trustworthiness?

Quoting him further, he said:

"If some of its members have suffered, if some have been denied, if some have been sacrificed, we are able at last to realize that their sacrifices were borne in a great cause. They gave vicariously that a vastly greater number might be preserved and benefited through them. The salvation of a race, the destiny of a continent, were bought at the price of these sacrifices."

Acknowledging the sacrifices and services of this race and arriving at such happy conclusions whereby such a glowing tribute was paid, it must not be lost sight of that the incident is of recent date, when members of this very race came across from the continent he spoke of, asking for a loan which was flatly denied. And, bear in mind, that it is being contemplated to loan to the very nation whom we were called upon to bear arms against, a sum forty times as great as our brethren sought.

Does this bear any significance to the men of my race? I should say it does. All that I would say is that it is advisable that we should look well before we leap.

Yours truly,

HARRY McL. EVANS.

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Maryland.

SEVEN PRINCIPALS TO GET DEGREES

Master of Arts Degree Goes To Eleven Graduates of Morgan College

COMMENCEMENT JUNE 5TH

College Graduates 17, Academy 23, Princess Ann Academy 35

By EDW. WILSON

The fifty-seventh year of activity in Morgan College will come to a close on Thursday, June 5th. There are eleven candidates for the Master of Arts degree, including 7 principals of elementary schools, seventeen for the Bachelor's degree, and twenty-three for graduation from Morgan College Academy. The branch school, Princess Anne Academy, on the famous Eastern Shore of Maryland, will graduate thirty-five students on June 3rd. Morgan College and its academies, will, therefore, award eighty six diplomas during the commencement season.

Principals who will receive masters' degrees are William Anderson, Miss M. E. Cooper, Jesse Nicholas, George Owens, Harry Pratt, Miss Annie Waters and J. W. Woodhous.

Graduate School

The Graduate School, organized two years ago and graduating its first class of 11 this year, has as its professors, Dr. Schachne Isaacs, Department of Experimental Psychology at Hopkins; Dr. Francis A. Litz, Department of English, Hopkins; Dr. Pexavia O'Connell, Department of History, Morgan; Dr. Thomas I. Brown, Department of Sociology, Morgan. These men are specialists in their line of work. Men and women of the calibre of the above named are employed as professors in the undergraduate schools—Liberal Arts, Sciences and Education.

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South Carolina.

BENEDICT COLLEGE CLOSES SESSION

Negro School Concludes Work for Year.

Commencement exercises at Benedict college were held yesterday afternoon and last evening. The high school exercises began at 2 o'clock and the college department began its program at 8 o'clock. Dr. A. C. Moore of the university made the address to the graduating class.

Six from the nurses' training department received their diplomas, 25 from the normal department, 17 from the college preparatory department and 12 from the college department.

In the afternoon three students from the high school and three from the college department competed for a declamation prize. Marion Wise of Florence was given first place from the high school and the prize for the college declaimers was divided between Nick Ford of Ridgeway and Edie Gandy of Darlington.

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The high school commencement began with the salutatory by Maria Graham. This was followed by the following speakers: Ulysses Gilliam, Sarah Boozer, Annie G. Reese, Marjorie Butler, George Curry and Lucile Reese. Musical selections were rendered by a male quartet and by a stringed quintet.

The college program began with a prayer and was followed by a glee club song, "The Nightingale and the Rose." The salutatory was given by Evelyn Craft and an oration by Joyce Jones. Another oration was given by A. Charles Arbouin and the valedictory by Lucille Monteith. Following the address by Dr. A. C. Moore, the diplomas, degrees and prizes were awarded. After another glee club song and a prayer the commencement was over.

Following is a list of the graduates:

Nurses' training department: Azalie Elizabeth Gilliam, Emma T. Goudlock, Georgia Beatrice Martin, Carolina Edna McNeil, Annie Geneva Reese and Annie Edna Wilson.

Licentiate of instruction: Ophelia Ethel Adams, Mamie Lee Baskin, Angeline Boatwright, Sarah Lucille Boozer, Maria Lillian Fraser, Erline Goff, Ethel L. Goodman, Nellie Gordon, Marie Mozelle Graham, Nora Esther Harris, Lou Berta Hester, Ida Evangeline Johnson, Catherine Mack, Isabel M. McKissick, Vivian E. Nance, Lucille Odessa Parker, Charlotte Lavina, Lucile Monica Reese, Martha Jennie Reese, Mary Lula Seabrooks, Carcie Louise Smith, Illa Lucile Stewart, Carrie Ella Whack, Hattie Woodson and Pearl Etta Woodward.

College preparatory diplomas: Edna Mae Biggs, Marjorie Butler, George Marshall Currey, Eliza Rosabell Floyd, Ulysses Gilliam, Edward Thomas Graham, Mada Hammond, Theodore Johnson, Cornelius Jones, Thomas G. Jones, Marjorie Elizabeth Lipscomb, John Mays, Lawrence McFarlin, Raymond Ernest Rector, Owen Ritter, Jr., Daisy Belle Robertson and Marion Beatrice Wise.

A. B. degree: A. Charles L. Arbouin, Belva Gertrude Bacon, Evelyn Marietta Craft, Eunice Margaret Gaither, Essie Lee Gandy, Marie Geneva Gordon, Edmond Isom, Joyce Elizabeth Jones, James Elliott Lawrence, Floy Odessa Mitchum, Rovena Lucile Monteith and Henry Williams.

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Common Schools, Condition of.
See Also: Education: Discussion of.

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12 NEGRO SCHOOLS PLACED UNDER B''

Nine Others Need Exp .. Dresslar Says In Survey Of System.

Replacement or abandonment of 12 negro schools and the alteration, improvement and expansion of nine negro schools is recommended by Dr. F. B. Dresslar, of the United States Bureau of Education, in the detailed report on the physical condition of the negro schools of the city. Schools, which he recommended be replaced or abandoned are, Cameron, Cleveland, Councill, East Birmingham, East Lake, East Thomas, Enon Ridge, Lane, Princeton, Slater, South Pratt and Thomas Furnace.

Schools, which are recommended by Dr. Dresslar for improvement and expansion, are, Avondale, Graymont, Hudson, Kingston, aPtterson, rPatt City Thomas, Washington and West Acipco.

Objections made to the schools recommended for replacement or abandonment are as follows: Cameron, old, worn out, badly planned, can house only a third of children now on roll; Cleveland, is basement of a church without partitions and houses 126 children, light entirely inadequate, ventilation and sanitation very poor; Council, unsatisfactory and can accommodate less than half of the children on the rolls; East Birmingham, 82 children now attend school in one room over old rickety vacant store, building leaning and looks as if it might tumble over, should be abandoned immediately; East Lake, basement room with cement floor under church; East Thomas, 83 children in old church; Enon Ridge, 152 children in small church equipped with benches, situation most unsatisfactory; Lane, building 37 years old, enrolls 1,015 children, accommodates 360; Princeton, old dwelling remodeled into three class rooms, low ceilings, poor light, heated by unjacketed stoves, no playground, situation unworthy of Birmingham; Slater, 35 year-old frame building, badly lighted, dirty, injuriously overcrowded, 17 cottages in use, dark beyond decency, entire group unfit for use; South Pratt, two overcrowded primary classes, one in old store, other in old dwelling, condition deplorable; Thomas Furnace, three small dwellings on separate lots compose school.

Nine negro schools and recommendations for their alteration, improvement and extension follow:

(1) **Avondale School:** There are six good class rooms at this school. The toilets are outside, but in satisfactory condition. There are 158 square feet of playground space per pupil.

"(2) **Graymont School:** This is a one-story, four-room brick building without basement. It is apparently well constructed, but cannot be expanded except by detached annexes. The outside toilets are in fair condition. The present annexes to this building consist of seven old stores. These are very badly lighted and ventilated and altogether unfit for school purposes. There are but 19 square feet per pupil of play space.

"(3) **Hudson School:** Twenty good class rooms, two of which are used for domestic science and manual training, make up this new one-story structure. It is already over-crowded, however, there being at present 1,287 pupils on the rolls while the normal housing capacity of the school is 760. The playground is ample, yielding 161 square feet per pupil.

"(4) **Kingston School:** This is a six room, one-story frame building properly lighted and in fair condition, but it is heated by non-jacketed stoves. Repair work is required at this building and a new interior finish is needed to replace the bright red and yellow walls. There is practically no playground area.

"(5) **Patterson School:** The Patterson School is a 10-room, one-story structure of frame construction. The class rooms are of normal size, but over-crowded, and the whole situation is suggestive of temporary quarters. The outside toilets are insanitary and the site area yields only 31 square feet per pupil. The location is satisfactory and additional site area available for expansion.

"(6) **Pratt City School:** A 12-room building is located at this center. It is in fair condition but some repair work is needed. As two class rooms are basement quarters, the normal capacity of the school is 400, while the enrollment is 752. The playground is undersized, yielding only 46 square feet per pupil.

"(7) **Thomas School:** The Thomas building contains 16 class rooms, fairly well planned and in good repair. The basement rooms are too dark for class room use, but might be taken over for certain types of special activities, such as shop work. The building requires alteration and expansion since it is now overcrowded. There are 844 more children than seating accommodations. The playground area also requires expansion, from the present 31 square feet per pupil, to the 150 square feet minimum.

"(8) **Washington School:** The Washington is a fairly good eight-room building, but windows and roof are in need of attention and repair. The present building accommodations can care for less than half the enrollment. The playground is undersized, being only 23 square feet per pupil.

"(9) **West Acipco School:** The American Cast Iron Pipe Company provided this six-room, one-story frame building. It is in good condition. A new addition is being constructed which will contain a commodious auditorium besides two additional class rooms."

Only four of the negro schools were pronounced as being in respectable condition. These are the Avondale, Hudson, Thomas and West Acipco schools. Five others are recommended for alteration, improvement and expansion. They are the Graymont, Kingston, Patterson, Pratt City and Washington schools.

The industrial high school is housed in a group of 20 frame shacks. In January, 1923, it had an enrollment of 904. The present building program, it is stated, will partially solve this problem, for a new building now under construction will normally accommodate 900 pupils. This building is the first unit of a plant, which, when completed, will provide for 2,000 pupils with adequate auditorium-gymnasium, workshops, cafeteria and other features.

J. S. BUREAU LEAVES ONLY FOUR SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN BIRMINGHAM OUT OF 25 FOR NEGROES FIT FOR USE

TWELVE PLACED UNDER BAN—SOME ORDERED ABANDONED AT ONCE—ALL BUILDINGS ARE OVERCROWDED—SOME CAN ONLY CARE FOR HALF THEIR ENROLLMENT.

PLAY GROUND SPACE IS STRESSED; POOR LIGHTS AND LAVATORY ACCOMMODATIONS

Housing Facilities at Present Will Care, Maybe, For Forty Per Cent Of Negro Children—Some Buildings Are Dangerous to the Life and Health of Teacher and Pupil—The Exposure brings Light to the Public Generally.

Replacement or abandonment of 12 Negro schools and the alteration, improvement and expansion of nine Negro schools is recommended by Dr. F. B. Dresslar, of the United States Bureau of Education, in the detailed report on the physical condition of the Negro schools of the city. Schools, which he recommended be replaced or abandoned are, Cameron, Cleveland, Council, East Birmingham, East Lake, East Thomas, Enon Ridge, Lane, Princeton, Slater, South Pratt and Thomas Furnace.

Birmingham Reporter

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2-2-24

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POWELL URGES SPECIAL TAX FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Member ...te Board Declares Education Hampered by Lack of Funds; Superintendents Discuss Reorganization

Suggesting a privilege, severance and income tax as principal remedial measures for the present educational deficiency in Alabama, R. H. Powell, state senator and member of the board of education, speaking before county superintendents of education Wednesday night declared that the "state department is ready and prepared to function but is hampered through lack of funds."

Senator Powell stressed particularly the privilege tax as applied to municipal corporations. While paying tribute to the Alabama Power company as being the greatest developing factor in the state, the senator declared that a privilege tax should be placed upon the hydro-electric output and dams being constructed in all parts of the state.

Referring to the severance tax, the senator did not say that the present tax in force should be increased, but declared that it should be broadened to affect all natural resources that are commercialized, such as lumber, gravel coal, iron ore and other commodities.

The income tax, which he said would have to be submitted first to the people for ratification, should not be graduated but on a flat basis and should not be excessive. This would reach many citizens without property who make thousands of dollars and pay no taxes, he said.

Alabama's position in education was presented by H. G. Dowling, secretary of the Alabama Educational Association, who told of plans the association had for enlightening the citizens as to the present system. He declared that when the people understood the plight of the state fully, that relief would be forthcoming.

Dr. Charles W. Abercrombie, state supintendent, declared that the average annual expenditure per capita for education in Alabama was one third of the $32 per capita average spent throughout the United States.

"As far below the average as we are, however, I doubt that any state has made greater progress than Alabama during the last ten years," he said, "and this advance is due largely to the interest of the laymen."

Reorganization of the schools of the state on the 6-3-3 plan, and the new text books recently adopted for use in Alabama's public schools, were discussed from every angle at the first session of the annual meeting of the superintendents which convened in the senate chamber at the capitol, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The 6-3-3 plan of education provides for six years of elementary education, 3 years of junior high school work and 3 years of senior high school work.

The principal talk on this subject, and one which contained much useful and timely information, was delivered by Dr. R. E. Tidwell, assistant state superintendent of education. In his discussion of the reorganization program, Dr. Tidwell presented the changing conception of the purposes of schooling, scientific study of educational procedure, measuring the rsults of teaching, recognizing and meeting present day demand on the public schools, the elementary course of study and secondary school curriculum.

Advocate Curriculum Charges.

Among the interesting points brought out in the talk were the curriculum of the public schools in its relation to all the objectives to be sought; necessity of the same training to all children regardless of social status, sex, or future vocation; integration of the ideals of future citizens through common training and common experiences; weaknesses of the old curriculum; detailed discussion of disadvantages of the old elementary course of study, and detailed of junior and senior high school curriculum.

Mrs. R. L. Faucett, superintendent of schools of Autauga, made a very entertaining and informative talk on the recent text book adoptions and the work of the text book committee of which she is a member. W. B. Riley, superintendent of education for Macon county and president of the county superintendents' organization, discussed various problems with which the county superintendents are confronted. He emphasized the need for careful planning in carrying out the reorganization program.

Superintendent A. F. Harmon, of Montgomery, spoke on the need of educational forces to accept the reorganization program. He urged those present to have no misgivings about applying the program because it is something new to most of them. He also spoke at length in support of the work of the junior high school. The 6-3-3 plan, he recalled, has been in successful operation in Montgomery county and Jefferson county for the past two years. This plan was authorized by the legislature of 1919 and is therefore in full force and effect.

Many Educators Present.

Some 75 persons were present at Wednesday afternoon's session, including Dr. John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education, Dr. Tidwell, and other members of the official staff of the state educational department. A number of supervisors and superintendents of city schools, as well as other educators were also present.

County superintendents of education present at the meeting follows: Autauga: Mrs. R. L. Faucett; Barbour, P. A. McDaniel, Jr.; Bullock, F. B. Haynes; Butler, P. B. Pepper, Calhoun, S. B. Gibson, Chambers, G. M. Barnett; Cherokee, John W. Browder; Chilton, Howard L. Foshee; Choctaw, Zack Rogers,; Clarke, D. C. Mathews; Clay, Superintendent Owens; Cleburne, M. A. Vickers; Coffee, E. J. Hudson; Colbert, Robert Hudson, Conecuh, Marvin A. Hanks; Coosa, O. K. Weldon; Covington, J. A. Keller; Crenshaw, T. A. Capps; Cullman, H. G. Dowling; Dale, E. C. Palmer; Elmore, C. R. Welden; Escambia, C. A. Peavy; Etowah, E. P. Murphy.

Franklin, W. A. McMurray; Geneva, J. G. Austin; Henry O E. Tompkins; Houston, C. W. Johnson; Jefferson, E. B. Erwin; (assistant superintendent); Lamar, G. S. Smith; Lawrence, Earl M. Hodson; Lee, W. Y. Fleming; Limestone, W. K. Clements; Lowndes, J. A. Coleman; Macon, W. B. Riley; Marengo, M. H. Killingsworth; Marshall, E. O. Creel.; Montgomery, A. F Harmon; Morgan, E. L. Hays; Perry W. R. Carothers; Pickens, W. H. Storey; Randolph; I. G. Hendon; Russell, H. B. Hamner; Shelby, S. F Williamson; Talladega, D. A. McNeill; Tallapoosa, Superintendent Patterson; Walker, J. Alex Moore; Washington, Charles C. Smith; Wilcox, W. J. Jones.

The superintendents will meet again Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

AUG 8 1924

FIGURES OF SCHOOL CENSUS GIVEN OUT

More Than 56,000 Children Old Enough To Attend In City

T-26 5

There are 56,523 children of public school age in Birmingham, according to announcement of the board of education Saturday, following the biennial taking of the school census in July. This represents a gain of 17,500 over the number when the last school census was take nin 1922.

There are 32,779 white children of school age, an increase of 3,623 or 12.4 per cent over 1922 and 27,753 negro children, an increase of 1,098 or 4.8 per cent. Birmingham will receive state funds for operations on schools on these figures.

Announcement of the board points out the following: The increases represent a two-year growth in total population of 17,500 (children of school age being 27 per cent of total population) The estimates used in school surveys were 8,500 per year.

The estimated total population of Birmingham is in July, 1924, 210,000 (56,523 children of school age is 27 per cent of total), compared with 51,811 in 1922.

The white children in 1924 constitute 58 per cent of total children as compared with 56.3 per cent in 1922.

There are 20 out of the 32 school districts having a white school population of 58 per cent or over (the city average). The district having the largest percentage of white population is the Baker district with 96.7 per cent. The Henley district has the largest percentage of negro population, 72.9 per cent.

The Central Park school district shows an increase of 355 white children of school age or 68.8 per cent over 1922—largest percentage in city. Next comes the Elyton district with 263 increase or 43.8 per cent and Glen Iris with 30(increase or 42.2 per cent. Seventeer school districts show an increase o more than the city average. Twenty-four districts show increases.

The Hemphill (West End) district shows the largest increase in numbers (481 children).

There are 19 districts in which the negro school population increased and 13 showing a decrease. The Pratt Graymont and Cunningham districts show increases of 758, 644 and 464, respectively. The East Thomas, Baker, Gibson, Minor, Powell and South Highlands districts show large decreases in negro school population. The general trend in growth of negro population in various sections of the city seems to be toward a few concentrated areas nearest to the better class of negro schools and industrial or business centers.

There are 484 illiterate white children of school age in the city or 1.48 per cent of total white children as compared with 2.42 per cent in 1922.

There are 1,222 illiterate negro children of school age in the city or 5.15 per cent of total negro children as compared with 8.18 per cent in 1922.

Education - 1924.
Common Schools, Condition of.

D.C.

Figures Show Few Negro Children Get Into High Schools

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. — There were 2,229,442 pupils enrolled in the high schools throughout the United States in 1922, according to statistics gathered by Dr. Frank M. Phillips of the federal bureau of education and now published by the bureau. This was an increase of 372,287 over the total for 1920, the gain being about 20 per cent. Colored pupils numbered 35,731, or a gain of 8,100 over the year 1920. Teachers totalled 113,680, an increase of 16,030 in two years. This is approximately one teacher in the high schools for every 1,000 of population; one colored pupil in high school for every 350 of colored population, and one white pupil in high school for every 45 of white population, if the total population be taken at 100,000,000 white and 13,000,000 colored. Phillips' report gives 109,248,000 as the total population in 1920.

11-14-24

Steadily since 1909 the proportion of first-year pupils to the total of pupils in the high schools has gone down—not much, but from 43.3 per cent to 39 per cent. The senior class enrollment was 12 per cent of all in 1909, and was 14.6 per cent in 1922. To that extent the American people are keeping their boys and girls longer in high school before setting them to breadwinning.

Education–1924.
Common Schools, Condition of.
Georgia

SAVANNAH, GA., Pub.
JAN 12 1924

NEGROES AND SCHOOLS.

THE petition of the negro patrons of the public schools, asking for additional school facilities for the children of that race in Savannah, indicates a very alert interest on the part of the negroes in the school situation in Chatham county. The petition is to be read at the January meeting of the Board of Education on Tuesday night of next week. It asks that double sessions of the grammar schools be abandoned and that the negroes be given a Senior High School.

It is not probable either request will be complied with, not because the Board of Education is disinclined to do as suggested, but from a lack of funds. Although the city has recently augmented the income of the Board of Education by a substantial amount, the funds received each year are still far below the demands of the situation and the $100,000 from the city must be largely employed in meeting obligations of the board to take care of the normal growth of the schools and then it will be done most inadequately.

Statistics show, according to authorities, that the public schools of Savannah and Chatham county are run on the smallest per capita tax payment of any schools in the country in a city the size of Savannah. Chatham county, for instance, thought it was taking a forward step when it provided for the transportation of pupils to country and city school houses at a cost of something like $4,500 per year. And it was a step in the right direction, but how short a step it was can be imagined when it is known that Richmond county expends more than $25,000 a year on the same item. This is but one instance indicative of the careful pruning that local budgets must undergo in order to keep the outlays of the board within the income.

The negro schools in Savannah are given a fair share of the moneys received for schools for purposes of education. Of course, when possible, every child in Savannah and Chatham county will be given every educational advantage, but the Board of Education cannot perform the impossible, and it is much more desirable to give to all the colored children an elementary school education than it is to try to give some of them a high school training which could only reach a comparatively few.

MACON, GA. Telegraph
FEB 23 1924

COLQUITT COUNTY EDUCATION SURVEY

Some of the Important Recommendations That Come From the Investigation

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 23.—Although Colquitt county is one of the pioneers in the matter of consolidation of schools, the ideal has not been attained in the county, and scores of rural children have not an equality of educational opportunity, according to a report of a survey being conducted in every county of Georgia under the direction of the state board of education.

The county is commended by the investigators for the interest manifested educationally. The investigators recommendations are set forth in the reports as follows:

1. The county has too many small schools teaching and too many grades to the teacher.

2. The terms of the rural schools are too short, varying from five to seven months.

3. Many buildings are old and unsightly, some unfit for school purposes.

4. The sanitary condition of the schools should be improved.

5. There are too many so-called high schools. It is recommended that the county and city build a point high school in order to take care of the children who are now denied this privilege.

6. Attendance upon Summer schools has been the habit with a majority of the teachers, but some of them are inadequately prepared for the work they are doing. The county superintendent is in every way capable and efficient and his spirit is commended.

7. The attendance is very fine.

8. There are only 23 white illiterates between the ages of 10 and 18 years. The superintendent hopes to eliminate illiteracy entriely in a few years.

9. More than three-fourths of the districts of the county are levying a local tax from two to ten mills in addition to the county-wide of five mills.

10. The negro schools should be given more attention. Very little per capita is spent upon them and there is not a decent school building in the county.

11. More attention should be given to water supply.

12. Despite all these handicaps, this county is moving forward and the hope is entertained that eventually it will rank among the better school systems.

Education—1924.

Common Schools, Condition of.

Georgia.

NEGROES APPEAL FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

PETITION NAMES DEFECTS

Addressed to the Board of Education

A communication in petition form a committee of colored citizens was received yesterday by the Chatham County Board of Education.

The board is petitioned to effect remedial measure in the double session system now existing in the negro schools. Other conditions, named as defects, are also mentioned in the petition. The communication also contains an expression of confidence that the money soon to spent on the negro schools will be wisely spent.

The petition was addressed to the Chatham County Board of Education and reads as follows:

"Rejoicing with you in the good fortune of $100,000 recently appropriated to promote our local schools, and feeling confident that the amount prorated to negro schools will be spent to their best interest as your wisdom gives you to see it; and being in a large measure the fathers and mothers of the boys and girls who are being trained in these schools, and thereby able to know their actual conditions better than anyone else and feel their shortcomings keener; we, the negro citizens of Savannah, representing all walks of life, in mass meeting, assembled at the Savannah Home Association building, Rev. E. G. Thomas presiding, and Dr. H. M. Collier, secretary, beg to submit to you through our undersigned representatives what we feel to be two grievous defects of the local public school system as it affects the development of its negro citizens.

"In the first place, we wish to assure you that we are deeply appreciative of the superior advantages that have been accorded us by you and your predecessors who have placed Savannah in an enviable position among her other Southern sisters because of the excellent schools she has developed for her negro citizens in the past. We still confide in your sense of justice and feel that you will do what is in your power to meet the present needs.

In the second place we wish to call your attention to the present handicap of the double sessions now in vogue in all the negro schools in the city. The pupils in the first of these sessions, on account of the rush and the abbreviated periods, cannot receive the attention and the instruction that make for the fullest development. And those who follow in the afternoon session labor under manifold worse advantages.

These pupils reach school after a half day of either toil or play. The pep and agility of the early morning have departed. Often the news and gossip of the day have crowded out all interest in books and, from either fatigue or indifference, it is difficult to prod them to the work at hand. The instructor, having taught from 8 o'clock, is depleted in physical, mental, and nervous energy; and is in no state to do a teacher's duty to those coming for the second session. The periods are brief; and as the evening approaches, both teacher and pupils long for the end of a too irksome day. Any teacher following this strenuous program from day to day loses her vitality; and either must break down completely or continue her work, often in an irritable temper.

"We have long felt that we had occasion to call your attention to those conditions; but because of unsettled affairs economically, we have desisted. We now sincerely petition that your kind offices be exerted in either abolishing or at least diminishing this handicap that dwarfs so many of our children.

"We desire to appeal to you for a senior high school for our children. The Junior High School at Cuyler has a graduating class of fifty-five for February. No other school in this section is so scheduled as to receive these children at this time of the year without serious disadvantage. The time has come when negro parents cannot easily neglect the education of their children. Pressure from various angles demand the effort. Most of these parents are not able to further the schooling of their children beyond the grades provided by the public school system. Many of those to receive their diplomas are still within the compulsory school limit. A senior high school will fill for us a serious and imperative need.

"Many Southern cities are establishing well equipped negro high schools. It might be said also that in the recent $500,000 bond issue, negroes did not share. We earnestly petition you that this very urgent need be provided."

The letter closes with an expression of a hope that the petition will be granted by the members of the board at its earliest opportunity.

SAVANNAH, GA. Press
JAN 9 - 1924

Negroes Ask Board For Better Schools

HOPE FOR ADDITIONAL SERVICES FROM INCREASED FUNDS.

At a mass meeting held a few days ago the negro patrons of the public schools drew up a petition asking for better school facilities. The result of the meeting has been the forwarding to each member of the Board of Education a definite plea for more grammar schools and for a negro high school.

The Petition.

The petition to the board mentions the mass meeting and refers to the fact that the school system has just been given an additional $100,000 by council. "We rejoice with you at your good fortune," the petition says, and continues:

"In the first place, we wish to assure you that we are deeply appreciative of the superior advantages that have been accorded us by you and your predecessors, who have placed Savannah in an enviable position among her other Southern sisters because of the excellent schools she has developed for her negro citizens in the past. We still confide in your sense of justice and feel that you will do what is in your power to meet the present needs.

Double Sessions.

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"We have long felt that we had occasion to call your attention to these conditions, but because of unsettled affairs economically, we have desisted. We now sincerely petition that your kind offices be exerted in either abolishing or at least diminishing this handicap that dwarfs so many of our children.

A Senior High School.

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"Many Southern cities are establishing well equipped negro high schools. It might be said also that of the recent $500,000 bond issue the negro did not share. We earnestly petition you that this very urgent need be provided.

"We hope these petitions may meet with your hearty endorsement and that progress along both these lines may be begun at your earliest opportunity."

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL MADE AN ISSUE

It is extremely regretted that the newly constructed Booker T. Washington school has been made an issue in the mayoralty race in the city of Atlanta. Indeed, politicians are running very short of ammunition when they inject an educational institution into their campaign with the view of prejudicing voters. Every candidate for office ought to be so interested in the educational life of his municipality that he glories in any of its advancements rather than use the erection of a school as an opposing propaganda, whether that school be for black boys and girls or for white boys and girls. Such an issue does not dignify a candidate, but rather resolves itself to the out-of-date proposition of getting elected to office on a platform of Negro hate.

The last bond issue for schools included the Booker T. Washington high school. The people voted 22 to 1 for bonds with the full knowledge that it included a Negro high school. Upon this vote, there was no alternative, if the committee had failed to carry out its instructions, they would have been enjoined and restrained from the use of a dime of the money for any purpose save the one set out by law.

Fortunately, however, we do not believe that the good people of this city, who will participate in the primary on September 24, will consider the issue involving the high school. The people, we believe, are for educating every child in Atlanta, white and black, believing that it makes for a better Atlanta and that Atlanta cannot be as healthy and prosperous as it ought to be half-educated and half-ignorant. The more education a community has, the more peaceful it is; the more law abiding; the more thrifty and the more progressive, and the people are going to see to it that Atlanta's educational life is not going to be hampered by politicians who seek to make issue of her schools.

Atlanta Independent

ORANGE, GA., Reporter
NOV 21 1924

GEORGIA'S DEFENSE COMPLEX

Some of Georgia's leaders seem to be suffering from a "defense complex." During the past month they have been rushing into print with a long article defending their state from the attack of outside critics. There have been long articles defending Georgia against criticism of her child labor laws, her educational provisions, her treatment of the negro. They are soothing opiates,—these articles. One feels after reading them that Georgia is perfect, and that all the world should join the refrain, "Its Great to be a Georgian."

The world however, refuses to sing our praises. In fact, the world is having a good deal of fun out of Georgia. People who have traveled this year return with the story that Georgia is the butt of every punster—some even declare that it is almost a disgrace to admit one hails from the Empire state.

Now really, Georgia isn't half as bad as she is painted. Something should be done to counteract the ugly reputation our critics have given us. But we want to suggest that verbal defense doesn't get us anywhere. When a man's character is attacked, there is little advantage in his rushing into print to prove the charges untrue. People consider his evidence prejudiced and dictated by self interest. Perhaps it may help if his friends will defend him. But the real defense is a well developed reputation for sincerity, honesty, integrity, determination. Especially can he afford to keep silent when attacked if he is overcoming handicaps of birth or environment by the sheer strength of his will to overcome conditions are so essentially different, not because their statesmen have stood at the radio and denied every false rumor that goes abroad, but because they are known by their good warks, their willingness to face unsocial facts, and struggle to overcome them. Every

9-18-24

body hates a whiming explanier. Everybody loves a thing doer.

There might be some excuse for our defenses, if the critics had nothing upon which to base their contention. But the trouble is where these are founded on truth. We do have he poorest child labo law of any state in the union. We do pay our teachers less than any state except Mississippi. We do spend less on education, and we do have smaller percentage of our children in regular school attendance than any other state in the Union. These things are true, and if in reporting the most critics happen to exaggerate, why should weget excited?

The insiduous thing about our defense is the way they cover up these fasic facts . They are calculated to hide the truth, and in so doing they only breed a morbid self satisfaction among ourselves. The greatest enemy of Truth is expendiency. Will our politicans always appeal to the prejudices of ignorance; to the " defense complex" against outside criticism, or will some of them one day challenge the respect of the outside world by a frank admission of our faults and a call to patriotic Georgians to join the struggle for self improvement?

This thing has been done. When we face the fact that Georga was lynching more negroes than any other state, and a few bold spirits were willing to admit that truth o fthe charge and fight against the deadly ignorance and self satisfied spirit of some political leaders this ugly blot was removed. This can be repeated in other fields.

For the present, fellow Georgians, we propose a rule of conduct. When ever yo ufeel moved to write a defense of our beloved state— when ever you are riled by an exaggerated statement of one of our faults—insted of yielding to the temptation to explain, just do these two things:

1. aind out whether there aeun—toHTMTHTHM

1. Find out whatever truth there is in the criticism and ask yourself what your duty is toward remedying the condition.

2. If you must write, find an example of some community, or some individual who is "overcoming," and "write 'em up somethin' gran'!"

Let's quit explaining, and build a reputation for doing things in Georgia.—Home, School and Community

Education—1924
Common Schools. Conditions of.

Georgia.

Committee Reports On Public Schools For Negro Children

Woeful Lack of Seating and Housing Facilities—Teaching Force Inadequate—Overcrowded Conditions Make Proper Training Impossible.

In September last, a citizens meeting was held at the Butler Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A., at which time the congested conditions then prevailing in the public schools of the city for Negro children were presented in detail for consideration. After considerable discussion, the matter was referred to a committe for further investigation and recommendation of a course of action. This special citizens committee met and requested a smaller group of its number to secure the latest figures on the enrollment, seating capacity, etc., of the public schools and to prepare a statement covering the facts ascertained. 1-31-24

In October a second citizens mass meeting was held at Wheat Street Baptist church to receive the report of the committee. The meeting was largely attended and after extended consideration of the report submitted, the committee was authorized to prepare a second statement for the purpose of laying the facts, as revealed in the report, before city council and the board of education with a petition signed by patrons and interested citizens asking that measures be taken as soon as possible to relieve the existing conditions.

When the committee had prepared the statement for submission to city council, it was suggested by several of our group that it might be best to seek the assistance of certain white friends who had expressed a desire to be of helpfulness to us and to co-operate with our people in matters pertaining to our special interest as well as in matters involving the general welfare of the community. This group of white friends had repeatedly expressed themselves as particularly interested in seeing that even-handed justice was done to the poorest and humblest, the wealthiest and most powerful citizen alike. Therefore, it was deemed highly improbable that speedier and more favorable results would be obtained by enlisting their interest and assistance. Accordingly, the matter was presented to this group of white friends and they requested that our committee hold any further action in abeyance until they had opportunity to take the matter up with the city and school officials in an endeavor to have the conditions complained of relieved. Believing that it was only fair that the public school officials should be given opportunity to relieve these conditions before any further complaint was made and in our desire to promote inter-racial co-operation, we acceded to this request and a special committee of white friends took the matter in hand That was in October, 1923.

After three months of waiting during which time we have repeatedly urged action, it appears that the committee of our white friends is unable to secure any measurable relief for us. We are convinced that they have made the effort, but for some reason, which is not quite clear to us, nothing of very much importance has been accomplished in the way of substantial help. Our white friends, themselves, seem less optimistic than they did three months ago. We, the committee appointed by the citizens, therefore, wish to make report to the public so that all may know what has been done and that we have not been derelict in the performance of our duty.

The report prepared by your committee covered in detail the conditions prevailing in each of the colored public schools of our city. We found that on September 28, 1923, there were enrolled in the public schools approximately 11,500 Negro children and that the twelve school buildings then in use for them had a seating capacity of approximately 4,800. In other words there were seats for about 42 out of every 100 children enrolled. Such a condition quite necessarily necessitated the double and in many cases the triple session. Your committee takes the position that a child cannot be considered seated in the public schools unless he has a seat for the full school day. If he is seated for a part of the day and is dismissed to permit another child to use the same seat for still another part of the school day, both are in the school for a part of the regular school day and neither is seated for the whole of the school day. The work for both is necessarily abridged.

In the twelve school buildings, there were 114 rooms. In order to seat for a regular school day, the enrollment at that time, 100 pupils would have had to be placed in each room. Including the half-day teachers there was a total of 159 teachers for the 11,500 children enrolled or an average of about 72 children for each teacher employed. For the 159 teachers engaged there were 217 separate grades to be taught.

Nine thousand twenty-eight children were in the double session and 727 children were in the triple session. In the entire public school system for Negro children, only 203 pupils on September 29, 1923 were getting a full day of school work which number was less than 2 per cent of the total enrolled.

The figures quoted were checked against at the time in each school and in the office of the superintendent of public schools and found to be correct.

Your committee in its petition asked that portable schools be erected on the school grounds to help house the children enrolled and that, as a further means of relief, Walker Street and Davis Street schools be transferred to the colored people as both are in Negro communities and as each had a very small enrollment at that time. Walker Street school had then 300 pupils enrolled and Davis Street school 364.

Your committee has steadily followed up the conditions in the public schools and from week to week has made itself intelligent on the situation prevailing in each. We find that on January 22, the thirteen Negro public schools in Atlanta had an enrollment of approximately 12,656 and a seating capacity of approximately 6,189. There were 149 rooms or one room for each 85 children and 178 teachers or one teacher for each 71 children. Only 500 children were full time students. David T. Howard, the new school recently opened, had thirteen double sessions and was doubled through the fourth grade.

Recently we have read much in the papers of the program of public improvements to be made in our city during the year but we have not seen where any provision is being made to furnish additional school facilities for Negro children. Our committee, therefore, desires that the facts, as we have them, should be placed before the public in the hope that some organized movement will be started to secure adequate facilities for the housing and instruction of our children.

We, your humble servants, respectfully submit this report and pledge our fellow citizens our continued assistance in whatever efforts may be decided upon for future action.

Signed: JOHN HOPE,
A. T. WALDEN,
G. A. TOWNS,
H. R. RUSSELL,
MRS. JOHN HOPE,
W. A. BELL,
For the Committee.

Figures Show Unfairness In Appropriation

JAN 12 1924

NEGROES OF SAVANNAH SEEK BETTER SCHOOLS

Savannah, Ga., January 11.—(Special.)—Savannah negroes have presented a petition to the boards of education of the city and county for better and bigger school facilities for their children. Schools for colored children have been so crowded that morning and afternoon sessions have been held for the past two or three years. Some special classes have been held at night.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 10—Pointed and sharp criticism of the school expenditure for colored children in the State of Georgia during the past few years is thought to be one of the reasons for the large expenditures made recently for both colored and white teachers, and school buildings for both races.

The state of Georgia, from all sources, expended in common school education, in the year 1923, a total of $19,275,866.84.

Figures compiled and released by the educational department showed a balance on hand to all public schools in the state January 1, of this year of $722,218.08, to which should be added $2,805,204.53 as the portion of the Atlanta school bond issue which was brought over to 1923 and expended in new buildings, and which increases the total available funds from all sources for that year $19,275,866.84.

The total expenditures of money for all common school purposes over the entire state, completed today by the state department, is given as follows:

Administration expense	$ 42,613.87
White teachers	8,887,499.73
Negro teachers	1,300,088.61
Buildings, repairs, etc. (white)	3,212,588.99
Buildings, repairs, etc. (Negro)	988,072.20
Equipment (white)	237,774.87
Supplies, library, loans, etc. (white)	3,339,981.36
Supplies, library, loans, etc. (negro)	116,836.44
Transportation (white)	419,569.15
Interest and discount	260,604.10
Total expended 1923	$19,275,866.84

While the actual figures were not yet made available, it is understood this is a very substantial increase over the preceding year, due largely in fact almost wholly to the enormous expenditure made in Atlanta within that period on new school buildings and equipment. It is,

through, by far the best showing ever made on money expended in behalf of common school education in the state.

MAR 1 - 1924

Schley County Negro Schools In Poor Shape

Atlanta, Feb. 29.—(By Associated ress)—Although the white schools f Schley county are in comparaively good shape, colored schools re "poorly housed ,generally in orry church houses and lodge alls, and have literally ni equipment," according to a report of a survey being conducted in every county of Georgia under the direction of the state board of education.

The report stated, however, that, with the exception of the Ellaville school, which was reported as excellently equipped, there is little equipment in the white schools other than blackboards, desks and a few maps. The white teachers are well qualified, generally, for their duties, while the colored teachers have varied qualifications, it was reported.

The white schools are geographically well-distributed, but further consolidation in at least two instances is recommended by the investigator. The county board of education levies three mills for school purposes, thus compelling the districts to lev ysupplementary funds for the support of the schools, it was reported.

There are nineteen schools in Schley county, seven white and twelve colored. The white schools include two five-teacher, one three-teacher and one nine-teacher type. Eleven of the colored schools are of the one-teacher type and one has two teachers, it was stated.

Twenty-four illiterates over the age of ten years were reporetd in the county. Four of the illiterates wer ewhite and 20 colored.

FEB 2 - 1924

REPORTS TO GRAND JURY

Exhibit D.

Report of G. T. Traylor, Clerk of Superior Court to Grand Jury at January Term, 1924.

Fines and Forfeitures paid into City Court of LaGrange from June 1st, 1923, to Dec. 1st, 1923 ..... $1784.60

Disbursed as follows:

Treasurer Troup County	$1117.70	
W. R. Campbell, J. P.	99.35	
R. J. Willis, N. P. & J. P.	99.15	
A. O. Wilson, L. C.	57.95	
C. W. Emory, L. C.	53.25	
W. L. Hardy, N. P. & J. P.	2.85	
City Police	63.10	
G. T. Traylor	291.25	$1784.60

Fines and forfeitures paid into Troup Superior Court from July term, 1923, $208.90.

Disbursed as follows:

Pd. Treasurers Troup County	$122.25	
Pd. Sheriff	37.75	
Pd. G. T. Traylor	42.40	
Pd. R. J. Willis, N. P. — J. P.	6.50	$208.90

Georgia, Troup County:

Personally appears before the undersigned, G. T. Traylor, who being duly sworn says that the above statement is true and correct.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this January 28th, 1924.

NORA JOHNSON, N. P. G. T. TRAYLOR.

Exhibit E.

LaGrange, Georgia, January 28, 1924.

TO THE HONORABLE GRAND JURY OF TROUP COUNTY:

Gentlemen:—

In accordance with the school law, it is my duty to make a report to your body of the condition, operation, and maintenance of the rural schools of Troup county for the year 1923.

During the spring term there were 20 white rural schools in the county, but by consolidation the number in the fall was reduced to 14. This number does not include the line schools of Harris, Heard and Meriwether counties and the independent systems of LaGrange, West Point, and Hogansville, all of which are paid for the Troup county pupils attending them.

The colored schools over the county number about 40 and are operated for six months. The length of the term for white schools is 8 months.

In operating these schools the Board of Education has expended the sum of $32,794.22, as shown by statement of finances attached to this report.

The regular five year census last summer shows 1392 white and 3701 colored between the ages of 6 and 18 years, a total of 5093. This number showed a decrease of 1519 under the census of 1918. This, of course, results in a decrease in appropriation for Troup county from the State funds, which she can ill afford. A county wide tax of five mills was levied by the Board of Education to operate the schools.

Referring to the census, every effort has been made during the past term to enlist every pupil of school age in the county, in the schools, and the effort has produced good results. There is a friendly rivalry over the county among the schools to see which can reach their highest possibilities in attendance.

In the matter of instruction Troup County has a body of teachers that will easily rank with any in the state. They have been faithful and painstaking in their duties, and have cheerfully met every requirement that has been imposed upon them. Their loyalty has been a source of inspiration to the superintendent. I trust the day may soon come when the rural teachers of the state can be paid a salary adequate to the service they render.

This report would not be complete without calling your attention to the fact that during the past year four new modern buildings have been erected in the county. They have been built by the citizens, patrons, and school authorities at great sacrifice and they will be sources of pride and ornaments to their respective communities for generations to come.

This of itself shows that our people are interested in the education of their children. Let us hope that Troup county will soon set the pace for other counties in building a great system of rural schools for her children.

Respectfully submitted,

T. G. POLHILL, C. S. S.

Statement of Funds Received and Disbursements Made for Year Ending December 31st, 1923, by County Board of Education

Receipts		Disbursements	
Balance Forward	$ 1962.78	Supt's salary	$ 1800.00
From State	24376.60	Board members	196.00
From Local Tax	6871.49	Incidentals	148.60
From other counties	313.58	White teachers	22532.67
From other sources	50.00	Colored teachers	3792.73
		Supplies	215.56
		Repairs	23.40
		Insurance	17.17
		Transportation	2889,56
		Discount on warrants	684.77
		Taking census	343.50
		Miscellaneous	150.26
		Total	$32794.22
		Balance Forward	780.23
Total	$33574.45	Total	$33574.45

T. G. POLHILL, C. S. S.

Education - 1924.

Kentucky.

Common Schools, Condition of

Kentucky Looking Forward.

Governor W. J. Fields of Kentucky in his message to the General Assembly has outlined a program of progress. And, in very truth, the carrying out of such program seems necessary if Kentucky is to hold her position among her sister Southern states. The "plant" of the state, perhaps never halfway adequate, appears to have run down in a deplorable manner. The commonwealth has left undone those things which ought to have been done. It has not even paid its current bills.

Governor Fields proposes to clean the slate and go forward by making a seventy-five million dollar bond issue—two-thirds for roads and one-third for buildings and equipment of various state institutions. To indicate the condition of the Blue Grass state as reported by the Governor a few citations are made from his message. As to the University:

"The University has neither dormitories nor classrooms sufficient to meet the demand upon it for the education of the youth of Kentucky. It can accommodate less than two thousand students. It should be able to accommodate fully two and a half times that number. Its deficiency forces many youth to leave Kentucky to obtain a college training, and prevents others, of limited means, from receiving such training.

"The asylums for our insane are a disgrace to our state. The inmates of these institutions are the state's most unfortunate citizens, with whom fate has dealt most cruelly. They come from every class of our people. These unfortunates are housed in quarters that are both inadequate and unsafe. Should fire break out in one of these institutions, the rescue of its irresponsible inmates would be practically impossible.

"Kentucky has a floating public debt of approximately six million dollars ($6,000,000) in outstanding state warrants. The credit and the good name of the state demand that this debt be liquidated; that these warrants, that in many instances are being sold at a discount because of the state's failure to redeem them, be called in and retired."

There is no real road system. The Governor recommends the bond issue be applied as follows:

1. Primary and high schools	$ 5,000,000
2. White normal schools	2,000,000
3. Colored normal schools	1,000,000
4. University of Kentucky	5,000,000
5. Institute for the Deaf and Dumb	100,000
6. Institute for the Blind	150,000
7. Tuberculosis Sanatoria	350,000
8. Penal, Corrective and Charitable Institutions, including Reformatories, Hospitals for the Insane, Schools of Reform and Institutes for the Feeble Minded	5,000,000
9. Basis topographic survey and map	400,000
10. Public debt	6,000,000
11. Good roads	50,000,000
Total	$75,000,000

For a state with an assessed valuation of about three billion dollars this will be a small load to carry, especially as the convenient automobile and flowing gasoline are to be called on to do a considerable part of the work. The governor recommends the gasoline tax be raised from one cent to three cents—thus following North and South Carolina.

It will be observed that thirteen millions are for educational plants—building and equipment from primary schools to the University. It is a waste of opportunity for which the future must pay not to provide the physical plant to take care of the raw material that is awaiting "working" in schools and colleges. It is economy to now make provision for accommodation of pupils and students.

Five millions is to provide plants for the penal, charitable and corrective institutions, in addition to aid for the deaf and dumb, the blind and a tuberculosis hospital.

Governor Fields is to be congratulated on this forward-looking move. The two and a half million Kentuckians will feel better when they have completed the job. South Carolina is also looking in the same direction.

Race Hurt By Loss of Kentucky Bond Issue

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 13 (A. N. P.)—Negro leaders believe that a setback has been given Negro education in Kentucky by the loss at last Tuesday's election of the $75,000,000 road and educational bond issue. There was included in the issue of $1,000,000 for the training of colored students for teachers, a sum with which it was hoped to equip the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute and to provide a similar institution in the western part of the state.

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN TO RUN AS PROTEST

Colored Citizens Resent Abolishing Of Normal School

Yielding to the jersuasion and urging of scores of people Dr. Horace Morris has agreed to make the race for the Board of Education as a protest of Colored citizens over the disregard shown them by that body. The Board of Education is a non-political, non-partisan body. It has however become a monopoly and on oligarchy for certain citizens. Changing from the old board of trustees, elected by wards, to this new board of education because of alleged inefficiency, dishonesty and unfairness of the former the citizens are beginning to find this new board is no better than the other in many ways. Backed term after term by all the newspapers, clubs etc., the Board of Education has degenerated into a social and professional clique whose members do not care very much about the welfare of the poor white people or the Negro—especially the Negro.

This nidifference dates back to the time the first bond issue was framed in which not an item nor a dollar was set aside for Negro schools. Negro voters defeated that bond issue.

Then followed a second that did pledge a few thousands for Negro schools and a practically new High School. If the amount pledged ever was spent on Negro schools it was spent in the most inconspicuous manner and places. And Central High School looks like a big barn and compares unfavorably with the poorest high schools in the country.

The attitude of the Board of Education in the matter of the two teachers who were mistreated in the city parks by park guards is another cause of dissatisfaction on the part of Colored citizens. The board's attorney instead of defending these young women, its employes, was the bittererst and most sarcastic prosecutor. The members were insulting at the alleged trial of the teachers before them, and winked and whispered and laughed all through the "trial" as the young women told in dignified, intelligent manner of the outrarge inflicted on them.

The so-called "reprimand" to the teachers also showed the board's estimate of Colored teachers "told" and all Negroes, that they must keep in their place and that place was a good deal lower than that granted other citizens.

The crowning insult to Colored citizens however was the discontinuance of the Normal School. While maintaining a high class Normal school for whites and building and addnig to other schools for whites this board could stop long enough to discontinue the little Colored Normal school that costs less than $3,000 a year and does great work ni the development of young women who leave High School at too early ages. It is freely rumored that the dignified, intelligent, manner and speech used by the young teachers referred to above, who are graduates of the Normal, is the reason the Normal school was discontinued.

Dr. Horace Morris will make the race for member of the Board of Education as a protest of Colored citizens against the attitude of the present Board of Education, two of whose members are up for re-election this year.

If any other white candidates announce and if the Negro will vote solidly for Dr. Morris Louisville can break up this social and professional oligarchy that serves only a part of the people tho elected to serve them all.

Dr. Morris, a clean cut, upstanding member of the community, coming from one of the best known families of the city, he graduated from Central High School and Howard University. He returned here and has become a valuable addition to his profession and to the city and to the race. He advised such a protst should be made but hesitated to be the one to make the sacrifice of time and money. He finally yielded when people from all walks of life declared he is the man and promised to support him.

Voters will not need to be confused. The ballot for the Board of Education is separate from the regular ballot.

The News urges all citizens to vote the straight Republican ticket, ask for a school ballot and vote for Dr. Horace Morris as a protest against the present Board of Education.

Education—1924.
Common Schools. Conditions of.
Louisiana.

Charge La. Mayor Would Mix Races

Shreveport, La., Sept. 18.—(A. N. P.)—Charging that Mayor Lee Emmett Thomas, white, is advocating a school measure, the adoption of which would compel the mixing of the races in a number of the schools throughout the State, his political enemies are creating quite a sensation.

Although Mayor Thomas denies the allegations, his antagonist, the present Senator Joseph E. Randolph, is broadcasting the statement. Colored people in the State are wondering what it is all about but say little.

Clipping
9-19-24

Amazing Figures.

There is material for serious thought in the figures brought forward by State Superintendent of Education Harris showing that there are 96,934 white and 108,382 negro children in Louisiana who are not enrolled in the public schools. Those totals should be justly amazing to every citizen who has the true interest of the State at heart and who bears anything approaching an appreciation of the part which education must play in the State's future advancement or lack of advancement.

According to the figures compiled by the head of our school system, it would require an annual expenditure of $4,634,950 more than the present appropriation to offer instruction to the children who are not now enrolled. The expenditures by all parihes for the session of 1922-23 reached a total of $13,250,000, not including permanent improvements. It can be seen that to eliminate the future illiteracy of the large group above mentioned will require a radical upheaval in the attitude of the public towards school appropriations. Superintendent Harris gives an example of what correction in one parish would involve:

"Acadia parish has 4,622 white children not enrolled in public schools and 1,462 negro children. Eighty-five per cent of the white children (eighty-five per cent is the standard taken) would give 3,929, and the instruction of these, at a per capita cost of $50, would cost $196,450. Eighty-five per cent of the 1,462 negro children would give 1,243, and these, at a per capita cost of $10, would cost $12,430. Adding $196,450 and $12,430, we find the additional funds needed to provide for the current expenses of the eighty-five per cent of the educable children not in the public schools would be $208,880. The figures of all the parishes in the state are arrived at in the same way."

Figures covering Ouachita and other of the Northeast Louisiana parishes on the same matter would be interesting. But it would seem true that, rather than promotion of a fuller program by individual parishes, the entire state should be aroused to the serious question here involved. It seems a question of whether or not the State, through its various parishes, can afford additional appropriations. It should not be forgotten that it is also a question of whether the State can afford not to make the additional appropriations.

Education- 1924.

New Jersey.

Common Schools, Condition of-

Alleged Segregation Of Colored Pupils In Trenton School Charged by Citizens

Deposed Principal Kinney Starts Legal Fight For Reinstatement and To Prevent Grouping of Negro Pupils of New Jersey Capital in One Building—the New Lincoln School.

Trenton, N. J.—The complete segre- Trenton up to the junior high school grades in the New Lincoln building here is not starting off in as auspicious a manner as contemplated or desired by Mr. Bickett, superintendent of schools.

To put the idea over in good shape, Arthur T. Long, formerly principal of School 26, Indianapolis, Ind., with a corps of high-grade teachers, was imported last September, elected principal of the colored schools, from which position Mr. Kenney was forced to resign under pressure, and with the compromise position of vice-principal.

Although Mr. Kinney held the position of principal of old Lincoln School for years with grades up to the 8th, when the new school was opened with an added grade, in March last, it was found that a college man had to be principal of that school and the superintendent began to look around for grounds upon which to rid the system and the new school of Mr. Kinney. In February he wrote Mr. Kinney that as there was no further need for him in the Trenton school system, his services would be discontinued at the end of the present school year, giving him until July 1 to relocate himself, and that he would make a recommendation to the Board of Education to that effect.

Many of the civic organizations of the city, and churches, sent in resolutions to the Mayor requesting that Mr. Kinney be retained in the schools, and the Elks, of which Mr. Kenney is financial secretary, sent in a strong petition. In spite of it all, on the 5th of May Mr. Bickett sent in his recommendations to the Board of Education and Mr. Kinney, after twelve years of service in his native city schools, was unceremoniously dropped.

The law in New Jersey is that no teacher who has served three years or more in the schools can be dismissed or demoted unless charges of inefficiency, conduct unbecoming a teacher, or incapacity, are preferred against him in writing and proven. To get around this law the Trenton school board abolished the position held by Mr. Kenney, who was an honor graduate of Trenton High and Normal Schools, and has studied extensively at Rutgers and Columbia, where he is now pursuing a course.

To fight his legal battles before the Commissioner, Mr. Kinney has engaged former Assistant Prosecutor Marvin A. Spaulding, and the well known colored lawyer of Trenton, Robert Queen. An appeal was filed on May 19, and hearing before the Commissioner will soon be held.

May 31, 1924

Education—1924

Common Schools, Condition of.

Maryland.

Supervisor Russell Resigns

The School Board has before it the proferred resignation of Mrs. Francis M. Russell, supervisor of colored schools for the past two years. The AFRO-AMERICAN hopes that the resignation will not be accepted.

We find no fault with Mr. Russell for tendering his resignation, for his present position is untenable. Colored people expect him to have full charge of their schools. Superintendent West and the School Board were willing at most to grant him the authority of a group-principal under the title of "supervisor."

8-29-24

The present weakness of the Board's stand lies in the fact that they believe Negroes should rise no higher in their schools than principal, and that a Negro superintendent or a Negro member of the School Board are NOT GOOD FOR THE NEGRO.

It seems to make little difference to Dr. West and the Board what the colored people, themselves, ask for their schools, or what the Strayer Survey recommends. Certainly this has been their obstinate and public-be-damned policy. How long it will last, God only knows.

Maybe this is the straw which will break the camel's back.

We hope not. Mr. Russell has been too efficient a servant of Baltimore school system for Dr. West, and the Board to permit him to resign for lack of authority to carry on his work.

New York.

Education - 1924.
Common Schools, Condition of.

GEORGIA REPORT SHOWS SCHOOL DISCRIMINATION

NEW YORK CITY, April 26.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, today called attention to the discrimination against the Negro in the appropriation of educational funds, revealed by an abstract from Georgia's school reports published in the Atlanta Constituiton for April 4.

Although, by the census of 1920, Georgia's Negro population was 282,779, or about 66 percent of the white population of the State, the colored teachers of the State received in 1923 only $1,399,088 as against $8,887,499 spent on the salaries of white teachers. An even greater discrepancy is shown in the new buildings and repairs, for which $3,212,588 was spent on whites and only $988,072 for Negroes.

The figures are attributed by the Atlantic Constitution to Dr. N. H. Ballard, State Superintendent of Schools.

Georgia
4-26-24

Education — 1924

Common Schools Condition of. South Carolina.

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By way of contrast, N. C. Newbold, Supervisor Negro Rural Schools in North Carolina, in the *Journal of Social Forces* for November, gives the figures of public appropriations for Negro education in his state during 1921-23. In 1921 the General Assembly appropriated $935,000 for Negro education including the building and maintenance of a reformatory for Negro boys and a sanitorium for Negro tubercular patients. In 1923, in addition, the General Assembly appropriated $974,000 for biennial expenditure for buildings and improvements and a $316,000 annual appropriation for maintenance of state institutions. The writer further gives figures for expenditures by counties, towns and cities. These have appropriated about $3,803,000 for Negro schools. He concludes by saying that the

ADELPHIA PA RECORD
JANUARY 20, 1924

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State Agent Says Only Thirty Per Cent. in Schools Pass Third Grade.

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More than 25 of these special teachers of agriculture are working in several counties of the state and they have helped many negro farmers become better croppers. Those at state college this week are: G. F. Bartelle, Latta; R. C. Collier, Dillon; William Bogan, Kelton; W. A. White, Laurens; Jim Roberts, Mullins; P. C. Legette, Zion; E. F. Floyd, Newberry; W. D. Drake, Graniteville; F. M. Clemons, Jefferson; J. H. Rumph, Cartersville; J. S. Shanklin, Burton; J. H. Chapman Pelzer; D. C. McDuffie, Mullins; L. N. Scott, Eastover; William Jennings Neeses; T. F. Curry, Batesburg; J. W. Cunningham, Bennettsville; P. L. Stewart, Bishopville; B. J. Reddish, Blackstock; H. C. Brewer, Darlington; J. T. Simpson, Easley; I. T. Flemming, Lynchburg; G. H. Fordham, Prosperity; L. B. Moore, Simpsonville; Milbia Johnikan, Orangeburg; J. S. Benn, Effingham.

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The State
Feb 2, 1924
Columbia S.C.
6-22-24

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One of the arguments used against Senator Rogers was that he had voted for liberal appropriations for negro education. In a speech delivered at Clifton, a mill community, on September 5 he explained that, while the white schools get a large amount for maintenance, the negro schools get comparatively little aid from the State. He said that he voted for a $100,000 appropriation for a State negro industrial school, because he believed it right and because by so doing the State secured $100,000 from the Federal government. According to the Spartanburg Herald, he also said that "the negroes pay taxes and occupy a distinct place in the economic life of the State; and it is only right that they should receive some benefit from the money which they contribute to government." This is all true, and it is gratifying that the people of Spartanburg county by their votes approved the position of their State Senator.

Somewhat similar position was taken by James D. Grist of the Yorkville Enquirer, one of the most capable newspapermen in the State, in an address last Saturday at the commencement at York of the schools for adult negro illiterates. Mr. Grist said that "most of the whites were anxious for the negroes of the county and State to get the rudiments of an education because the white people realized that ignorance and dire poverty of the negro stood in the way of advancement of the white race."

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The statements quoted bear witness to the increasing public sentiment for better educational facilities and opportunities for the negroes of South Carolina. Our people are coming to

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Texas.

Education—1924.
Common Schools, Condition of.

CONDITION OF HOUSTON COLORED SCHOOLS

The Informer, in previous issues, has discussed the urgent and crying need of better school buildings, facilities, equipment and more spacious campuses, and now the business manager of the Houston school system makes public the valuation of the grounds, buildings, furniture and fixtures, both in the white and colored schools. Houston Informer

He states that a committee, composed of three local real estate men, has made a survey and taken an inventory of the local school holdings, etc., and here is their valuation of the school property of the Houston Independent School District:

WHITE SCHOOLS—GROUND, $2,398,000; BUILDINGS, $5,044,000; FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, $827,500; TOTAL VALUATION, $8,269,500. 3-15-24

COLORED SCHOOLS—GROUND, $154,500; BUILDINGS, $457,000; FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, $55,000; TOTAL $666,500.

This appraisal places the entire holdings, property, equipment et cetera, of the Houston schools at $8,936,000.

But it does even more than that! It reveals the shocking, deplorable and shameful condition of the colored schools and how the public schools for colored children have been sorely and almost criminally slighted, neglected and overlooked.

HERE IS WHAT THESE FIGURES REALLY MEAN AND PROVE! DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE COLORED POPULATION CONSTITUTES FULLY 25 PER CENT OF OUR TOTAL LOCAL CITIZENRY, THESE PEOPLE ONLY HAVE RECEIVED 7.03 PER CENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR GROUNDS, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT; LEAVING 92.97 PER CENT FOR THE OTHER 75 PER CENT OF OUR URBAN POPULATION!

Now, if figures do not prevaricate, as the ancient adage goes, then there has been gross negligence demonstrated in making proper, suitable, fair and decent provisions for the colored scholastics of this city and community and our civic pride has been shocked and fallen below par.

Not only is the disparity in these figures startling and staggering, but the report did not disclose the fact that the majority of the colored schools are located in swamps, hog-wallows, sloughs, lakes, rivers and miniature seas and that it is often necessary for colored teachers and pupils to virtually swim to and from these school buildings!

THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE HOUSTON SCHOOLS ARE A DISGRACE TO AND REPROACH UPON OUR CIVIC PRIDE AND DO MORE TO KNOCK THE CITY THAN ANY OTHER DEPARTMENT OF OUR GREAT AND GROWING MUNICIPALITY—EXCEPTING, HOWEVER, THE STREETS IN COLORED RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS.

This condition must be remedied and situation relieved, if our schools are to take their rightful and logical place beside the other schools of the Lone Star commonwealth.

There are any number of smaller towns and cities in Texas that possess school buildings and equipment that makes Houston blush with shame!

JUST THINK OF IT! THE ENTIRE VALUATION OF THE COLORED GROUNDS, BUILDINGS, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES IS ONLY $666,500; WHILE THE VALUATION OF THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES ALONE IN THE WHITE SCHOOLS IS $827,500.

Expressed in a different way: the various school boards of this community have invested and spent less for the physical properties and equipment of the entire colored school system than for furniture and fixtures alone in the white schools; in fact, they have even spent $161,000 more for said furniture and fixtures than for and on all the colored schools combined.

This niggardly policy has been pursued in the face of the fact that Houston has both the largest colored population and largest number of colored scholastics in the entire state!

When it comes to schools and equipment, the colored schools are like Bert Williams' "Br'er Needmore;" We "need everything"--from school houses in, to grounds out! (Let us pray!)

THE CONDITION OF TEXAS NEGRO SCHOOLS

The most welcome release which has come to the Express in recent days is that of the State Department of Education on Negro schools of the State. In recent years there has been a great deal of speculation as to the true status of Negro schools but all of the things said or thought were preforce speculation purely. But now that real figures are available some real idea of the condition of them may be formed. Dallas Express

A study of the release affords some very interesting and at the same time unfortunate conditions. For instance, out of a total of 5397 Negro teachers reports on the preparation of 4286 of them disclosed the fact that 1327 were graduates of no school, 1009 were high school graduates only, 1448 were graduates of Prairie View State Normal School and 502 were college or university graduates. The remainder were unaccounted for as far as preparation was concerned. 3-23-24

Here is a situation which should challenge the attention of every person who is interested in the perfection of Negro schools to the highest point of efficiency of which they are capable. Only 502 graduates of college rank in a system of 2427 schools which employ 5397 teachers and instruct 199,726 children is a percentage so small as to give room for the speculation as to whether it is possible out of such a small number to give to the children those urges to higher and wider search for knowledge that is so vital in their years of public school life. That speculation is not born of the belief that only college graduates are fitted to give and impart ambition for continued study, but it is made in the knowledge that class of persons has had greater contact with advanced thinkers and has had then opportunity to see more of what real wide study means and are therefore able more easily to impart some of the desire for it in the minds of those whom they teach.

Another really unfortunate situation, probably the most unfortunate of the whole number is the fact that out of the total number of teachers more than one-fourth of them have graduated from no school. They have not even completed the high school courses. How can they teach? What can they do to improve the condition of the counties in which they work? How do they gain admittance to the school system and how do they hold their schools? These are questions which arise at once from a contemplation of this report and they are questions which all of the qualified Negro teachers of the state should have answered in some way as soon as possible. This report indicates that one-fourth of the Negro teachers of Texas are themselves illiterate almost, there are 1327 of them and 1009 who are high school graduates only, the two classes are almost of one kind—and yet there are those who would boast of the splendid condition of Negro schools in Texas.

It would appear that in this one instance there is a job for the state association of Colored Teachers that would amply repay them for all of the time and trouble which its correction would cost. At the same time that this horde of ill prepared persons is attempting to instruct the children of the state there are many whose training, if not what is generally considered complete, is more in keeping with what we are generally accustomed to think of as necessary for the high task of instructing the youth, and who are out of employment. This condition should no longer exist. There must come some sort of remedy for it. And that remedy is in the hands of the State Association if those who are at its head can but realize the possibilities of it.

In behalf of those teachers who have qualified for their tasks, there should be some change in this condition, for the fact that there are those unfit for their tasks who are regularly employed, takes the premium away from preparedness.

There can be no real progress in Negro education and naturally there can be no hope for the raising of our youth to the high plane of real preparedness for good citizenship as long as they are denied the opportunity to have the fundamentals taught them. Ignorant teachers cannot give them that sort of instruction.

The condition is pitiable in the extreme and it should challenge the attention of every teacher and parent who realizes the necessity for the best in the matter of education of Negroes has not kept pace with that of other children of America, has made it necessary that the utmost efforts be made in order that it be improved.

It is the poorly prepared teacher who is responsible for all of the examination frauds that are charged to the Negro teaching group as a whole. It is this poorly prepared group that is content to hold its jobs at any cost, being unwilling to make the necessary requests for lengthened school terms, better buildings, better salaries, better equipment and larger libraries. They are nothing other than a hindrance and a drawback to the scheme of education and they are fit for nothing but to set at naught the efforts of others to see to it as far as they are able, that the school opportunities for Negro children are improved.

In the contemplation of these statistics it is hardly fair to presume that the Department of Education is together blamable for the condition just mentioned. But it is fair to conclude that it could not maintain to the extent that it does were there the sort of interest in Negro education as such that is necessary. And in this connection it is only fair to say that in the past few years particularly there has been a greater interest manifested in Negro schools than was formerly the case and it is fair to presume that that interest will continue to be manifested in increasing degree if it is bolstered up by a strong public opinion on the part of Negroes themselves.

It must happen that the condition of Negro schools as far as the qualification of teachers is concerned must change and every means of bringing it about must be employed. The State Department must be made to realize that it is the earnest desire of all of the general public that improvement be made. It must become the paramount issue of the State Association of Teachers and every means must be used to see to it that speedy relief from this state of affairs be had. Only by a decided change can it ever be hoped that Negro schools will become as efficient as they should.

Education – 1924.

Common Schools, Condition of.

Virginia.

HOW, COLORED TEACHERS IN PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA?

Baltimore Herald

4-16-24

Baltimore, Md.

(By the Rev. Geo. F. Bragg, D. D.)

Many of the members of the colored group, of the coming generation, find it difficult to appreciate the courage and determination of their forbears who "put it through." The story of obtaining colored teachers in the colored public schools of Petersburg, Va., many years ago, witness the moral courage and determined spirit of the colored people of that city.

Almost immediately after freedom effort was initiated on behalf of securing colored teachers for the colored schools. The authorities were petitioned and petitioned, without success. The Mahone party had come into power, a few years before, in the State, but the local school board of Petersburg, was still Democratic. Early in the month of July, 1882, a committee of colored citizens, selected at a large mass meeting of colored people, waited upon the Democratic school board, bearing a respectful petition, and request, for the appointment of colored teachers for the colored schools. In part, the petition was as follows:

"Gentlemen, we know that it is not the policy of this State Government to have mired schools; we do not ask for them. We want the schools, if they are to be kept separate, to be entirely so; if we are to have no mixed teachers. It must appear to you that a white person, who by birth, education and breeding has always felt that the Negro was intellectually, morally and socially inferior, is not the person to be put in charge of the intellectual and moral training of the children of that race. It must also appear to you that the persons who move in and out among the families of the children in a social way are best prepared to create and furnish means to supply in the school room that which the child lacks at home as an incentive to study; this your white teachers can not do, and serious as the charge may be, in ninety-nine cases in an hundred the interest of the white teacher in charge of a colored school goes to the extent of drawing his or her monthly stipend —no further. Our children are kept back, their moral training neglected, and years are spent at school to little or no purpose. This can only be remedied by throwing the responsibility of a proper training upon black teachers. Indeed, there is no conceivable use of educating colored persons if they are not allowed to take charge of the education of their own people as fast as they are prepared to do so. We are not asking for mixed schools, but asking that they be unmixed. We want colored teachers for colored schools, and white teachers for white schools.

"Gentlemen, we know that you will hesitate to turn out the old teachers, but we think justice to the Negro race, a true observance of your duty, the best interest of the State, fair dealing and all other considerations, demand that you should put colored teachers in colored schools throughout the city. For until this is done, the money spent by the State and city in these schools is spent in keeping up apearance only; therefore, gentlemen, we beg leave to say, that we pray in the name of the colored people of the city of Petersburg that you grant our request, for we are deeply sensible of the fact that we are denied our rights so long as white teachers are kept in our schools; and we promise you that we shall not cease to petition you until our request is granted, for we are conscious that we are in the right, and will invoke the gods and men in authority to hear and answer our prayer."

The board declined to grant the request. The colored people were greatly idignant at the rejection of their request. Meetings were held, and, it was universally resolved, that at the opening of the schools in the fall, to withhold all the colored children from attendance upon the schools taught by white teachers.

In the meantime, "something happened." A new superintendent of public instruction had been appointed by the State authorities, who was a Mahonite. He very soon discovered that the de facto board had never taken the oath of office as demanded by the Constitution, and, the Governor declared all places vacant. A new board was then appointed by Governor Cameron, (Mahonite). Three of the members of the new board were colored men. The board took the oath of office and was soon organized. The request which had been rejected by the "ousted" board was promptly granted by the new board. When the schools opened in September of that same year, colored principals and teachers were placed in each and every colored school. Such has continued to the present time. In the city of Richmond, Va., the same thing occurred. The old board was ousted and a new board appointed. On this board were two colored men, appointed by the Governor. Colored principals and teachers were thus secured for the colored schools in that city. It was the Negro's co-operation with Southern white men who were not afraid to honor their promises which wrought results. Therein is the solution of many of our present difficulties.

EDUCATION-1924
Common Schools,
Improvement of

Education — 1924.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

See Also: Education: Discussion of.

Education—1924

Common Schools, Improvement of.

General.

TEACHERS OF TEXAS TAKE NOTICE

Four thousand Negro teachers of Mississippi, through their representatives, at the State Teachers Association convention, are pledged to wipe out adult illiterarcy in the state. Each teacher in the state is to agree to teach one or more illiterate adult for one year without compensation. The state association will stand behind the sectional and county teachers' groups to see that the pledge is carried into effect. Dallas Express

Another important move was made in the establishment of an $8,000 fund for the publication of a monthly magazine, devoted to the interests of the teachers. Officials of the association declare that the public spirit of the Colored teachers has been met by 90 per cent of the white educational authorities of the state, there having been a slight raise in salary made for each teacher.

The teachers of Mississippi have done the thing that teachers everywhere regardless of color must do if they are to fulfill their rightful mission among the people. There is a distinct place that they must fill and that place cannot be filled by them if they are not willing to see the things are able to bring to them as a class the greatest amount of benefit and sacrifice and obtain them. 7-12-24

The teachers of Texas particularly must ocme to a greater realization of the necessity for a different sort of proceedure in their regular state meetings from that which has characterized them in the past few years. They must adopt a definite program which has as its object the betterment of the teaching profession and the rendition of greater service to those who look to them for guidance. There must be a cessation of the narrow and proscribed manner of thinking that has kept them from forming themselves into the sort of organization that functions as a unit and has the sort of power or good that such an organization should have.

They can become a potent force in the life of the state in an educational way. They can create funds for the perpetuation of their work of the constructive sort. They can make greater the sentiment that will result in higher standards of work and preparation and which frowns down on all that smacks of fraud and chicanery in certificate getting.

They could even form into such an organization that the measures for their betterment and for the improvement of the schools in which they work could to a great extent be determined by them.

In the days that are to come, some sort of realization must come to them if they are to do the part assigned to them in the development of the school system of the state.

They will do this. They will make the desired progress only as they come to the realization that they are worthy of the remuneration that they receive and more too. They will do this only as they realize that their services are of the sort that are worthy of respect and proper compensation; that they are not honored when they are appointed to positions but that they bring as much of honor and progress to their positions as the positions give to them. When this sort of realization comes to them there will be no more of the sort of shirking of the responsibilities that now characterize them but instead there will come a pride in their work that will show itself in the sort of movements for the advancement of education that is told of the teachers of Mississippi.

Education—1924.

Alabama.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

ALABAMA PROPERTY TAX YIELDS LARGE DIVIDENDS IN 1924

For Every Dollar Paid by Tax Payers During Year, State Paid to Them $1.93

NINETY-FOUR PER CENT GOES FOR EDUCATION

Courts Pay Only Six Per Cent of Revenue Obtained For Property Assessments

BY ATTICUS MULLIN

For every dollar the taxpayers of Alabama paid into the state treasury as property tax in 1924, there was returned to them by the state, $1.93. This amount, of course, does not take into account the money being spent for the construction of roads by the state. It does include the gasoline tax money collected by the state and turned over to the 67 counties equally.

For every dollar of property tax paid into the state treasury in 1924, there was paid out by the state 62 cents for public schools. There was paid out by the state 32 cents for high schools, normal schools and other educational institutions. Thus for every dollar of property tax going to the state treasury, 94 cents was paid out for education alone.

For every dollar of property tax paid into the state treasury in 1924, there was paid out to Confederate soldiers, 27 cents. As has been stated in this series of articles, the one mill soldier tax is approximately one-half enough to pay the pensions. The balance is paid out of the general fund of the state. The Brandon administration has increased Confederate pensions more than 40 per cent.

Courts Cost Little

The courts of the state only cost six cents for every dollar of property tax paid into the state treasury in 1924. The various state departments, boards and commissions cost the state 18 cents for every dollar of property tax paid into the state treasury.

For every dollar of property tax paid into the state treasury in 1924, there was an expenditure of only three cents for the health of the stockholders of the state. However, the Brandon administration has increased the appropriation for the state health department $50,000 per annum. While health was taking three cents in 1924 for every dollar of property tax paid in, interest on state bonds took five cents while the insane and other hospitals of the state took 11 cents.

For every dollar of property tax paid into the state treasury in 1924 there was paid out of the treasury 29 cents which went to the various counties of the state as their share of the two cent gasoline tax. The state merely acts as a collecting agency for this fund.

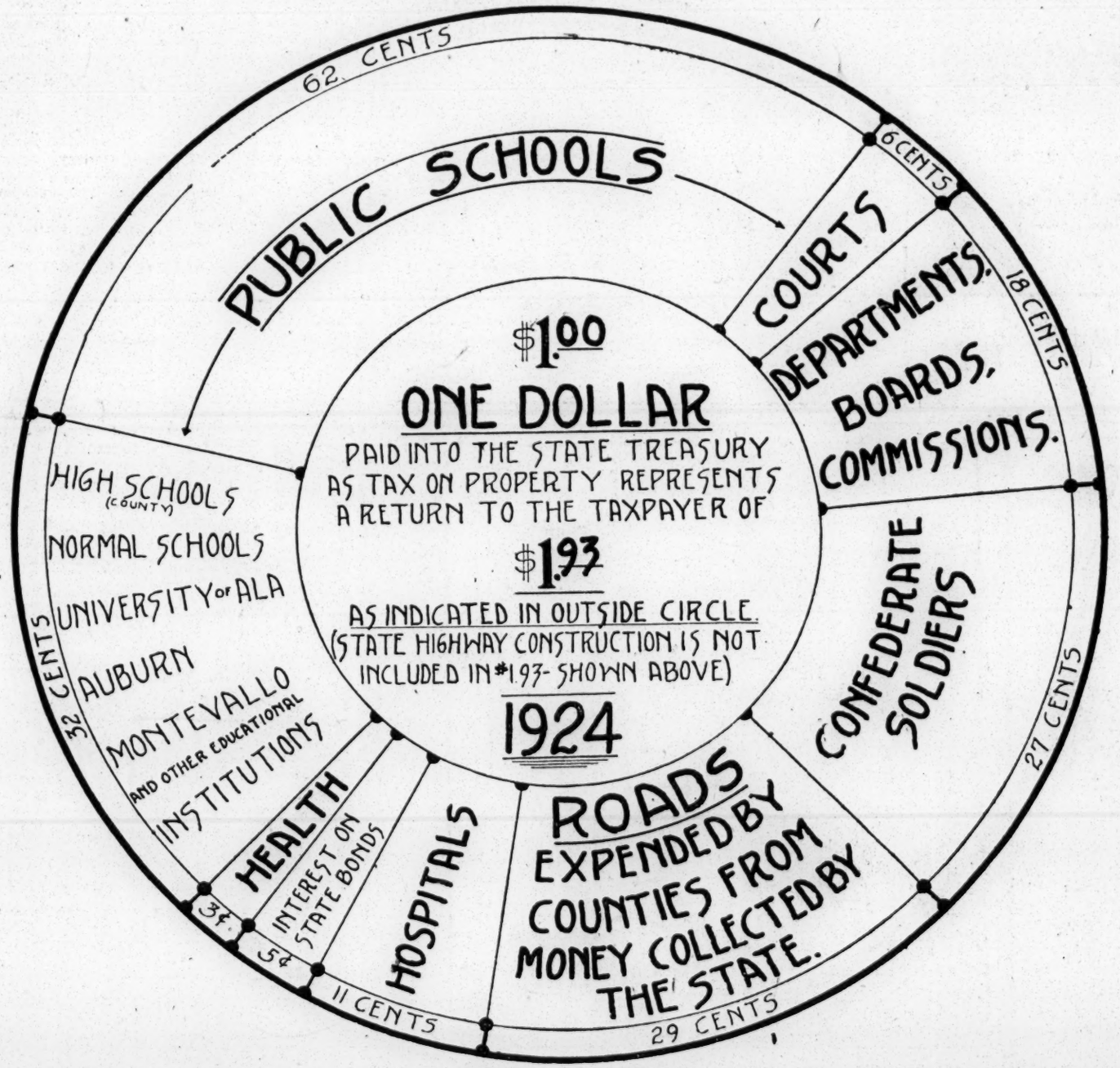
How School Funds Grow

The growth in the amount of funds for school purposes since 1920 has been heavy. Funds for schools have been increased through the district school tax receipts. The amendment authorizing this tax was put through so that individual districts might tax themselves for school money with the assurance that no additional revenue would accrue to the general fund, the three mill fund or the soldier fund of the state. In 1920 the district school tax receipts amounted to only $888,598, rural and city. The receipts from district school tax in 1923 amounted to $2,335,674. It is estimated that the district school tax for the year beginning

Montgomery Advertiser

Dec. 29, 1924

PUBLIC SCHOOLS GET BIG SLICE OF 1924 "TAX PIE"



(Continued from Page One.)

October 1 will put school tax collections from this source above $3,000,000. The amount credited to the fund for educational work was found to be $3,447,717.37. This only included the regular constitutional three mill school tax and the $500,000 annual appropriation from the general fund of the state treasury and a few minor items. It did not include the district school tax receipts. By adding the district school tax of 1923, $2,335,674 to $3,447,717.37 you get a total which divided by the number of persons of school age in the state gives a per capita of $7.36.

A study of the accompanying chart will show what was paid out for every dollar which came into the state treasury from property tax for the year 1924.

Montgomery Advertiser

Dec. 29, 1924

Education—1924.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Ar Kansas.

NEGRO SCHOOL BURNS

Sent of Learning for Blacks in Arkansas Cost $60,000

WILSON, ARK., Sept. 21.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Wilson Negro High school yesterday a few hours before it was to be dedicated. The building had just been completed at a cost of $60,000, most of which had been donated by R. E. Lee Wilson, who owns every building in this town of 1,500 inhabitants.

Numerous negro educators, including officials of the Julius Rosenwald foundation, which also donated part of the funds to erect the school, were on hand for the dedication. Many of the negroes wept, but when Mr. Wilson called them to his office and told them that he would re-build the school, they held a jubilee, in which the visiting negroes took part. An effort is being made to determine the cause of the fire.

Education—1924

Common Schools, Improvement of.

D.C.

NEGRO VOTE AGAINST ATLANTA BOND ISSUE.

Wins 5 New Schools Costing $1,200,000.

As a consequence of the united Negro vote against the city bond issue of Atlanta whereby educational funds would have gone to white children the white people hav capitulated, and the Interracial Committee announces that by a compromise arranged between white and colored voters, five new school buildings costing $1,200,000 are to be erected for the Negro children. Four of them are grammar schools, seating from 800 to 1,000 children each, and one is a high school seating 1,500, all modern in construction and equipped with medical and dental clinics.

DR. MONTGOMERY RETIRES AFTER LONG SERVICE

Veteran Has Taught Here for Nearly a Half Century; Receives Tribute

In keeping with the progressive policy of the present school administration, to carry out, in all cases, without excepton, the provision of the retirement law, which are both automatic and compulsory, Dr. Winfield Scott Montgomery, Supervising Principal of the 12th Division who reached the age limit—seventy years— November 3, 1923, but who was continued in the service by the Board of Education until June 30th, 1924, has been put on the retired list, after rounding out a period of nearly half a century in the public schools here.

Dr. Montgomery was appointed in 1875 and by faithful and efficient conduct in the line of duty, at an early age, demonstrated a peculiar fitness for the work as an educator.

Coming up through the various grades, Mr. Montgomery had a chance to study the different phases of public school life from the origin of the little one-room red schoolhouse to the present modern-day twenty-four room structure. Perhaps to no official—lving or dead—is due more the credit, for the progress made in this directon, than he. 7-12-24

As a teacher, high school principal, supervising principal and assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools, Prof. Montgomery, ever on the alert, did much to advance the cause of education and wherever the light pointed, his efforts to lead others there, was his sole aim.

His retirement, while regretted in many quarters, does not altogether deprive the community of what ever advice or influence he might give should the occasion require it.

Commenting upon the action, Superintendent Wilkinson of the Washington Public Schools pays this tribute: "Dr. W. S. Montgomery has served the Public Schools of the District of Columbia faithfully and efficiently through a period of practically one-half century. During this long period, he has served in the capacity of teacher, high school principal, supervising principal and assistant superintendent in charge of Colored schools. Both the extent and quality of service will be long remembered and deeply appreciated by school officials and by the citizens of Washington.

ITEMS FOR COLORED SCHOOLS TOTAL OVER $420,000.00

Estimates amounting to $9,185,271 for the public school system of the District of Columbia were recommended in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, transmitted to Congress by the President last year.

Of this total, the sum of $7,865,271 is recommended for the maintenance and operation of the public school system. The sum of $1,320,000 is proposed for new construction and the acquisition of school sites.

The building program calls for an appropriation of $420,00 for the schools in the colored division. Recommendations are made for $50,000 for completion of the addition to Armstrong Technical School; $175,000 to begin construction on the John R Francis, Sr., Junior High School; $120,000 for the construction of an eight-room addition to the Bruce School; $50,000 for the purchase of land adjoining the site for the John R. Francis, Sr., Junior High School, and $25,000 for the purchase of land adjacent to the Bruce School.

The estimates for the building program in the white divisions provide for $475,000 for a junior high school in the northeast section; $140,00 for the erection of an eight-room school near Fifth and Buchanan Streets, Northwest; $160,000 for an addition to the Brightwood Park school, and $125,000 for constructoin of a wing to the Macfarland Junior High School.

APPROPRIATION FOR COLORED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL GETS PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION

John R. Francis, Sr., Junior High Building to Cost $475,000; $175,000 Provision Asked For to Begin Construction.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 10—Included in the appropriation of $9,185,271 for the District public-school system recommended by President Coolidge yesterday was a total of $420,000 for purchasing sites and construction of colored schools. White schools had recommended for the same purpose $900,000. Of this amount for the colored schools $175,000 was recommended for the beginning of a new colored junior high school and $50,000 for the purchase of additional land for the school. The total estimated cost of the school will be $475,000. The new school—to be named the John R. Francis, Sr., Junior High School—will be located at 24th and N Streets, N. W.

Besides the proposed appropriation for the junior high school there was a recommendation fo $50,000 for the completion of Armstrong Technical School; $120,000 for the erection of an eight-room addition to Bruce School and $25,000 for the purchase of land adjacent to Bruce School.

The recommendation omitted an appropriation for the completion of the Dunbar Athletic Field, for which $180,000 was asked by the Board of Education, and $50,000 which was asked for the purchase of land for the enlargement of Garnet-Patterson School.

Of the appropriations recommended by the President for erection of new schools and additions the colored schools received 31.2 per cent of the total amount recommended.

D. C. SCHOOLS GET NEGRO 1ST ASSISTANT SUPT.

Has Personnel Of 620, With Forty-two Schools Under Charge. Lady Second Assistant. Is A Pioneer Of Education.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 24.—Two outstanding and significant promotions in the field of education took place here last week. The first was the appointment of Miss Marion P son to first assistant superintendent of the Negro Public Schools of the District of Columbia; and the second the appointment of Miss Marion P. Shadd as the second assistant superintendent both by reason of the new legislation signed by President Coolidge last summer. 12-26-24

Mr. Wilkinson has ably administered public instruction in this city for years. In his new office he takes charge of 63 officers, 557 teachers in 37 graded schools. 2 junior high schools 2 senior high schools and one normal school with Mrs. Shadd as his assistant, which gives the former and annual salary of $5,000 and the latter $4.000.

Education—1924

Florida.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

TAMPA, FLA., Tribune.

AUG 14 1924

Semmole County to Have Supervisor For Negro Schools

SANFORD, Aug 13—Seminole county is to have a supervisor of industrial work for the negro schools, authorization having been given T. W. Lawton, county superintendent, to engage someone for the place as soon as a suitable man can be found. The salary of the supervisor will be paid largely from the Jeanes fund, through Prof. J. H. Brinson, state superintendent of negro education, it is stated here.

Inverness, Fla.
Chronicle
8-22-24

SCHOOLS, THEATRE STORES AND HOMES AMONG PROPOSED NEW STRUCTURES

New High School Ready for Opening — Negro School Contracts to be Let Next Week — Inverness Theatre and Store Building Begun— New Residences to be Built.

Citrus County's building permits during 1924 and 1925 will exceed any other two years in the history of the county, according to figures prepared in compiling the cost of structures proposed for early completion and those now under way, it was learned here today.

A new modernly equipped garage at Floral City, two proposed new residences at Lecanto, a new club-house at Homosassa on the river, new residences and store buildings at Crystal River and extensive improvements on the Williams business block and post office, a new block of stores and a handsome new theatre for Inverness, are among the latest permits issued.

Crystal River's handsome new $28,000 high school building, recently completed by Martin & Borland, contractors and designed by T. M. Bryan, prominent Sarasota architect, will open on September 1st to the largest number of pupils ever attending at Crystal River.

Contracts for two new four-room negro school buildings for Inverness and Crystal River will also shortly get under way, Supt. Montague announced today, the bids being opened and contracts being let next week.

Plans for several new homes at Inverness, including Dr. Cranford's new residence, are now being prepared, the latter by a prominent Ocala architect, it was announced today. The Hanbury Lumber Company reports prospects for an unusually busy fall and winter season in all lines of local building.

Tallahassee, Fla.
Record
AUG 21 1924

STIMULATIONS IS GIVEN NEGRO SCHOOLS OF STATE

Such impetus and stimulation has been given the movement for better high schools for negroes in Florida that a "very satisfactory number" are expected to qualify for the year 1924-25. This is revealed in the general survey of conditions of negro education in this state for the year 1923-24 which has just been completed and is now being distributed by J. H. Brinson, state supervisor of negro education.

For a number of years, says Mr. Brinson, there has been a persistent effort made toward standardizing work of the white high schools of the state so those meting requirements could be accredited as standard high schools by the state department of education and by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Prior to the school year just closed, however, there had been no effort in this direction in behalf of the negro schools whatever, but in the fall of 1923 through cooperation of R. M. Sealey, state high school supervisor, and Mr. Brinson, there were sent to all negro schools in position—to do any considerable amount of high school work, blanks for filling out and making application for being accredited as high schools.

It was known, according to the servey, that while there were many negro schools doing some high school work and some of very creditably, that there would be but a very limited number, if any, that could meet all of the requirements for being listed as fully accredited high schools. The result was that but very few reports were returned, and while one or two schools came very near to meeting all of the requirements, it was found that for this year it would be impossible to accredit any of them upon the showing made. One well-equipped and well-taught colored high school would have been eccredited, it was stated, had it not been for a deficiency of technical character.

Education—1924
Florida.
Common Schools, Improvement of.

PENSACOLA, FLA., N.
Journal.
AUG 31 1924

TERM FOR NEGROES AVERAGES LONGER

Majority of Negro Schools in City Where Eight Month Term Prevails.

The average school term for negro children in Escambia county last year was longer than the average term for white children, according to figures compiled in the office of Supt. William Tyler.

For the entire county the average term for white children was only 125 days, while the average for negro students was 143.

This comes about for the reason that the majority of negro students are in Pensacola, where the eight months term prevails, whereas many white children reside in the country districts where four months terms are the rule.

There were 229 white teachers employed in Escambia county and 58 negro teachers. There were 51 white schools and 19 for negroes.

Education—1924.
Common Schools, Improvement of.
Georgia

Atlanta, Ga. JOURNAL

MAR 2 - 1924

School Consolidation In Sumter County Is Commended by Board

School authorities of Sumter county are commended for their work in the matter of consolidation of schools, in a report of a survey recently made of the school system in that county under the direction of the state board of education. The report stated that in the matter of consolidation "Sumter county is one of the banner counties of the state."

It was pointed out there are thirty-eight colored schools and only ten white schools in the county. "In these ten schools are to be found more than 1,400 children receiving an education under conditions that more nearly approximate the opportunity of the city child than in any other county yet surveyed," the report stated. Nine of the ten schools, it was said, represent consolidation and in all of them improvement has been noted.

Americus has a splendid system of schools, the investigators said, but added that "in order to more efficiently and effectively relate the education given to the life of the pupils, there should be erected a high school at Americus by the city and county jointly to take care of adolescents of both city and county."

The total enrollment of children between the ages of six and eigtheen years was reported as 8,853. Of this number, 2,632 are white children and 6,221 colored. A total of 204 illiterates over ten years of age were found. Only five of the illiterates were white.

Sumter county has under construction five Rosenwald buildings for colored children, it was stated.

Hartwell Sun

JUL. 4 1924

FROM OUR READERS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
June 25, 1924.

Editors Hartwell Sun,
Hartwell, Ga.

Sirs:—In recent years the town of Hartwell has been awakened to the sense of her intellectual obligations. In the midst of this awakening however, it is prudent that we bear in mind the two distinct groups whose environments are altogether different and whose traditions are so unlike each other.

For one of these groups to imitate the other, as so many of us are prone to do, must result in regretable mistakes; for the problems that confront the groups are not identical, hence their solutions cannot be identical.

Our educational program therefore, should be so arranged that through the public school the colored children can be taught a broader vision of life, racial consciousness and the vital importance of becoming intelligent, economical, self-supporting, useful, honorable and desirable citizens.

With this idea in view it is therefore plain that our educational program should not only be cultural but vocational.

Hartwell colored children should be prepared for productive efficiency, for no group that does not acquire the art of productive efficiency can rightly expect to demand the respect of those among whom they live.

The congenial characteristics of the white group of Hartwell together with the geographical location of the town, render unusual possibilities for vocational productiveness.

Take for example industries like truck farming, dairying, poultry raising, intensive agriculture, etc. What a field there is in Hartwell for a first class Negro laundry. But from where must the incentive to these vocations arise? As far as I can perceive there is but one medium and that is through the educational program of the Hartwell Colored School.

To me it seems perfectly clear that there would be no racial problem in the South when labor is dignified: for dignified labor must result in productive efficiency, and productive efficiency is the only means through which satisfactory relationship between the black and white South can be maintained.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. E. ARCHIBALD.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN

Atlanta public schools opened this week with an enrollment of quite 50,000, 16,000 of whom are Negro children. We are happy to state that Atlanta is improving in its educational facilities in efficiency every year but we regret the inconvenience and embarrassment of double sessions. We are informed that there are still double sessions and triple sessions in every Negro school in the city That this condition has been relieved among the white schools by tents or portable school houses, and there will only be one white school with double sessions , and that will be the boys' high. Now we must get together and swoop down on the school management to relieve the situation in the colored schools. While we don't want to charge discrimination but it appears to us, that if every white school can be relieved in the city of double sessions, that every Negro school can be relieved of double sessions. Ignorance is a poor investment, and education is one of the best investments man can make. Atlanta cannot permanently grow, half-educated and half-ignorant. The black child must be cared for in common with the white child. The city is the freest and wealthiest, where all of its citizens are intelligent and law abiding, and we appeal to the school authorities to relieve the Negro schools of double and triple session.

Defender 9-11-24

A child in the Negro schools is supposed to do the work in a half day that a white child does in a whole day. This is unfair and no proper management. It can be corrected, and it ought to be corrected, and it will be corrected. We are sufficiently acquainted with Superintendent Sutton to know that he is in favor of every child in Atlanta having an equal opportunity in the school room.

There is another defect among the Negro schools that ought to be cured. The authorities are not careful enough in the selection of teachers, We need a more proficient and consecrated set of teachers. We want more school teachers and less school keepers.

Education — 1924.

Common Schools. Improvement of.

Georgia.

New Schools to Cost $4,964,679 Says Report

An auditor's report on the bond school building program, confirming the one he made for the Constitution and which was published last summer, was issued Saturday by C. B. Starnell, auditor for A. Ten Eyck Brown, supervising architect of the school bond building program.

Estimates made in the report last summer were confirmed almost in every detail by the report issued Saturday and based on actual disbursements through March 25.

The new bond issue schools will have cost $4,964,679.83 by the time the boys', girls' and negro high schools have been completed, although only $3,867,000 worth of school bonds were sold. The difference has been made up through sale of school land for more than $250,000, special appropriations from city and county for grading and for other work on buildings amounting to more than $100,000 and two special appropriations by the school board from current funds, one of $230,000 in 1923 for the William A. Bass Junior High School, and one of $364,000 in 1924 for the Girls' High School, and premiums and interest from the $3,867,000 worth of bonds sold made up the rest of the money spent, or appropriated and now ready to spend.

The latest report shows that approximately $1,250,000 was spent for Negro schools, including $364,448 for the Negro high school. This figure represents the amount actually spent for land and construction and does not include the pro rata share of the cost of supervision and the educational survey paid out of the bond money.—Atlanta Constitution

Negro High School Sims' Main Issue, Declares Jas. L. Key

In a statement issued Saturday afternoon, former Mayor James L. Key, who is a candidate for mayor in opposition to Mayor Walter A. Sims, declared that Mayor Sims' campaign has narrowed down to the Negro high school and the public comfort station.

Regarding the Negro high school, Mr. Key declared that the Negroes were promised a high school when the bond campaign was in progress, and that the white people voted for the bonds with the understanding that a Negro high school would be erected.

He says that "Mayor Sims is simply trying to inject a racial issue into a white primary, an unworthy and discreditable thing for him to do, and an affront to the intelligence of our people."

Mr. Key also discusses the police and financial situation in his statement, the text of which follows:

Statement by Key

"The campaign of his honor, Mayor Sims, has sifted down to the Negro high school and the public comfort station.

"He accuses me of building the Negro high school ahead of the white girls' high school, the inference being that the girls' high school could have been speeded up by holding back the Negro high school.

"When the board of education mapped out the bond issue program for schools, Mayor Sims was a member of the board. They provided in that program for a Negro high school and Mayor Sims voted for it. The program was submitted to the people as a part of the general bond issue plan. Everybody understood that the program included a Negro high school. The colored people understood it—the white people understood it. Mr. Frank Inman, who was chairman of the citizens committee in charge of the bond campaign, made it perfectly clear to all the people just what was to be done with the bond money. By a vote of something like 22,000 to 1,000, the people approved the program and authorized the bonds. That was not only the largest majority ever given a bond issue in Atlanta, but the largest vote ever polled in a municipal election.

"In carrying out the school building program, those in charge of it have simply kept faith in building a Negro high school. The Negroes were promised a high school, and voted for bonds with that understanding. The white people were willing for them to have a high school, and voted for bonds with that understanding.

Voted for School

"Does Mayor Sims mean that he would have had our city break faith? If that is his position, why does he not come out and say so? He voted for the Negro high school in the beginning. After the people approved it, would he have built it or refused to build it?

"As everyone knows, the girls high school was delayed by a controversy as to where it should be located. I did not start the controversy. I regretted it; I did all in my power to settle it. In my effort to settle it, I voted in favor of every site proposed. To have held up the building of every other school in the school bond program would not have speeded up the girls' high school one day or one hour. The people know it.

"Mayor Sims is simply trying to inject a racial issue into a white primary, an unworthy and discreditable thing for him to do, and an affront to the intelligence of our people."—Exchange.

Education—1924.
Common Schools, Improvement of.

Kentucky.

COLORED CITIZENS TO RAISE MONEY TO SAVE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL

Board Of Education Wants To Abolish It

Suggestion Arouses All Classes

Colored citizens who care about the education of the Negro youth in this city city have been greatly wrought up over the reported statement that the Board of Education had decided to abolish the Colored Normal School.

Louisville Herald 7-19-24

There have been meetings and committees appointed to go before the Board of Education and protest against such action. Petitions and figures and statistics have been prepared to prove the injustice of such a movement by the Board of Education But the suggestion to relieve the situation that has struck the most responsive chord with the greatest number of people was made by Mr. Alexander Morris, assistant manager of the Lincoln Theatre and well known in political circles. Mr. Morris' suggestion is this:

Rather than have the Colored Normal School abolished and thus deprive our young women of a training that supplements and reinforces their high school training, whether they want to teach or not, let 300 Colored citizens give $10 each, which would total $3,000 and give that sum to the Board of Education annually to maintain the Colored Normal School.

If the Board of Education is so pressed for funds that it has to rob Negro children of this training, then, says Mr. Morris, Negro citizens ought to supply the money out of their own pockets.

The White Normal School is not going to be abolished either because of a "superfiuity of teachers" or a "deficiency of funds." If such a thing was proposed it would be opposed by every white citizen, and the "lack of funds" would be supplied by personal donations aside from taxation.

This suggestion was widely commended and accepted as the thing to do and already Mr. Morris has a list of 75 men who have pledged to give $10 each to the Board of Education before the first of September, so that the Colored Normal School will not be abolished.

William Warley carried Mr. Morris' suggestion to the Wednesday luncheon of the Louisville Business Men's Association at the Walnut Hotel and all the members agreed to donate $10 to the cause. But a committee was appointed to go to the Board of Education and learn if it "really meant to abolish the Colored Normal School, and if s, when."

Mr. I Willis Cole offered to take pledges to the fund through his paper, the Leader, adding that the Leader would lead off with $100. THE NEWS will take pledges also, but it will stick to Mr. Morris' suggestion and follow with with $10.

If the Board of Education needs more money it ought not to refuse to accept raised by Colored citizens to maintain a Colored Normal To abolish it would be a backward step. Every girl who goes to Normal School does not want to teach. There is a supplemental training to be gotten in the Normal School that helpes greatly in the development of these youngsters, who are coming out of high school at 18 17 and even 15 years of age.

If the Board of Education can abolish the Colored Normal School because "there are too many teachers on the waiting list" why can't it abolish the Colored High School because there are too many high school graduates idle in the city?

Education—1924.
Common Schools, Improvement of.

NEW SCHOOL TO COST $500,000

School Board Rescinds Former Action and Votes To Build Project Number 10

DELEGATIONS AT MEETING

Petitions Of Organizations Representing 20,000 Are Handed To The Board

Protests from organizations representing thousands of Baltimoreans caused the School Board to rescind its action to abandon Project No. 10 for a new colored elementary school, at its executive sessions last Friday afternoon.

At the meeting of the Board on March 21, Project No. 10 was abandoned "in view of the present uncertainty as to the future of the Western High School."

Mrs. Benjamin Cochran, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Civic League urged the Board to reconsider their action stating that after the colored people had worked hard to put the loans through. She brought out the fact that the Civic League was working to bring the colored race up to the standard and asked the Board how they could accomplish this if they, themselves broke their faith and word of honor with the colored people.

Mrs. Bauernschmidt Answers Dr. Goodnow.

In answer to Dr. Frank J. Goodnow's question, "who knows there was a promise made to carry out Project No. 10," Mrs. Bauernschmidt, secretary of the Public School Association stated that when the loan was up before the Legislature she realized that with a democratic House and a democratic Senate, with a republican School Board, there was little probability of the loan going through.

When she went to Mr. John Mann and Mr. Kelley for aid in the passage of this loan, they asked her if the Board would carry out the program. She said she could not make any promise for the Board, but that she immediately came to Dr. West and Mr. Isaac Field, president. Dr. West, she said, told her that Project No. 10 was the last on the program and that it would "undoubtedly go through." She then went to Mr. Field, asking him the same question, she said. He replied that Dr. West knew his business.

Mrs. Bauernschmidt stated that the action of the Board at their meeting of March 21st "was not only a breach of faith to the colored people, but is a breach with the Public School Association."

Mrs. Wheatley Brings Petition

The Baltimore Federation of Parent-Teacher Clubs, with Mrs. Laura D. Wheatley, president and spokesman, presented a petition signed by persons representing 20,000 urging the Board to carry out Project No. 10.

In the delegation were Mrs. W. T. Carr, secretary of the Federation; Mrs. Sara Fernandis, of the Cooperative Civic League; Mrs. Jennie Ross, of the Day Nursery; Mrs. Georgianna Boston, Executive Board of the Federation; Miss Elsie Mountain, directress of the Sharp Street Community House; Mrs. E. M. Boyle, E. Baltimore Branch of the Civic League; Mrs. R. E. Ford, A. M. E. Ministers' Wives Alliance; Mrs. J. W. Winston, Baptist Minister's Wives Alliance; Mrs. Lillian Lottier, N. A. A. C. P.; Mrs. Rebecca Young, Willing Workers of Union Baptist Church, and Mr. Charles Wesley of the Order of Elks.

Dr. Bragg Speaks.

Rev. George F. Bragg, representing the Ministerial Alliance, of all the churches of the city, pointed out the fact that the Board would not be giving the colored people a square deal, as far as the law governing the loan was concerned, if they did not rescind their action.

Theodore E. Straus, a member of the Board, said they had planned to go on with Project No. 10 up until February. Dr. West, he stated, presented to the Board, figures showing that the site for the new school would cost from $184,000 to more than $400,000.

Mr. Straus declared that the press had misrepresented the facts in the case and it was at this time that Mrs. Baurenschmidt urged that all sessions of the Board be made public, stating that the information they had given out after the executive session was so amibguous that no one could be blamed for their opposition, stating that "you should have made a frank statement of the financial situation and left it to the public to decide what was to be done."

Straus Favored Building

Mr. Straus said he, personally, was in favor of building the new school and moved that the Board rescind its former action. The movement was seconded by John Edel, but Addison E. Mullikin objected to this and moved that it be considered in an executive session. The Board then met for an hour in the executive session.

After this session, John H. Roche, secretary of the Board, gave the following statement to the press:

"The Board reconsidered its action of March 21st and voted to proceed with Project 10 at an expense not to exceed $500,000, for a site and building, the amount alloted by the Public School Commission for Project No. 10."

Vocational High School

A vocational school as a part of the Douglass High School was recommended by Charles W. Sylvester and it was approved by the Board.

The reinstatement of colored nurses at the high school was also approved. The next meeting of the Board wil be held Thursday, April 17th.

Maryland.

FIFTY YEARS IN THE COLORED SCHOOLS OF BALTIMORE

BY REV. GEO. F. BRAGG

The fight for better school buildings, and colored teachers for schools attended by colored children, in the city of Baltimore, was begun immediately after the close of the Civil War.

Quite naturally, the colored ministers of the Gospel were the leaders in the movement. It was not a political appeal, but it was a prayer to the consciences of the dominant race in the city for a "square deal."

What had been attained previous and up to the year 1895, can best be told in stating the school situation at that period. Some few years previous to 1895, an ordinance had been adopted by the City Council, providing that all new schools hereafter established for colored children should be officered by colored teachers. By such ordinance, "The Board of School Commissioners are authorized and directed, in all colored schools to be hereafter established and in all colored schools in any territory hereafter annexed to Baltimore city, to appoint teachers of such public schools set apart for the colored race as instructors in colored youths; provided that they be shown by examination or such other tests as is applied to white teachers, to possess the necessary moral and intellectual qualifications therefor." 5-2-24

Salaries Made Equal

And it is interesting to note, also, that it was provided, "The salaries paid to such colored teachers shall be equal to those now paid to white teachers for similar service in colored schools." In 1892, an ordinance nearly identical with that providing for the Polytechnic Institute was adopted creating a Manual Training School for colored children.'

This ordinance was drafted and introduced by the late Harry S. Cummings, and it was promptly signed by the late Ferdinand C. Latrobe, the Democratic Mayor of Baltimore.

In the meantime, especially thru the long and unwearied labors of the late Rev. Dr. George L. Staley, "the Colored High School' of which Dr. Staley was principal, had been initiated, and he, and his small faculty, were honestly and faithfully endeavoring to turn out sufficient graduates to meet the exigencies arising from the ordinance requiring colored teachers in colored schools hereafter established.

172 White, 34 Colored Teachers

The year 1895 found the following condition of affairs, pertaining to the colored schools. Altogether there were 206 teachers of colored children. One hundred and seventy-two were white, and 34 were colored.

On Carrolton and Riggs avenue was the colored school which contained the greater number of the 34 colored teachers. Twenty-four such were here; 12 under the principalship of Mr. George W. Biddle and 12 under the principalship of Miss Fannie Barber. The remaining 10 colored teachers were in "Annex schools," schools that were formerly in Baltimore county, but which had been brought into the city through annexation.

Out near Calverton and Edmondson avenues was one such school with Mr. George B. Murphy, principal and teacher. On the Frederick Road was another, with Miss Annie O. Waters, principal, with two additional teachers. On Two and a half street, just beyond North avenue, was another, with Mr. Garrison D. Trusty, principal and five additional teachers.

At this time the highest amount of salary paid to any colored teacher was $900 a year. The average salary was something over $400 a year. There were only three night schools for colored pupils. Two of these were taught by white teachers. The other by Mr. George B. Murphy, assisted by three or four other teachers.

Democrats Aided Schools

Let it be noted, simply as historical fact, whether much or little, all thus far gained for our schools came directly through Democratic administrations. This is an important notation because during the year 1895 there was a great political "revolution."

Revolution of 1895

During the fall of 1895 the political control, both of the city and State, passed entirely from the Democratic to the Republican party. Seldom, if ever, has there been such a campaign in Maryland. It is scarcely necessary to say that the 50,000 colored voters of the State gave their solid and enthusiastic support to the Republican party, and with it said Lloyd Lowndes was elected Governor of Maryland, with a Republican house and senate. In the city of Baltimore Alcaeus Hooper was elected Mayor, with both branches of the City Council Republican.

The colored people would have been less than human had they not expected some amelioration of race conditions through the instrumentality of the party which had come into power through their support. And it is utterly impossible for any intelligent colored man who was active in that campaign to ever forget the shameful and insulting treatment our group received at the hands of the Republican party while it exercised power and authority in city and State.

White Teachers Fight To Remain

The late Dr. J. Marcus Cargill was elected, in the same election, to the city council from the colored ward. Dr. Cargill drafted and introduced an ordinance whereby the white teachers in colored schools would be eliminated and colored teachers substituted in their places. Dr. Cargill fought bravely against a combination of foes which it is difficult for the present generation of our group to imagine. But few of the white Republicans had any sincere desire in the matter.

The Democratic minority, under the leadership of Mr. Michael Brennan, fought most vigorously the measure; for they desired to retain "the jobs" for the white teachers. A surprising amount of opposition manifested itself among a large section of "ignorant" Negroes, who seemed slow of heart to believe that colored teachers could be secured who were thoroughly competent to take the places of the white teachers. In a "Republican" council Dr. Cargill's bill was amended and altered until very little was left in it. But altered and amended it passed, was signed by Mayor Hooper, and became law.

Then, under a "Republican" school board, ensued a policy of evasion and circumlocution, for quite two years until the first practical step was taken to make the legislation effective. And even this was under the pressure of the continued agitation of the friends of the measure, and the near approach of another municipal election. Thus, in the fall of 1898 the East Street School, formerly taught by white teachers, was turned over to a staff of colored teachers, with Mr. H. Grafton Browne and Miss Georgine B. Kelly, principals.

Democrats Beat Malster

Although both under Hooper and Malster our group had been most shamefully treated, in the election of 1899, like Ephriam joined to his idol, they almost unamimously indorsed their own humiliation by voting for Malster. However, because of the exceedingly high character of the men there was a scant remnant of the black group who had the courage to rebuke the humiliation of their group by casting their suffrage for Thomas Gordon Hayes, Skipwith Wilmer and a Mr. Smith.

Happily, the new charter went into effect with this new Democratic administration. The old School Board of 24 gave away to a board of about eight or nine. And Mr. Hayes, early in his administration, appointed this new Board, headed it also were such high class men as with the late Joseph Packhard. On it, alas, were former Mayor Hooper, Charles E. Evans and Rabbi Rossenau. Despite the fact that this Democratic administration was under no obligations to Negroes, for support, it is a positive fact that in making up the Board the Mayor seriously considered appointing a colored man as member of such Board.

Poly and Hi Merged

The real upward change in the character and efficiency of the colored schools dates with the appointment of this Board. This particular School Board, made up of high-class and fair-minded men, set at once, not to the task of putting colored teach-

ers in the primary schools, but it began with the very source of supply of colored teachers.

Because of the excessive high cost of the Colored Manual Training School, largely due to the inappreciation of the colored people generally, in falling to send enough pupils to justify its continuance, it consolidated the Manual Training School with the Colored High School and removed the High School from its cramped quarters on Saratoga street to Pennsylvania avenue and Dolphin street.

It then decided that this new amalgamated High and Manual Training School should be officered entirely, from top to bottom, by a competent colored faculty. It then procured one of the ablest and best qualified colored men in the entire country for its head—Hugh M. Brown, and aided with his advice, a full faculty was soon secured. The wonderful and magnificient impression made by Prof. Brown on the Board, with the remarkable work of the colored faculty at the East street school, rendered all the successive steps in progress inevitable.

High Type School Board

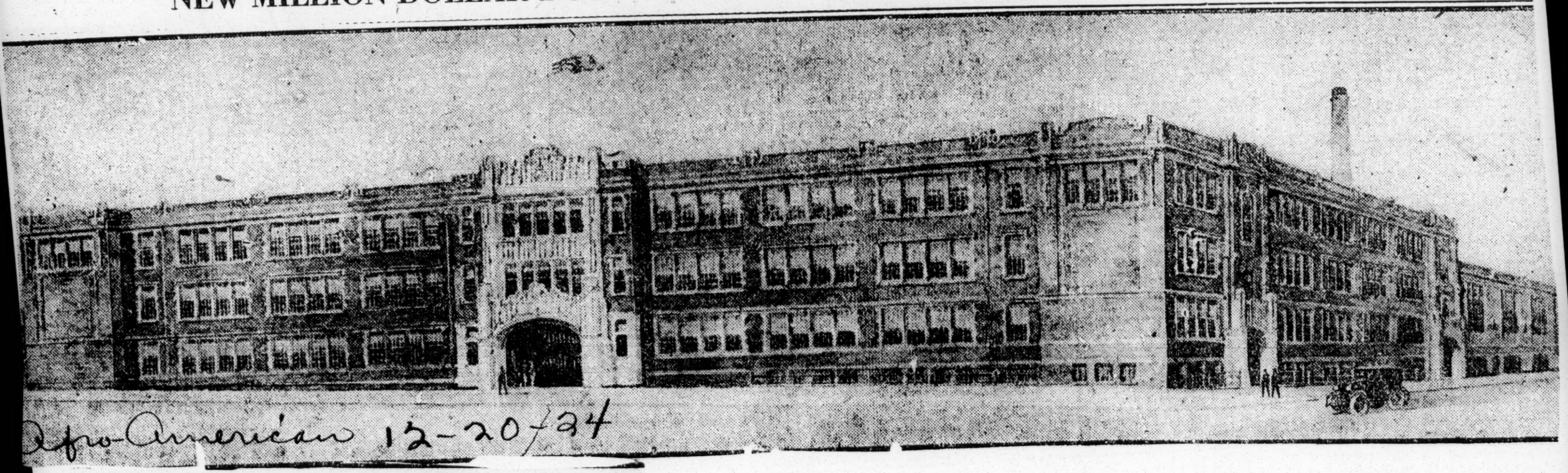
While the past record plainly intimates that Democratic administrations have done far more for the advancement of our educational interests than Republican administrations, yet, after all, it was not so much because of the political character of the administration, as it was the genuine character of the men who administered affairs. And such is the point of all points that need to be driven home to the hearts and minds of every member of our group.

Our chief concern should be to use all our influence in getting into such places men of the very highest qualifications, character and personal honor.

Maryland.

Education-1924
Common Schools, Improvement of.

NEW MILLION DOLLAR DOUGLASS HIGH SCHOOL ACCEPTED BY SCHOOL BOARD



Afro-American 12-20-24

Building, completed, but not equipped yet, contains 32 class rooms, 3 study halls, music room, 2 drawing rooms, library and reading room, rest rooms for men and women teachers, stenography room, two organ chambers, motion picture booth, chemical and physical laboratories, 3 preparation rooms, general science suite, domestic science suite, 2 "gyms" with locker rooms and office of physical director, 4 locker suites to each floor, showers, two toilets on each floor, elevator and janitor's suite.

Afro-American 12-20-24

Education - 1924.
Common Schools, Improvement of.
Mississippi.
Natchez Miss
Democrat
AUG 7 1924

THE HEART OF THE BOND ISSUE

The new negro school contemplated by the Seventy-five Thousand Dollar Bond Issue to be voted upon by the people of Natchez today will put the school authorities of the city in a position to place the education of the colored children of the community on a really scientific basis for the first time in our history.

Vocational training in the old building on Union street has been out of the question. It can be provided for in the new building, and the building can be planned and built with this in view. Indeed this has been one of the prime purposes in view in connection with this new and progressive enterprise, for the need of more adequate vocational training is everywhere recognized, and more and more school authorities in all parts of the country are coming to it.

The whole tendency of education, even among the more advanced races, is to get away from the old habit of overemphasizing the old literary standards, and to pay more attention to the practical aptitudes and inclinations of pupils.

Educators realize that merely to train the head, without any regard for a rational co-ordination of mental and normal capabilities, is to waste the time of the pupil and to squander public money.

The hand, as well as the head, must be trained if we are to get the best educational results, and that is especially true of our backward races.

With the sum to be realized from the sale of bonds proposed in the measure submitted to the voters of Natchez it will be possible to plan and build in this city a school for colored children that wlll put negro educaton on a new, high and scientific plane in this city.

It will help to prepare the sons and daughters of colored citizens for more useful, more efficient and more successful lives, and that will mean more progress, more prosperity and more happiness in this community.

It would be brutally unjust to the good fame of this city to disappoint these worthy aspirations.

We cannot afford not to approve this bond issue, not only because it would be unjust to our educational authorities, and unjust to the colored children of Natchez, but laso because it would mar the good repute of this community for fair dealing, justice and progressiveness.

Natchez is attracting attention. Every day letters are coming into our Chamber of Commerce, and other business and civic roganizations, and to citizens and firms also, concerning progressive movements and opportunities in this city.

There is a general quickening in the life of the community.

This new negro school, with the certain prospect of placing negro education on a scientific basis in the community, will still further add to the good reputation of this city, and will at the same time put us in a position to give the negro children of Natchez the practical training they need to equip them for useful and efficient service.

Go to the polls and vote for this bond issue. It is a matter of simple justice. It is also good business and is right from every angle.

Education—1924.
Common Schools, Improvement of.

Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. Picayune.

JAN 3 - 1924

Mississippi's educational program for negroes during 1923 was the greatest ever carried out in this state, according to Dura Hilbun, state supervisor of negro education, in a statement issued here today.

"In many respects the educational program for Mississippi during 1923 was the best since the work was started in the state some seven years ago," aid Mr. Hilbun. "In Mississippi we have one-tenth of all the negroes in the United States or approximately 1,000,000 and of that number there are 418,481 negro children, 54 per cent of the total educable population of this state.

"This at once indicates that it will be quite a while before all of these children are provided with an educational program that they ought to have. However, the public school authorities of this state are doing as much as they can under the conditions to provide the negro children with adequate, modern buildings."

New Negro School Building at Drew, Miss.
Has Every Convenience for Pupils Included

The Commercial Appeal 4-13-24



Memphis, Tenn.

The negro school children at Drew, Miss., now have at their disposal one of the finest equipped schools of its kind in the state, the building having just been completed. The structure, arranged in unit wings, has three classrooms on either side, with an auditorium 44 by 60 feet in size between. Cloakrooms are provided for each classroom. Electric lights, drinking fountains, all comforts for the students are incorporated in the construction of the building. A teachers' building containing five rooms, neatly furnished, is located in the rear of the school building.

The school was built through the efforts of citizens of Drew. It is located on a tract of four acres, available for any usage to which the trustees of the school may decide to put it. The school is free to the negro children, and is open nine months of the year.

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL.

NATCHEZ, Miss., May 28.—The city council of Natchez has let the contract for the erection of an incinerator for the disposal of garbage. The plant will have a capacity of 15 tons every 10 hours and will cost approximately $10,000.

The Board of Education of the city has been authorized to retain an architect to draw plans for the proposed new negro high school building. The board has recommended an expenditure of not less than $75,000 in order to secure an adequate building to supplant the present structure, which is overcrowded.

Commercial Appeal 5-29-24

NEGRO SCHOOL

COLUMBUS, Miss., Aug. 11.—The new negro school provided for under the terms of the recent school bond issue of $125,000 will be erected in South Columbus on the east side of Fifteenth Street. Contract for erecting the structure has been let for $16,900. The building will be of brick veneer construction

Natchez Miss
Democrat
1924

Colored Citizens Voice Appreciation
of Interest in New School.

To the Mayor and Hon. Board of Aldermen, Hon. Public School Board, Chamber of Commerce, Exchange Club, Rotary Club and to the white citizens in general of the city of Natchez, we wish to express our grateful acknowledgement of your splendid and unreserved expressions in favor of the proposed School Bond Issue to be voted on Tuesday, 26th inst., for the purpose of purchasing grounds and erecting a suitable school building thereon for the education of the colored children of Natchez. And we take these expressions as a guarantee of a unanimous vote in favor of the issuance of said Bonds, we wish, here and now, in advance, to express the profoundest gratitude of a hopeful and trustful people. There has never been the remotest doubt in our minds as to the ultimate outcome of this issue, for we know the white people of Natchez, among whom many of us have lived the greater part of our lives and among whom we hope to remain; we know what they stand for; we know their ideals, we know their spirit of right and justice. This proposed building is to take the place of the old Union School building which has long since outlived its usefulness. Such a building as is contemplated will put the colored people of Natchez in the class of those of Vicksburg with their $100,000 school; Jackson, with its already three splendid school buildings and another soon to be built at a cost of $115,000; Hattiesburg, with its $75,000 building, and other places that might be named. This school will be worth to Natchez many times the cost of its construction, in the production of intelligent man power for its industries. With these school improvements, we will be in a position to say to those of our people who are seeking better school facilities elsewhere, using the language of Booker T. Washington, "Drop your bucket where you are."

We again thank you from the bottom of our hearts for the splendid consideration you are giving this matter, and look forward with happy anticipation for splendid results on election day.

NATCHEZ NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE.

MEMPHIS [illegible]

AUG 23 1924

Hold Election

Special to [illegible] News Scimitar.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 23.—Jackson is voting today on a $400,000 bond issue to build a second junior high school and another negro grammar school, with every indication that the election will carry. Jackson now has seven grammar schools, a junior high and a central high for white children and three grammar schools, and one high school for negroes.

W. S. HOWELL GETS CONTRACT

Greenwood Contractor Was Successful Bidder For Building New Negro School Building

W. S. Howell, Greenwood contractor was awarded the contract Saturday by the Board of Trustees of the City Schools for the construction of the new school building for negro children. The bid was for $11,900, and Mr. Howell made bond through the agency of Albert J. Brewerton.

The new building will be frame and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

A. M. Allen of Moorhead and Estes Williams-Ragsdale were the other bidders.

Jackson Plans Two High School Buildings

Special to The News Scimitar.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 24.—C. H. Lindsley, of Jackson, has been retained by the city board of education to prepare plans for the new $250,000 junior high school to be erected here, and J. M. Spain, also of Jackson, has been commissioned to draw up specifications for a new negro high school to cost $100,000. Cost of constructing the new buildings and furnishing them will be taken care of out of a $400,000 bond issue recently voted by the city.

NEGRO SCHOOLS PROGRESS

Work on Agricultural High Starts as Soon as Site Selected.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Sept. 8.—Work on the new negro educational buildings, a system of 70 one-teacher rural schools, 16 junior highs and a central agricultural high school is progressing rapidly, according to a report made here this morning by County Superintendent of Education P. F. Williams. The addition to the schools already built are one-teacher schools, four two-teacher or junior highs and two shops for the teaching of home economics and farm mechanics have been completed within the past few weeks, and there are now under construction one one-teacher school and one three-teacher school. Work on the Central Agricultural High School will begin as soon as a site for the building which will require 40 acres of land, has been selected by the board of trustees. This central school will cost $45,000, with an additional $10,000 for fixtures, and of this sum $4,500 will be furnished from the Rosenwald Fund and $10,000 by the general education of the Rockefeller Foundation. Two-thirds of the salaries of the vocational teachers used in the operation of the schools will be paid by the federal government. There will be two women vocational teachers and three men. Five thousand dollars per year will be secured from the state for the operation of the agricultural school and the remainder of the money necessary for the building work and the operation of the system will be secured from a special one-mill tax which was voted for at the July meeting of the county board of supervisors. This one-mill tax fill be divided one-quarter mill for the building of the Central Agricultural School, one-quarter mill for maintaing the school and one-half mill for the building and maintaining of the rural and junior high schools.

Wednesday morning of this week S. L. Smith of Nashville, Tenn., the Rosenwald distributing agent for the south; Bura Hilburn state supervisor of negro education, from Jackson, Miss., and A. B. McKay, landscape specialist, from the A. & M. College, Starkville, will be in Clarksdale. Mr. Smith and Mr. Hilburn will investigate what has been done towards the establishment of this county's new system of educating the negro, and the former will pay in the Rosenwald share on the work that has been completed. Mr. McKay will map out and plan for the location of the different buildings of the Agricultural High School, arrange for driveways, and will plan the beautifying of the school grounds.

NEGRO HIGH SITE CHOSEN.

Loceted Three and a Half Miles West Of Clarksdale.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Sept. 10.—The Coahoma County board of education spent the morning looking over tracts of land with a view to locating the negro agricultural high school which is to be the central building in a new system that is to be established here for the education of the negro children of whom there are more than 12,000 in the county. This afternoon after considerable deliberation and negotiations, the deal was closed for a site located on the King and Anderson property, between this city and Friar point, and about three and a half miles from Clarksdale.

According to the county superintendent of education, P. F. Williams of Friar Point, a part of the materials that will be used to construct the agricultural school have already been ordered and the work will begin immediately. At least 60 men will be employed to speed the construction and it is claimed that it will be ready by the first of November. E. S. Morris, local contractor, has been employed to supervise the construction work. The building will cost approximately $45,000 and will have fixtures valued at $10,000.

In addition to the central agricultural school, there will be 70 one-teacher rural schools and 16 junior high schools in the new system and of these 30 buildings, including teachers' homes, school buildings and domestic science and farm mechanics shops are already erected, as follows: At Lula, one three-teacher school and a combination shop for home science and farm mechanics; at Rich, one one-teacher school; on Cuba Island, one one-teacher school; all in Beat 1; in Beat 2, at Friar Point, one three-teacher school; at King's Chapel, one three-teacher school; at Mt. Ary, one two-teacher school; at West End, one one-teacher school; at Jonestown, one three-teacher school and a combination farm mechanics and home science shop; at Belford one two-teacher school; in Beat 4, at Hopson Chapel, one three-teacher school; a teacher's home and a combination home science and farm mechanics shop; at Mattson, one three-teacher school; at Curve, one three-teacher school; at Eastover, one two-teacher school; at Harvey's Chapel, one two-teacher school; at Newt Cassidy, one three-teacher school; at Sherard, one three-teacher school, a teacher's home and a combination shop; at Greengrove, one three-teacher school and at Hillhouse one one-teacher school.

The funds for the building and the maintenance of the system will be secured from the Rosenwald fund, the general board of education, Rockefeller Foundation, from the state and federal government and from a special tax of a mill which was voted for at a July meeting of the board of supervisors. S. L. Smith of Nashville, Tenn., southern distributing agent for the Rosenwald fund, accompanied by Bura Hilburn, state supervisor of negro education and A. B. McKay, landscape expert of A. & M. College, are touring the county with P. F. Williams, County Superintendent of Education, to investigate what has been done and will then pay into the county the share which has been subscribed from the Rosenwald fund for the establishment of the school system, this share applying in proportion to the work which has been completed.

WORK ON NEGRO SCHOOL.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Sept. 25.—Materials are arriving daily and are being placed on the ground and the foundation has been laid for the new neutral agricultural negro high new central agricultural negro high the system of 70 rural schools and 10 junior highs that are to be established in Coahoma County for the education of the plantation darkies. E. S. Morris is the supervising contractor for the construction, and he has employed a sufficient number of workmen to insure the completion of the school, unless there be very unfavorable weather conditions, by the first day of November, the negro schools of the county opening on the first Monday in November. The site of the new agricultural school is on the King & Anderson place, Mackey Lake, about three miles from Clarksdale on the Clarksdale-Friar Point Road.

NEGROES DEMAND RIGHTS.

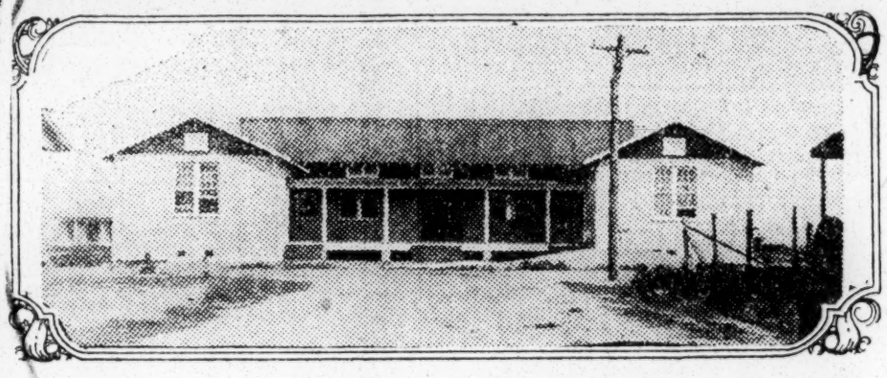
Consolidated School Suit May Cause Sleepless Nights.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 13.—A movement which has been started in Winston County and which may spread throughout the state is likely to cause the school authorities some sleepless nights before it is finally settled. According to the Winston County Journal, negroes in that county have employed attorneys and have gone into the courts to demand that a system of consolidated schools be established in Winston County for the negro children. They base the demand upon the fact that their property is being taxed to support the white consolidated schools, which negroes are, of course, not allowed to attend, and while they do not ask for admittance to the white schools, they insist that they are entitled to equal advantages as taxpayers.

A similar question arose once before in the state and was "sidestepped," so to speak. That is to say, it was not decided upon the merits of the question as to the right of the negro to have the school because he paid his taxes, but simply upon the ground that, in the case in point, there were not enough negro children in the territory to justify a separate school.

If the question gets into the federal courts, however, a different construction of the law may be made.

Itta Bena Completes Negro School



Itta Bena has completed a negro vocational school which has been pronounced by the board of education to be one of the most imposing of its kind in Mississippi. The building will consist of a veneered brick structure with six class rooms, a large assembly hall, and a cottage of frame construction for the principal. Plans are made for the construction of a dormitory which is to hold 50 students. This school is a unit in a system of negro vocational schools which are to be built throughout the state with the view of increasing the value of the negro on the farm and in the industries. Hon. L. S. Rogers, Leflore County superintendent of education, actively assisted the community in securing this school and is determined to give this county all it is entitled to from the funds being distributed through the Mississippi Department of Education.

Missouri.

Education - 1924.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

FORMAL DEDICATION OF NEW LINCOLN SCHOOL

The dedicatory exercises, formally dedicating the new Lincoln school, located at 23rd and Walnut streets, were held last Tuesday evening in the assembly room of the building.

About three hundred parents, teachers, friends and members of the Board of Education were present to witness the [illegible]

The exercises consisted of short speeches, songs and a general inspection of the building. Assistant Superintendent Henry J. Gerling delivered the principal address in behalf of the school board, in the absence of Supt. Maddox; while H. F. Farhenkrog, a member of the board, made excuses for President [illegible]

Prof. Evans and his corps of teachers were felicitated because of their opportunity to serve the people of the community in such a building; and the school board was praised for keeping faith with the people.

According to a statement by Prof. Evans, more than 1800 children have been enrolled in this school since September, and there is great probability that there are more yet to come.

Reference was made to the new bilding as being replete in every detail. It is the finest elementary school for colored children in America.

Notable among the conveniences are shower baths for both sexes, supervised by matrons; reversible black boards controlled by key boards; waste paper chutes connecting with the basement; foot warmers for the wet feet of all children—these controlled by a special devise for regulating heat; the latest in heating equipment; the vacuum cleaning system; a building with plenty of light so there is an absence of eye strain; an electrically controlled clock of the very latest design in the principal's office; a kindegarten, spacious, ideal in design and up to the minute; ample accomodations for the lunch hour; stairway so constructed that children keep to the right because hand rails divide them; and other devices too numerous to mention. This is something of the idea which obtains thru out the whole structure. Inflamatory material is so lacking that it is impossible to burn the building.

private schools and that some of the latter were suffering because they were not able to raise the funds to keep their curricula on a level with that offered by the State.

"The State of North Carolina is preparing to appropriate approximately $15,000,000 of public funds for the education of its negro citizens in the next four years," declared Prof. Newbold. "This is more money than was spent for public education of both white and colored in the entire decade between 1895 and 1905 and it more money than the State spent for education in any four year period prior in 1910."

NOV 3 0 1924

North Carolina Gets Into Her Stride

—Editorial from The Macon Telegraph.—

For a long time, North Carolina had the reputation of being about the most backward state in the Union. If we remember correctly she was the last of the Thirteen States to adopt the American Constitution, and was among the last to align herself with other forward movements. A witty man once referred to her as being "a valley of humiliation between two mountains of conceit, Virginia and South Carolina." But the vallew has been exalted and now overlooks the mountains.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago, there appeared in North Carolina a group of young dreamers who saw the marvelous possibilities in the North Carolina people and in North Carolina resources. Walter Page, President Alderman of the University of Virginia; Charles McKeever, who became president of North Carolina's great normal and industrial college for women; and young Aycock, who became North Carolina's famous educational governor, were among the dreamers. While Page left for the North and became famous in journalism and the best diplomat that his generation produced, and carried his North Carolina dreams to America and mankind, he nevertheless kept in close touch with North Carolina's development and his speech on The Forgotten Man is still quoted from memory by thousands of people. It is perhaps the ablest statement that has been made in the modern world of the worth of those people whom we have neglected to educate; that is, to bring forth their latent possibilities.

Alderman, Aycock and McKeever made speeches all over North arolina as brilliant educational evangelists. Aycock revealed himself as the most fiery and stirring apostle of education of recent times. He so stirred the people they made him governor, and when he became governor, he said: "So long as I am governor, it shall be treason for a man in North Carolina to oppose the building of schools." He and other educational apostles saw that next to education, good roads were necessary for the development of North Carolina resources; so, along with the campaign for better schools and libraries with the schools went the campaign for better roads.

* * *

Aycock was not only a great orator, one of the greatest of modern times, but he was also a dreamer and a prophet. Best of all he had an intense love for his fellow-man. He cried out all through North Carolina: "Democracy cannot build on the back of ignorant men. . . . Educate the people and industry will spring into being. . . . Educate the Negro and we shall have no Negro question. . . . Educate everybody and everything; the potato on your table wouldn't know its grandfather in Ireland, it is so much better, and it is better because it got a college education. . . . If education is good for potatoes, it is good for the farmer boy. . . . Education is getting out of folks what God Almighty put in them." Speaking in a section of North Carolina where there was prejudice against educating the Negro, he told the countrymen that they were mistaken in opposing education for anything or anybody. He said, you believe in educating mules; how much more important it is to educate the colored people.

The result of this evangelistic campaign on the part of Aycock and his associates was more than a revival of everything that pertains to the education of the people and the improvement of their conditions. Along with the enthusiasm for education came the enthusiasm for doing things. North Carolina has been so busy doing thing, she has not had time for factional fighting and backbiting. The people have pulled together, for good schools, for good roads, and for the development of the Old North State. In their schools there is nothing less than enthusiasm for North Carolina. It is wonderful to hear the young folks sing, "The Old North State Forever." Even the denominational colleges in the state, Wake Forest, Trinity, and Davidson have been allowed to grow in peace. The people have been too busy doing things to be throwing stones at others who were doing them. By the way, President Weaver of Mercer is himself a North Carolinian and came out of the North Carolina renaissance, and is filled with its spirit, energy and vision. Over in North Carolina, they would consider it something in the nature of treason to throw stones at such a man.

French Strother, writing in the November World's Work on the Old North State, makes these statements with reference to North Carolina's present position in the American Union, and in comparison with what she was before Aycock and Page and Alderman dreamed dreams and went to work to make them come true:

"North Carolina now pays more Federal taxes than any other state in the Union except New York and Pennsylvania."

"North Carolina ranks just after Michigan in the manufacture of furniture, and is neck and neck with Massachusetts in the weaving of textiles."

"Seven years ago, North Carolina spent one million dollars a year on school maintenance. Last year, she spent twenty-three millions."

"The value of school buildings and grounds in North Carolina in 1900 was one million dollars. . . . In 1920, their value was forty-eight millions."

"North Carolina has just spent seventy-six millions in three years to build six thousand miles of concrete and macadam roads, connecting the county seats of all its one hundred counties."

"North Carolina's bank deposits in 1900 were sixteen millions; in 1923, they were 345 millions."

Governor Aycock went out of office twenty years ago, and died twelve years ago. Today it is said that "no farmer lives more than five miles from a road that is as good as Fifth Avenue, New York City," and this good road connects with a regular net-work of good roads. Mr. Strother, who traveled through North Carolina, tells us that when you ask an intelligent farmer or manufacturer or educator the secret of the amazing things that are going on in North Carolina, he will answer you: "Well, about twenty years ago there was a man named Aycock."

While North Carolina has gone in debt for many things, she is making her good roads pay for themselves by a tax on gasoline and on the cars that run over them.

* * *

North Carolina's State University has become one of the best in the South, and perhaps no other university in the country comes so near to the people as does hers. Through its extension service, the University is giving courses by mail to people all over North Carolina who work during the day and study at night. Through the lecture system conducted by the University the University's professors are coming in close personal touch with the people and sharing with them the best that they know. The University is also giving unusual service in the way of bulletins and county surveys. It was the University of North Carolina that turned the boll-weevil ravage in the tide-water section into a blessing. It at once got busy and showed the people how to grow oysters at a much greater profit than they grew cotton previous to the boll-weevil visitation.

The development of North Carolina's resources has come as a result of the education of the North Carolina people. As important as it is to develop industries, it is infinitely more important to call forth the God-given capabilities of the people —of all the people, especially the neglected people.

Education - 1924
Common Schools, Improvement of.

N.C.

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO

North Carolina is now appropriating for Negro edu cation nearly four million dollars a year, a sum greater than the state expended for its entire educational pro gram, white and colored, in any year prior to 1910 This was the startling statement made by Prof. N. C Newbold, of the state department of education at the annual conference on Negro education held in Raleigh a few days ago.

During the past four years the state has expended $15,000,000 for education of its colored citizens and is preparing to appropriate as much more for this purpose in the four years just ahead, according to Prof. Newbold, who heads the department of Negro Education. Eleven years ago the total appropriated for this purpose was $225,000 a year. The increase, therefore, has been about 1500 per cent. Of the four year budget $2,200,000 went for higher education. Colored high schools have increased in number from thirteen in 1921 to thirty-four in 1924, and high school students from 1347 to 5341. The number of colored teachers has increased in four years from 3779 to 5037. The salaries paid these teachers during the four years aggregate about seven million dollars.

The greatest need for the immediate future Mr. Newbold declared, is a standard four-year teacher's college which he thought would be provided by the next legislature. After that must come a four-year standard college of liberal arts.

EDUCATING THE NEGRO.

The Raleigh, North Carolina, News and Observer, edited by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in the administrations of President Wilson, says:

"If North Carolina's education system is to be judged impartially, it must stand or fall by the record of what it has done to help those who cannot help themselves. . . . North Carolina is on the right track. We have far to go both in respect to white and to negro education. But we must not neglect the negro. We must demonstrate more than a negative interest in negro education. We must see to it that we make up for our long years of negligence."

What is North Carolina doing for the education of the negro?

That State is preparing to appropriate approximately $15,000,000 of public funds for the education of negroes in the next four years. This is more money than was spent for public education of both white and negroes in the entire decade between 1895 and 1905 and is more than the State spent for education in any four-year period prior to 1910.

Prof. N. C. Newold, supervisor of negro education in North Carolina, lately said in a public address:

"The negro people of North Carolina are exceptional. They have advanced beyond the negroes of other States in character, standards of living and education. North Carolina has faith in its negro people. It spends millions for their education, and it believes there should be one standard for teachers and not two."

In North Carolina, as in South Carolina, negro education is handicapped by the lack of trained teachers, and so it is likely that the former State will soon provide a four-year teacher college to supply teachers for its negro schools.

Despite the fact that, unlike South Carolina, it has a substantial and numerous Republican party which was in power up to 1900, North Carolina does not hesitate to provide for the education of its negro population.

The Palmetto State is very far behind the Old North State in educating its negroes. This year the only direct appropriation for negro public schools made by this State was $18,000 for the betterment of negro schools. The negroes themselves have probably raised a much larger sum than this for their schools.

North Carolina has found that educating its negroes has made them more industrious, thriftier, more law abiding, more prosperous, better content to remain within the State.

If South Carolina would be more liberal in its policy toward negro education, it would have the same experience as North Carolina is having

Education N.C. 1924

WANT FOUR YEAR NEGRO COLLEGE

Educators From All Sections Praise North Carolina Negro Schools.

(Raleigh News and Observer Nov. 11.)

Passing a resolution urging the North Carolina State Board of Education and the North Carolina General Assembly to take steps to create a four year college for negro teachers in North Carolina, the State-wide Conference on Negro Education, adjourned a one day session late yesterday afternoon in the Shaw University auditorium. The resolution was presented by Dr. E. E. Smith, principal of the Fayetteville State Normal School. It was passed after psirited discussion, some opposition arising from those who feared that such a measure might detract from the primary education of negroes in North Carolina.

But there were few differences in the conference. White and negro educators from as far north as New York, as far West as Chicago and as far South as Mississippi joined with Tar Heel Educators of both races in paying tribute after tribute to the negro educational system in North Carolina in sort of a paen that might have reached beyond the river the ears of Charles Brantley Aycock, saying, "we have made good your promise."

The mapority of the conference was composed of negro men and women who had thrust aside the barriers and handicaps of race prejudice and ignorance and gained to the common ground of knowledge where all men are equal. Their honest faces beamed with pride as they heard recital of the progress of negro education in North Carolina and the audience was swept by spontaneous bursts of applause time and again when speaker after speaker mentioned the erection of some costly negro high school building in various sections of the State.

Principal addresses of the day were made by Professor N. C. Newbold, livision director of negro education of the North Carolina Board of Education and by A. T. Allen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

After commenting on the work that the State was doing for the education of the negro citizens, Urofessor Newbold paused to pay a handsome tribute to the generosity of Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, who has invested more than a third of a million of dollars in rural schools for North Carolina negroes.

"We must pause in this hurried recital to say that the Rosenwald school building program has brought cheer and hope to thousands of negro people, some of whom had will nigh lost hope," the speaker declared. "It has also gladdened the hearts of conscientious county superintendents, who, through the use of Mr. Rosenwald's benefaction, have been able to get respectable schools for the colored children under their supervision, whereas without this aid they might not have been able to do anything now to improve wretched conditions."

Professor Newbold read a letter from Mr. Rosenwald regretting his inability to attend the conference, but on the platform behind the speaker, was a life-size photograph of the famous philanthropist, with smaller photographs grouped around it of the many rural schools established in North Carolina through his financial aid.

The speaker also complimented the work of the Jeans and Slater fund agents in North Carolina in advancing the educational possibilities of the negro race.

He also held out hope to the heads of North Carolina private negro schools gathered in the conference that aid from private and public funds would soon reach their assistance. He pointed out that for a time the private schools for negroes were far in the van of the State supported institutions Now he declared the public schools with State aid had outdistanced the

Education — 1924.

Ohio.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

"COLOR-LINE" McCORD "FIRED"!

Springfield, O.—F. M. Shelton, of Elyria, was elected superintendent of the Springfield public schools by the board of education, last Friday night. Salary will be $6,500. He succeeds Sup't. McCord, the "Kluxer," who tried (in vain) to establish a "jim crow" school here, last year, and caused our people of this city to make "the fight of their lives," ably assisted by "The Old Reliable" Gazette and its loyal editor.

Springfield Gazette 1-26-24

Education—1924.

South Carolina.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Abbeville, S. C.

JAN 11 1924

Baines

A SCHOOL FOR NEGROES.

The Board of Trustees of the Abbeville School District is planning the erection of a better and more commodious building for the upper grades in the schools for colored people. The present building for the pupils attending these schools are now entirely insufficient, due in part to the fact that a constantly increasing number of pupils attend the schools, and to the further fact that many of the pupils have progressed in their studies until they are now in the high school grades, whereas formerly all of those attending were in the primary and grammer school grades.

At a meeting of the members of the board Thursday evening it was stated that the state would contribute $1,000 for the erection of a new building of certain size, the county a like amount and that $1,500 could be secured from a fund set aside by some philanthopist for the erection of schools for colored people. It is believed that with an additional $10,000 a first class building can be erected, one that will satisfy all the needs of the district for sometime to ome. This amount can be raised by a bond issue and likely proceedings to that end will be instituted shortly.

In case a new building is erected it is expected that the present buildings will be utilized for the lower grades, as is done with the old buildings erected for white children of the district. The new building wll be used for the upper grammer school grades and for the high school.

It was stated at the meeting last night that in case the building is erected the colored people would raise $2,000 among their own people, and with this sum the building can be properly equipped for doing the work of a high school.

It is true as suggested at one time and another that the negroes do not pay a large percentage of the taxes in this or in any school district of the county, but the members of the board in this district believe that they are entitled to better buildings than they now have. It is felt too that in the long run the district will profit by having a good school for colored people. The better class of the race gathers in a town where good schools are to be had, and in a small way they accumulate property which helps to swell the amount of taxes gathered for school and other purposes. And say what you will, in the long run it will be found that, while a few negroes with education prove law-breakers just as is the case sometimes with white persons, education of the colored race tends to observance of law and the preservation of good order.

It has not been determined just where the new school building will be erected. That will be determined when the bonds for the building have been issued.

SOUTH CAROLINA PROVIDES FOR SIX MONTH SCHOOLS

Columbia, S. C., March 24.—One of the measures passed by the general assembly, which attracted much attention, was the so-called "education bill" and was often referred to as the 6-1 plan in that the state is to provide for the support of the schools for six months and the school district or county is to provide support for one month in order to participate in the revenue provided in the act. The act marks a distinct departure from the time honored system of school support in this State and its operation will be watched with interest by persons concerned in the education of the children of the State. It is intended to bring about "equality of opportunity" in public school education.

The act as passed by the legislature is printed herewith.

For Six Months

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina: The general assembly shall make sufficient appropriation to pay the salaries of all school teachers in the public schols of the State for six months; according to the schedule outlined below: Provided, however, That no school in any school district shall continue open for a longer period of time than that fixed by the board of trustees in the district where such school is locaed.

Sec. 2. To meet the amount provided for in Section 1 of this act there is hereby levied upon all the taxable property of each county of this State four mills and in addition thereto the constitutional three mill tax in each school district, which levy of four mills an dthe constitutional three mill tax shall be supplemented by an appropriation from the State in order to provide for the payment of the salaries for the six months' term, as provided for in Section 1: Provided, That each district or county shall be required to provide a sufficient amount to continue for one additional month its school or schools, in order to participate in the revenues provided in this act.

CONTRACT GIVEN FOR COLORED SCHOOL AT SUMTER

Colored Contractors Get Job

(Special to The State)

Sumter, March 21.—The contract for the erection of school buildings was awarded here today, after the school board had been in session all day canvassing the bids. The contract for the Negro school was awarded to I. F. Broom and Bro., Negro contractors of Sumter and Florence. It called for separate contracts for heating, lighting and plumbing, the total amounting to $33,953.97.

Negro Teachers Wanted

At the opening of the annual session, September 22, the city school board of Columbia will open a new and additional school for Negroes. For that school several additional grade teachers will be needed. Candidates for these positions will please file their applications with the superintendent. The school board and the superintendent certainly have no objection to a candidate's being familiar with Latin and ancient history, psychology and logic, but it makes little difference how much of these subjects a candidate may know, she is not wanted unless she knows something about spelling, reading, elementary English, arithmetic and geography. Candidates who do not know these elementary subjects need not waste their time making application.

W. H. HAND,
Superintendent.

Education-1924.
Common Schools, Improvement of.
Tennessee.
Knoxville Journal
Nov. 11-2-24

Dedicate Modern New School At Newport

Newport, Tenn., Sept. 15. — The modern new Colored Junior High School was dedicated here on Friday evening, Sept. 12, at which time appropriate and interesting exercises were held.

The principal address was delivered by Judge W. O. Mims, prominent local citizen, member of the State Board of Education, and active in promoting worthy institutions among our group. Other speakers appearing on the program were Dr. J. T. Woodward, Rev. H. S. Dykes, Mrs. N. Frazier, Mrs. Mae Swaggerty, Miss Naomi Banks, Dr. Dennis Branch. Prof. Leon Pope is Principal of the school.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Com'l-Appeal
NOV 9 1924

SITE PURCHASED FOR NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL

Deal Negotiated for City by Roush, Hobbs & Bailey.

Registered as one of the larger real estate transactions handled last week was one in which the Memphis Board of Education, procured through Roush, Hobbs & Bailey, four acres of land, located between Wellington and Lauderdale streets, north of Broadway, from S. M. Williamson & Company. It was understood at the time of the sale, from Mr. Ketchum, member of the board, that the site would be used in the erection of a negro high school in keeping with the present demands in that vicinity. It will provide ample playgrounds and for future additions to the building that will be placed there. The realty deal involved approximately $55,000.

Lloyd F. Lane purchased from Mrs. C. E. Jones a handsome two-story brick residence at 304 N. McNeil Street at a consideration of $11,500. In another sale completed by Roush, Hobbs & Bailey.

H. F. Martin purchased through Roush, Hobbs & Bailey from Mr. A J. Williams a brick bungalow located at 333 Avalon Place for $11,000.

M. W. Edge purchased from Mrs E. B. Wilson an attractive two-story stone residence at 51 South Auburndale Street at a consideration of $12,000.

Miss Marion Griffin purchased from M. Maas and Mrs. Hamilton investment property on Walker Avenue a consideration of $4,000.

Education — 1924.

Common Schools. Improvement of.

Virginia.

OUT-OF-TOWN MAN WILL HEAD NEW HIGH SCHOOL

Prof. Charles W. Reynolds, of Clarke University, Atlanta, Ga., Accepts Principalship of Half-Million-Dollar Plant

COMES HERE WITH HIGH QUALIFICATIONS

Charles W. Reynolds, professor at Clarke University, Atlanta, Ga., will become principal of the new Booker T. Washington Colored School, which opens about February 1. C. W. Mason, superintendent of schools, received a telegram from Professor Reynolds yesterday morning stating that he would accept the position.

Norfolk Virginian

Professor Reynolds is a graduate of the high school at Springfield, Ohio, and a graduate of Wittenburg College. He received his master of arts degree at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. After receiving the master of arts degree, he entered summer school at Columbia University and took work which will lead to the degree of doctor of philosophy. He will be one of the leading educators in Norfolk.

1-3-24

His experience includes work as supervising principal of colored high schools at Richmond, Ky. and at Mayesville, Ky. He was inspector of colored schools at Muskogee, Okla., and was supervisor in the colored normal school at Maysville, S. C. He also served as supervisor in the industrial and agricultural school at Downington, Pa., and subsequently became conductor of the teachers' summer normals in Kentucky and in Oklahoma. He also has been an instructor in the summer normals in North Carolina and in South Carolina and at present is on the teaching staff in Clarke University.

Professor Reynolds met the certification requirements in a number of states and holds the following certificates: Kentucky State certificate, Oklahoma State Life High School Certificate, Oklahoma State Normal certificate, Illinois State supervisor's certificate, New Jersey State permanent elementary certificate and Virginia State collegiate certificate.

Mr. Mason, discussing Professor Reynolds' qualifications for the position of principal of the largest school in the city said:

"He comes highly recommended as shown by letters from his references received in this office."

Hope has been expressed by members of the school board that the new school will be ready February 1. Equipment already has started to arrive, Mr. Mason said.

The new school will accommodate 1,900 pupils. The Southern end will be used for the high school. It contains 25 class rooms. The north end will be used for the elementary school. It contains 27 class rooms. The gymnasium and special rooms are in the middle of the building, which will be used by the children in the elementary and also in the high school, Mr. Mason explained. There will be a great saving by having both the elementary and the high schools in the same building, according to Mr. Mason, as he explained that the special rooms would be necessary in each building, if there were two schools, whereas both groups of pupils may use those in the building. He explained that the special rooms included machine shops, sewing rooms and the like.

Education—1924.

West Virginia.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

CONTRACT TO BUILD NEW SCHOOL IS LET

Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 29.—The contract for the new Douglass high and junior high school was let to the Spencer Brick Company, Spencer, W. Va. Their bid was $120,194.

The Douglass building will be built of tapestry brick and will include a large auditorium, science, domestic science and manual training laboratories, a large number of class rooms and a modern gymnasium. The complete cost of the school will be $145,000.

3-1-24

The erection of the Douglass school closes a determined fight of local citizens to secure adequate facilities for the education of our boys and girls.

EDUCATION-1924
DENOMINATIONAL

Education — 1924
Denominational Schools, etc.,
See Also: Church.
Education, Colleges.
Education, Industrial Schools.

Education—1924.

Denominational Schools.

Baptists.

Baptists Given Site to Build New Seminary

Nashville, Tenn., March 21.—chamber of commerce provided an adequate site adjoining Roger Williams university for the construction of the first unit of the Baptist Theological seminary. Other buildings will be provided for the seminary as the institution grows and resources become available for that purpose. It was originally contemplated that this project should receive $250,000 from the "Seventy-five Million Campaign." It is said that this will be the first exclusively theological seminary for our Race in America, this type of training elsewhere being given in connectio with regular colleges.

CENTRAL BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

BY L. L. STEWART, Studen.

Now that the school year is nearing its end, a general summary of all the work done during the school year will soon be under way. On May 22nd, Dean Garnett will sit high upon his throne and judge the boys according to the deeds done in their books this term. He will say to those who have been faithful and passed the rigid examination he shall give on the above date, "thou hast been faithful in your school work this year, enter thou into another class." But to those who fail, he will say depart from me, ye slothful student for when I asked you to recite church history, ye recited it not, when I asked you to recite homoletics, ye recited it not, I asked you to translate a certain amount of latin and ye translated it not. The student will say, "when did you ask me to do all these things and I did them not?" He will say, "In as much as ye failed to pass the examination, you answer your own question, depart from me and go and try to make up this work." The student will go away feeling all disgusted and Dean Garnett will get on the train and go to his home in Gary, Indiana.

Dean Garnett is busy this week getting his forces lined up for the week of prayer in school here.

Prof. Langston of K. C. K., and chorister for the Metropolitan Baptist Church, is here assisting Dean Garnett in lining up the forces for next week's special drive on satan and sin.

Things we would like to have done in the Thelogical department:—More students for next term.

The writer's cold cured so he can attend school every day in the week.

Rev. Warder and Samuel Stubblefield from sleeping in the class.

Rev. Martin from crying so much when Dean Garnett lectures.

Bro. Howard from being late for the English.

Dean Garnett from getting so enthused over a subject when it is time to dismiss school

The juniors from flenching when Dean Garnett mentions the Greek class for next year.

Dr. Young responded with some more stamps this week. Now isn't he wonderful? The Lord blesses him because of his big heartedness. He has one of the best organized churches in Topeka, and is highly esteemed by everybody.

Dr. A. W. Ross, State Executive Secretary is in the city and is stopping at the Seminary.

Thank you Dr. Young for those stamps, have you any more? You are so kind to us poor boys out here, wish some of the other pastors 'wuz good lack you is.'—

Rev. W. L. Warder, Rev. J. R. Martin and some other students whose names the writer dare not mention, but will be known as the writer of this article, wish to inform all leap year aspirants that they are on the carpet and their addresses are Route 27 care of K. I. E. I.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Banner

MAR 13 1924

Baptist

WILL INCORPORATE NEGRO SEMINARY

Committee Named to Complete Details for New Institution.

Plans for the incorporation of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, the official name of the institution for the training of Negro Baptist preachers that is being established in Nashville, have been completed by the governing board of that institution, it was announced today by Dr. O. L. Hailey, secretary of the joint commission of the Southern Baptist convention and the National Baptist convention, in charge of this project, following the meeting of the governing board of that institution, composed of prominent representatives of both the white and colored Baptists.

Committees were named by the board to take out the articles of incorporation, to procure a faculty and to formulate a curriculum or course of study preparatory to the formal opening of the institution next September. Dr. John L. Hill, book editor of the Baptist Sunday school board and for many years dean of Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky., is chairman of the committee on curriculum, while Dr. E. W. D. Isaac of Nashville is chairman of the committee on faculty. Dr. O. L. Hailey of Nashville is chairman of the committee on finance.

The foundation of the first unit of the seminary plant has already been completed and good progress is being made in its erection. Water connection with the city has been established. Money is in hand for the completion of the first unit and the indications are everything will be in readiness for the opening in the fall.

Officers of the governing board were elected as follows: Dr. C. H. Parrish, president of Simmons University, chairman; Dr. John L. Hill, Nashville, vice-chairman; Rev. John D. Freeman, pastor Belmont Heights Baptist church, Nashville, recording secretary; Rev. A. C. Greer, Atlanta, assisting recording secretary, and Dr. William Haynes, Nashville, treasurer.

Another meeting of the governing board will be held in Nashville May 6.

As is generally known, the seminary will occupy a site of forty acres adjoining the campus of Roger Williams University.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Comm'l-Appeal

MAY - 8 1924

DR. GRIGGS HONORED.

Hall at Seminary Named for Noted Negro Churchman.

Dr. Sutton E. Griggs returned to the city yesterday from Nashville where he attended a meeting of the governing board of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, which has been founded jointly by the National Baptist Convention and the Southern Baptist Convention. A charter for the institution was adopted providing for a board of directors composed of 36 members, 24 from the National Baptist Convention and 12 from the Southern Baptist Convention. Dr. C. H. Parrish, of Louisville, Ky., was elected president of the seminary, and Dr. O. L. Hailey, field secretary.

In recognition of the fact that the establishment of the seminary and the co-operation of the National Baptist Convention and the Southern Baptist Convention were accomplished under the leadership of Dr. Griggs, a committee composed of white and negro men was appointed to formulate a suitable expression of appreciation of his services in the matter. The board of directors of the seminary voted unanimously to request the naming of the first building which is now nearing completion, "Griggs Hall," in honor of Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, and his deceased father, A. R. Griggs, who co-operated with him in uniting the white and colored Baptists in the work of providing an educated negro ministry.

The seminary will open its doors for students this fall. Griggs Hall will be dedicated in September during the meeting of the National Baptist convention. Students will be accepted in the school without regard to denomination.

Negotiations and efforts for the founding of this seminary have covered a period of 11 years. Dr. Griggs made the first speech in its interest before the Southern Baptist Convention in St. Louis, Mo. He has been appointed to carry the greetings of the negro Baptists to the Southern Baptist Convention, which meets in Atlanta, Ga., next week.

Carolina Sa

June

AUG 1 1924

DR. HAILEY TO GET FIELD FOR NEGRO SEMINARY.

Dr. O. L. Hailey of Nashville, who has been secretary of the Joint Commission on the Negro Baptist Theological Seminary at Nashville, Tenn., since its organization, has accepted the position of field secretary for that institution and enters immediately upon his duties. He will go afield for funds for the larger support of the new seminary, the first distinctively theological institution for Negroes in the world: will seek to create good will for the school among both the white and colored Baptists of America and will give a portion of his time to teaching special courses in the seminary which will open in September.

BENEDICT COLLEGE PLAN SCIENCE HALL

Blue Prints for New Building Filed at Builders' Exchange.

Plans and specifications for modern science building for Benedict college were filed yesterday at the Columbia Builders' exchange by Hentz, Reed & Adler, Atlanta architects. J. B. Urquhart of Columbia is associate architect.

The plans call for three stories of hollow building tile and face brick trimmed with stone, and a slate roof. Construction is to be fireproof with hollow building tile partitions. A physics laboratory and classrooms will be on the first floor; a biology laboratory, science classroom, library and lecture room on the second floor, and chemistry laboratories and classroom on the third floor.

Columbia, Raleigh and Atlanta contractors are listed as bidders on this project. Bids close October 9.

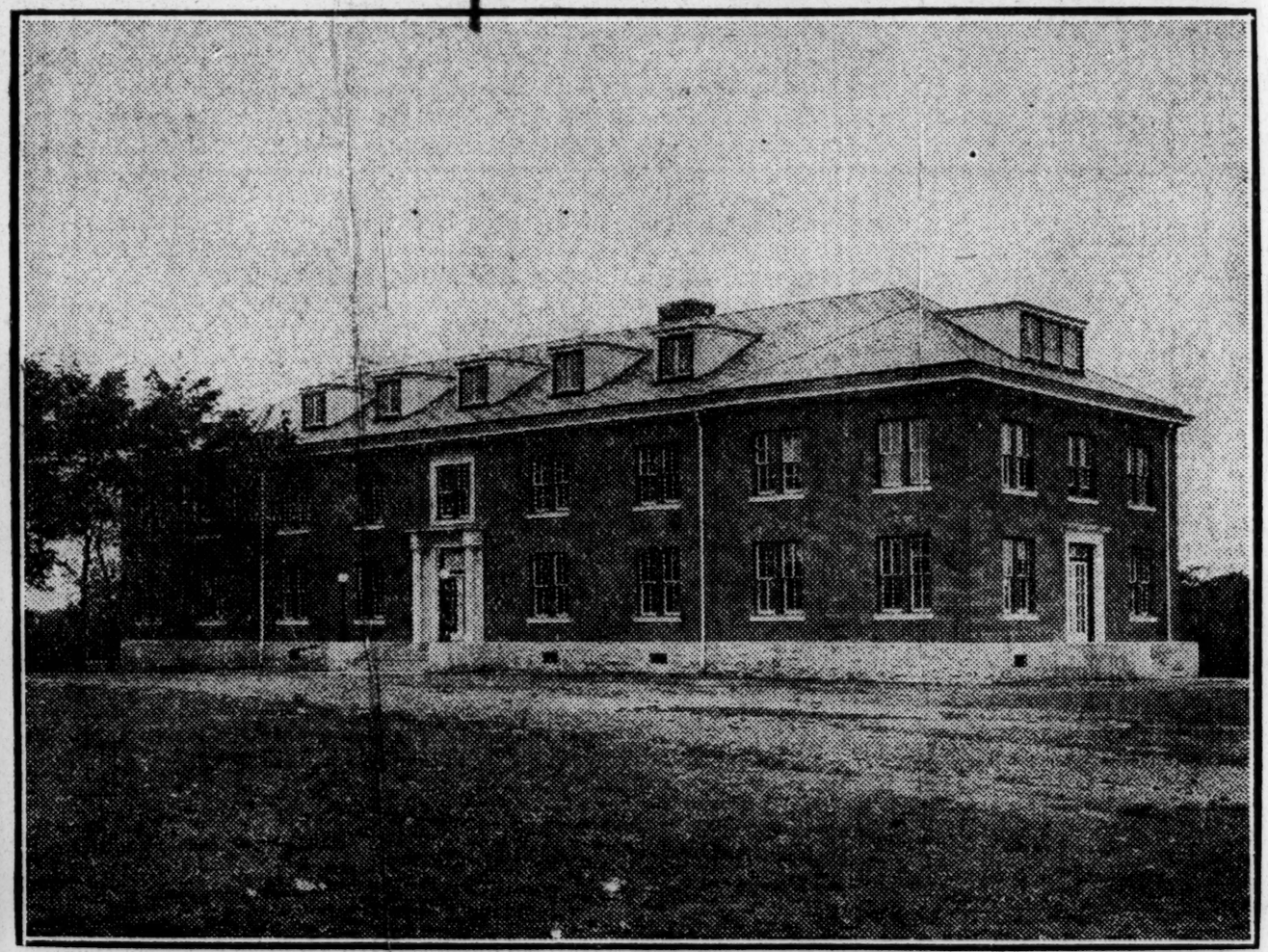
NEGROES OPEN SEMINARY

Will Go Far Towards Burning Lynching Rope, Leader Declares

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 14.—Dedicatory exercises this afternoon of the new American Baptist Theological Seminary, the first institution in the world for the theological training of the negro preacher, will do more than anything else that has developed in the south toward the burning of the lyncher's rope, Dr. L. K. Williams, of Chicago, president of the National Baptist convention, colored, declared in accepting the first unit of that institution as a gift from the Southern Baptist convention, composed of white churches.

DEC 28 1924

FIRST UNIT NEGRO BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY



This institution, located near Roger Williams University, is the only one of the kind in the world. The three buildings will represent an expenditure of $300,000. The first building was erected this year.

Education—1924.
Denominational Schools.

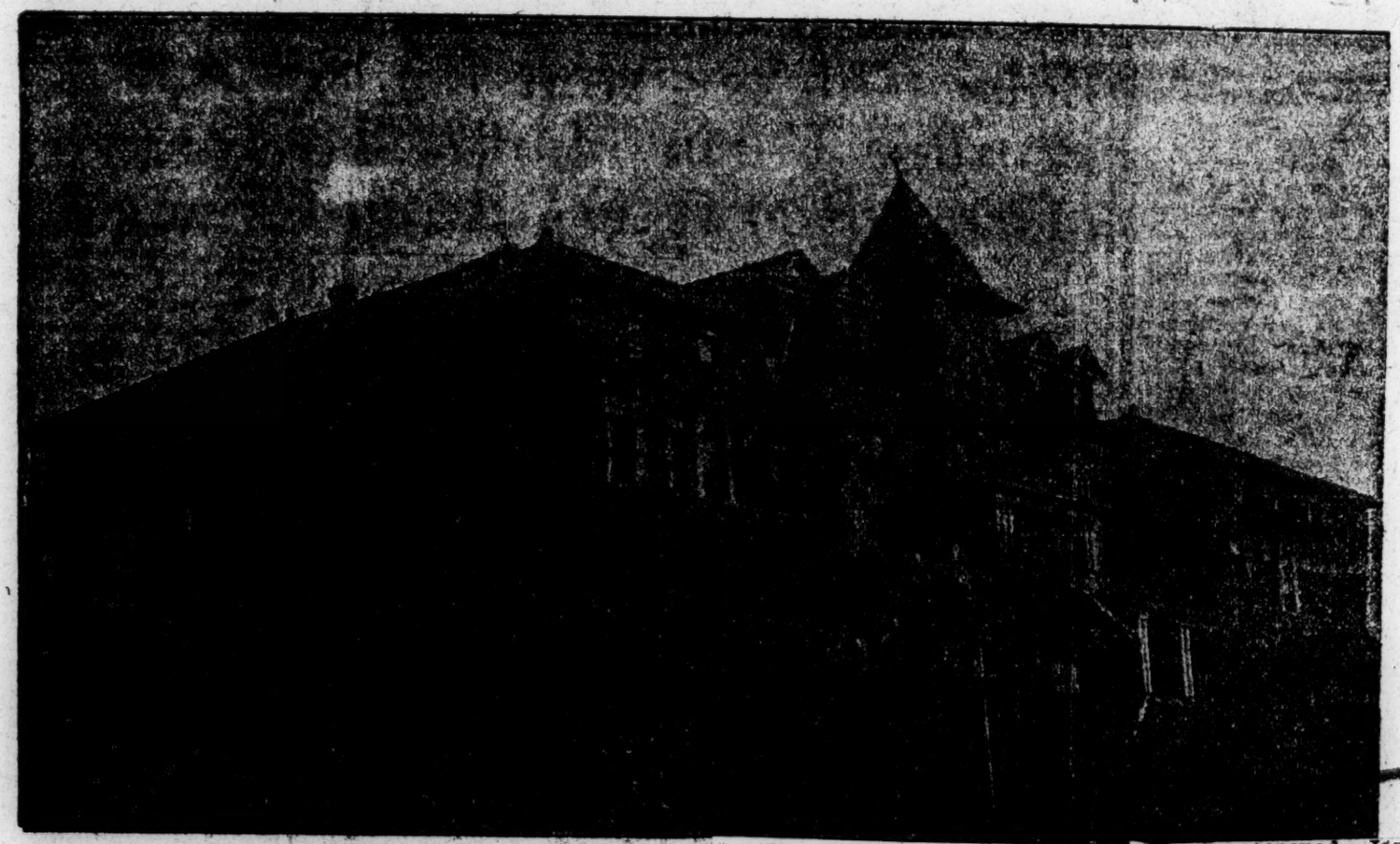
Presbyterian.

ANNISTON [illegible]

MAR 27 1924

Star

Barber Memorial has large Enrollmen



School for Education of Negro Girls Under care of Mission Board

Though Twice Burned It Is Now In a Thriving Condition

One of the largest institutions in the South for the education of negro girls is Barber Memorial Seminary, at Anniston, under the care of the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

The building occupies a commodious site in the Sixth Ward of Anniston. While situated within the city limits and near enough the business section to enjoy its advantages, yet it is far enough away to insure the quietude and privacy essential to school life. There are in all 144 rooms, practically all furnished and equipped in the most modern style. Thirteen rooms conveniently located in various parts of the building for teachers, furnish personal oversight and supervision for the students.

Opened in 1896

The school opened its doors for the first time on November 7, 1896, with an enollment of 54 girls its present student body numbers 250. It was founded and established by Mrs. M. M. Barber, of Philadelphia, Pa., and as the name indicates is a memorial for her husband, whose expressed wish it was to provide an institution of this kind.

The first building was destroyed by fire after the school had been in session less six months. But while the smoke was still going up from the ruins, a new building was rising, and the Seminary was reopened January 1, 1898, with Dr. S. M. Davis at the helm. During Dr. Davis' administration of fifteen years the school grew in numbers and influence and usefulness, as it has during all the years of its history. Following Dr. Davis came Dr. R. L. Alter, who held the reins for seven years, from 1913 to 1920.

New Spirit Exists

With Rev. John F. Scherer as president and Mrs. L. V. Scherer as principal, the present administration began with the fall term of 1920. At the beginning of the term of 1921, a new spirit seemed to have taken possession of both students and faculty, and a new slogan was adopted, a "Bigger, Better, Barber." Hopes and plans were seemingly rudely shattered when on the morning of November 7, 1921, the main building was again totally destroyed by fire. Immediately, however, steps were taken for rebuilding, and to the astonishment of patrons and friends in six months a new and bigger building had been erected. In rebuilding it was found that 20 additional rooms could be had at small cost, thus increasing the capacity to 240 without undue crowding. The number of teachers was increased and [illegible] year added to the course of study.

The school has its own water supply and if necesstiy demanded could connect with the pipe lines of the Alabama Water company, which supply the city of Anniston. The heating system is one of the latest design and a proper temperature can be maintained even in extremely cold weather.

The faculty consists of twelve teachers, in addition to the president, principal and assistants.

The school provides religious instruction, the Bible being one of the text books used. It is conducted as a Christian institution. The curriculum includes domsetic art and household science.

Education—1924. Catholic.

Denominational Schools.

GROUND BROKEN FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOL BLDG.

Washington Man Enjoys Honor of Turning First Dirt

Ridge, St. Mary County, Md., January 25—Ground was broken for the main building of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute here today which will be erected during the Spring and summer. Simple exercises were held with a large gathering of men and women both white and colored from St. Mary's County and elsewhere. The exact site was determined upon by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, Admiral William S. Benson chairman. 1-26-27

The services consisted of prayer by Rev. John La Farge; S.J., of Ridge Md.; a member of the Board of Trustees, and an address by Admiral Benson. The first sod was turned by Edward Colbert, an elderly colored man of the District of Columbia, who made the first cash contribution to the building fund, a gift of $100.

There were present, representing the Board of Trustees, William Aumen, of Baltimore; J. Allan Coad, of Lecnardtown, amember of the Maryland House of Delegates; Lawrence P. Williams, of Wynne, Treasurer of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute and a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, and A. C. Monahan, Secretary of the Board of Trustees .

OUR THREE SEMINARIES

WE TAKE great pleasure in recommending to the charity of our readers the three institutions in our country which are engaged in educating young men for priestly ministration among the Colored People.

Not one of our friends has not heard of the Josephite Fathers, the pioneers in the work amongst the Colored, and of their preparatory seminary, called Epiphany College, and their seminary of St. Joseph's at Baltimore. We have been asked to refresh the minds of Catholics with the fact that, owing to changing circumstances, Epiphany College is to be removed to Newburgh on the Hudson, where, at present, excavations for the new building are under way and, where, in the early Spring active construction will be commenced. St. Joseph's Seminary will, as soon as funds permit, be transferred from Baltimore to the University Grounds in Washington.

Then there is St. Augustine's Mission House, located at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, conducted by the Fathers of the Divine Word, and which is accepting colored boys as prospective members, in the capacity either of priests or brothers, of their order.

Last, but not least, there is St. Anthony's Mission House at Highwood, New Jersey, conducted by the American branch of the Lyons African Missions, under the direction of the Very Rev. Ignatius Lissner, and which lately gave us a colored priest in the p[illegible]r Rev. Joseph John. The doors of S[illegible]thony's Mission House are wide o[illegible]o welcome both white and colored boys wishing to study for the priesthood. Their field of work will be the Georgia Colored Missions.

We bespeak for the above three seminaries, which, without doubt or without any exception, are the three most deserving charities of the present day in our land, the prayers and the gifts of all our friends. They need your assistance, they deserve it. Contributions sent to us will be joyously transmitted to the seminary which you in your charity select to help.

Education - 1924.
Denominational Schools.

M.E.

Lynchburg Va
News

JUN 5 1924

Colored Seminary May Be Erected In City

Northern Methodists Consider New Plant On Site Of Old Morgan Building

Dr. I Garland Penn, of Cincinnati, negro representative on the educational board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, was in Lynchburg yesterday en route from the session of the conference held recently in Springfield, Mass. He said that he expected to return to Lynchburg very soon to consider more extensively the matter of the construction of a seminary for negro girls on the site of the Morgan College, which was destroyed some years ago by fire. The proposed construction is based upon plans made by the Woman's Foreign Misisonary Society of the northern church body. It will be one of several that the society expects to construct for this particular phase of their endeavors.

Dr. Penn was the oldest delegate in the general conference of 850 members in point of continuous service, having been a member of the body for nine quadrenniums. He was re-elected one of the secretaries and continued as the negro member of the joint commission of unification of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal church, south. It was largely through Dr. Penn's leadership that the negro delegates in the general conference voted unanimously for the present plan of unification.

The recent general conference of the northern church also merged five of the boards of the church into one board with departments. Secretary Penn continues with the department of negro schools and colleges, but will change his residence to Chicago or New York city, following the merger, which will require several years to consummate.

GAMMON DEDICATES THIRKIELD HALL

$100,000 Building at Seminary Named For Methodist Episcopal Bishop

HONOR TO DR. BOWEN

Dining Hall Christened In the Honor of Former Morgan College Professor

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27.—Thirkield Hall, beautiful and commodious administration and class room building just completed at a cost of $100,000, was dedicated at Gammon Theological Seminary last week.

Bishop E. G. Richardson, of Atlanta, presided. Bishop Robert E. Jones, of New Orleans, delivered the dedicatory address, and Bishop and Mrs. Thirkield responded.

Ala. American

Three Stories High

The new building is three stories high, of brick and stone, and very impressive and beautiful in its architecture. The work was done by an organization financed and managed wholly by Negroes, "The Service Construction Company," which secured the contract on competitive bid and carried it out to the letter. Dr. P. M. Watters, president of the Seminary, paid the construction company a high tribute for their faithful and efficient work and stated that the building would ever redown to the honor of the colored people. 10-31-24

Centenary Fund

Funds for the erection of the new building were supplied in equal parts by the Methodist Centenary and from endowment income. Bishop and Mrs. Thirkield, for whom it is named, went to Atlanta to open the school in 1885, at which time there was but one member of the faculty and two students. Since then the school has sent out 1500 alumni and now enrolls annually more than a hundred men and women preparing for the ministry and other forms of Christian work. Among its distinguished alumni are Bishops Jones, Camphor and Beckett.

After the dedication, the beautiful dining hall recently erected, was formally named Bowen Hall, in honor of Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, for 38 years a member of the faculty. Dr. Bowen also taught at Howard University and Morgan College.

Methodist Church Schools Move Up To Class "A"

Several Awarded Appropriations At Recent Board of Managers Permitting of Expansion In Curricula.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 11.—Several of the most prominent educational institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church were awarded appropriations here at a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Board of Education for Negroes, as a result of recommendations by Secretaries, I. Garland Penn and P. J. Maveety.

Journal & Courier 9-13-24

The Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute at Daytona, Fla., received one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a Girls' Dormitory, a Vice President's residence and other improvements.

This appropriation is made possible by the sale of the Cookman Institute Property in Jacksonville to the City Board of Education for public school purposes. The Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute now represents a valuation of half million dollars. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is President and Dr. John C. Wright, former President of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla., is Vice President. The new Girls' Dormitory will be named Cookman Hall.

Clark University at Atlanta, Ga., has received large appropriations for complete renovation and repair of buildings, enlargement of faculty, science laboratories and library. Apartments are being prepared for several married teachers employed for the next scholastic year. The new president, Dr. M. S. Davage, a leading educator is at the helm, and is being given every help possible to advance the institution.

Wiley College, Mashall, Texas, already in Class A, receives a new Girls' Dormitory to cost seventy-five thousand dollars, as a result of appropriations by friends and the Board. Following a trip made by Secretary I. Garland Penn and Dr. M. W. Dogan, to New York State, a recommendation of the Secretaries of the Board for the immediate erection of this domitory was approved.

Secretary Penn made a visit to George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo., recently and interested the Negro Methodist leaders of the Genenral Missouri and Lincoln Conferences in the purchase of fifteen acres of land immediate fronting the George R. Smith College property. This was about to be sold to a Development Company for residential purposes. A sufficient amount was raised among the Negro Methodists to secure an option pending the consideration of the purchase of this property at a cost of $15,000, of which one thousand comes from a white philanthropist and one thousand from Negro Methodists. This marks a new day for George R. Smith and gives the institution one of the best athletic fields of any Negro institution in the country and likewise protects the environment of the school.

Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C., has been given a large appropriation for the complete remodelling of the Industrial Building into a Science Hall and other improvements in order to make larger science quarters.

Secretary Penn stated to a reporter that every effort is to be made to secure Class A rating for every institution of the Church just as fast as the income of the Board will permit. Hitherto large appropriations have been made to Meharry, Wiley and Gammon and now that these are in Class A others would follow

Durham N. C. Herald

NOV 23 1924

SCHOOLS FOR THE NEGROES VALUABLE

(By the Associated Press.)

Chicago, Nov. 22.—The value of the grounds, buildings, equipment and libraries in the 18 negro schools sponsored by the department of education for negroes of the Methodist Episcopal church has increased $2,754,952 in the last ten years, according to the board's announcement here. In 1913 the total valuation was placed at $1,396,948 and in 1923 at $4,141,000. The number of students increased in this time from 5,969 to 6,862, and the number of teachers from 358 to 469.

Meharry Medical college in Nashville is the only medical school for the education of negro physicians, pharmacists and dentists, with a denominational affiliation, in the South.

Education—1924. Catholic.

Denominational Schools.

GROUND BROKEN FOR CARDINAL GIBBONS INSTITUTE

Ridge, St. Mary's County Md., Jan. 25—Ground was broken here today for the main building of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, which will be erected during the spring and summer. Simple exercises were held with a large gathering of men and women both white and colored from St. Mary's County and elsewhere. The exact site was determined upon by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, Admiral William S. Benson, chairman. The services consisted of prayer by Rev. John La Farge, S.J., of Ridge, Md., a member of the Board of Trustees, and an address by Admiral Benson. The first sod was turned by Edward Colbert, an elderly colored man of the District of Columbia, who made the first cash contribution to the building fund, a gift of $100. There were present, representing the Board of Trustees, Mr. William Aumen, of Baltimore, Mr. J. Allan Coad, of Leonardtown, a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, Mr. Lawrence P. Williams, of Wynne, Md., treasurer of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute and a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, and A. C. Monahan secretary of the Board of Trustees.

NEGRO HIGHER EDUCATION

CONDITIONS have not changed since, in the April 22nd issue of two years ago of "The Catholic Mind," Father Markor, S. J. wrote:

"Where are these future leaders among the colored people being fashioned and formed? Who are they that have taken upon themselves the important duty, the terrible responsibility of laying a solid foundation of culture and virtue in the minds and hearts of America's future colored thinkers, organizers, and captains? In the field of higher education for colored youth there may be said to be three great general agencies interested and engaged in the work. They are the State, the sects, and private philanthropy. The Catholic Church, in spite of its name and its Divine commission to 'teach all nations,' is doing virtually nothing. She not only has no separate schools of higher education for her own colored children or for those other wandering sheep whom she must also bring in, and who would gladly come if the bread of life were broken for them in the classroom, but her educators, except in what are rather isolated cases, find it expedient to deny the young colored man and woman admission to Catholic schools already existing for whites. Thus we neither invite them nor permit them to approach the fountain of knowledge with ourselves, nor do we supply separate well-springs of learning for their own use.

Non-Catholic agencies do both, and accordingly have a monopoly on Negro higher education. They find the one quite expedient in the North, the other workable in the South.

I know of no young colored man or woman who graduated from a "white" Catholic college, university, or convent last year.

Where it is impossible to admit colored students to "white" schools, there, and there only, we find the enterprising non-Catholic agencies, nothing daunted, erecting an ever increasing number of separate schools for Negroes. The Jeanes, Phelps-Stokes, Slater, and Rosenwald funds are busily co-operating with States and counties in behalf of Negro education. The Baptists have no fewer than 56 schools, the Presbyterians 30, Congregationalists 23, Methodist Episcopal 16, African Methodist Episcopal 16, African Methodist Episcopal Zion 7, Episcopal 6, Friends 5, Colored Methodist Episcopal 4, United Presbyterian 4, Christian 4, and the Adventists 1. The Catholic Church, with the possible exception of several normal schools for colored girls, has one such institution. It is Xavier University at New Orleans, conducted by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament. We are speeding along neck-and-neck with the Adventists. Other denominations are straining all their resources to equip and expand their schools for Negroes while we have hardly even initiated any such schools for the higher education of colored youth.

How this is compatible with the strong appeal recently issued in behalf of the Negro and Indian by Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop Curley of Baltimore, and Archbishop Hayes of New York, is rather difficult to comprehend."

NEW YORK CITY SUN
MAY 31, 1924

Wealthy Nun Donates Income

Mother Katherine, Formerly Miss Drexel, Aids Indian and Colored Children.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31.—Mother Mary Katherine formerly Katherine M. Drexel, for whom Senator Pepper inserted a clause in the income tax bill to free her inheritance of $6,000,000 from taxation, devotes her entire income to the education of Indian and colored children.

She established the Order of the Blessed Sacrament and built the convent at Cornwells, ten miles from here, over which she presides.

This is one of the few instances in the world's history where a woman possessing great wealth turned her back upon it and its attendant pleasure for the life of a nun in the service of church and the vow of poverty.

Mother Katherine, who is 64 years old, took her vows in 1889. At first it was supposed she had gone to a retreat of peace behind the walls of the mother house of the Sisters of Mercy in Pittsburgh.

Yet she had become a postulant in the order and had engaged in the arduous tasks that fall to the lot of a young religeuse during the days of probation. Six months later it was announced she had decided to espouse the cause and take the white veil of a novice.

Found Relief at Lourdes.

It was hard for the world to understand why the daughter of the late Francis A. Drexel, partner of the great banking firm of Morgan & Co., should forsake the luxury of her birthright for the bare walls, iron bed and thin mattress of a convent cell.

Yet Mother Katherine's faith had been inherited and fostered by her parents, both of whom were deeply religious. As she grew older and her parents died she set aside one day each week to relieve the poor and unfortunate at her palatial home at 1503 Walnut street. There the needy were treated with all the courtesy and respect of guests privileged to be there by their social status.

It is said Mother Katherine, while she always displayed signal piety, was motivated to enter religion after a visit to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. She had suffered from an affliction and sought relief from German medicinal waters. Then she went to the shrine at Lourdes and there found relief. This cure, one of thousands attributed to this shrine, is believed to have been the cause which prompted her to become a nun.

Founds Order.

Her interest in Indian missions was the result of a trip through the then wild Indian territory with Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburgh. Upon her return she founded several Catholic missions for Indians and then entered the convent.

Upon completion of her novitiate she founded the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, which now has its Mother House and school for Indian and colored boys and girls of all denominations at Cornwells. Other schools are maintained throughout the South, Southwest, West and Northwest.

Her sister, Mrs. Edward Morrell, maintains the St. Francis Industrial School at Eddington and the St. Emma's Industrial School for Colored Boys at Rock Castle, Va.

7,000 ATTEND DEDICATION OF GIBBONS INST

Solemn High Mass Said In S Peter Claver's Church Fo lowed by March to School

$20,000 RAISED

Knights of Columbus Contrib uted the Sum of $37,000 t Building of the School

That the Catholic church in America has adopted a definite policy of higher training for the American Negro was evidenced Sunday at Ridge, Md., where dedication of the administration building of the new Cardinal Gibbons Institute featured a day of widespread interest to the colored people of that section.

More than 7,000 persons from Ba timore, Washington and vicinity at tended. Solemn high mass first wa said in St. Peter Claver's church This was followed by a pilgrimag from the church to the administra tion building. Colored fraternal so cieties of southern Maryland parti cipated in the procession. Children of the Sunday school and the choi of St. Augustine's church of Wash ington, sang the processional.

The administration building wa blessed by the Rev. Joseph Carney Admiral William S. Benson, U. S. N. retired, of the United States Shipping Board, first vice president of the board of trustees of the school, in troduced Victor H. Daniel as the new principal of the institution.

Boy Scouts Hoist Flag

Hoisting of the flag was partici pated in by the Boy Scouts of St Augustine's church, after which "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Catherine E. Dean. William S. Allman, past State deputy of the Knights of Columbus, told how the colored people had raised $20,000 and the Knights of Columbus $37,000 for the school.

Dr. J. H. Dillard, of Charlottesville, Va., who is in charge of the Jeanes and Slater funds for educational work, outlined the possibilities of development of a school in the tidewater district, and congratulated the community upon the interest manifested. He was followed by Principal Eugene A. Clark of the Minor Normal School. Mr. Clark stressed the fact that the school was nonsectarian, and that its teachers would be members of the colored race, regardless of their creed.

The Cardinal Gibbons Institute will have separate departments for boys and girls. It will be open for the colored youth of all parts of America who desire a thorough and practical training under Catholic auspices. Non-Catholics will be admitted on terms equal with Catholics and will not be required to attend religious instruction. The institution will conduct an extension service for the benefit of Negro population in adjacent counties, in the interest of improved farming, housekeeping and other industrial activities.

School Located On Farm

The school is located on a 200-acre farm just off the Potomac river. The land lies high above the water level and has splendid drainage. It is patterned after Hampton and Tuskegee, but will provide academic as vocational training in parallell courses.

Afro-American 10-31-24 Md

Education - 1924

A.M.E.Z.

Denominational Schools.

LOMAX-HANNON COLLEGE RAISES MORE THAN $3,000

IN SINGLE EFFORT UNDER BISHOP B. G. SHAW'S WONDERFUL LEADERSHIP.

By Rev. W. L. Hamblin.

Who is Bishop B. G. Shaw?

Not in his color; not in his size and not in the noise he can make; but in his personality and his individuality, who is he? He is the first man elected Bishop at the last General Conference, the first bishop to get on his new field, the first to move in his diocese and the first to raise three thousand dollars for education to free Lomax Hannon from her present condition.

The Educational Congress for 1924 has passed into history with Bishop B. G. Shaw leading the host and colors flying high. This method of raising money for the college was begun by the late Bishop J. W. Alstork and has been very successful until the past few years, but now we are back in our former glory and the school is safe. 8-14-24

When the Bishop came to work right after the General Conference, he found the College more than ten thousand dollars in debt with all of it except the mortgage of $4,750.00 past due and some long past due.

Bishop Shaw said, Lomax-Hannon the school for which Alstork lived and died, must not die, and launched the effort of sixty days' duration. We met him in Birmingham this week and laid $3065.11 on the table.

The presiding elders who went past the mark and raised more than their assessments were W. L. Hamblin, of the Montgomery district and J. V. Catledge of the Union Springs district. The presiding elders who went over the top and brought the whole amount asked for were Wm. Bascom, of the Tuskegee district. P. E. Givin of the Birmingham district, A. G. Alstork, of the Selma district, N. D. Crawford of the Greenville district, W. H. Finley of the Wetumpka district, T. R. Gaines of the Fayette district, L. D. Workman of the Luvern district, J. C. Laramore of the Opelika district and E. L. Hudson of the Tuscaloosa district.

Some of the upstanding pastors who made it possible for us to put over this great effort were Revs. M. C. Glover, Frank W. Alstork, J. B. Holmes, W. S. Dacons, W. M. Hamblin, M. E. Church, G. S. Hill, J. E. Kennedy, C. J. Stevenson, S. P. Perry, S. J. Sumpter, W. E. Jenkins and others.

Some of the big-hearted and loyal laymen who not only ably assisted in the effort but went to the meeting were Miss Willie Stone of Montgomery, Mr. Wm. King, of Likeroad, Mr. O. W. Adams and a host of others in Birmingham where our good Bishop lives and where the people vie with each other to do him honor. Bishp Shaw has the unstinted and whole hearted support of all the presiding elders, pastors and people in Alabama and West Florida and there is every reason to believe that he will put over his whole program for the entire quadrennium and if so he will go to the next General Conference leading the entire connection. 8-14-24

This was one of the best educational efforts we have had in a number of years and certainly and by far the best we have had since the death of Bishop Alstork.

Prof. T. M. Patton, the Principal of the college, was present talking about a bigger and better Lomax-Hannon College.

Under the great leadership of Bishop Shaw we are going to have it. The Eighth Episcopal District is alive and moving on by leaps and bounds and the end is not yet.

Education—1924.

Denominational Schools.

PRES. MITCHELL A SUCCESS AT PAYNE UNIVERSITY

Payne University, Selma, Alabama, is closing the year's work with splendid results. Under the strong guiding hand of the new president, Dr. Edward C. Mitchell, M. A., the high standard of scholarship has been kept up, the student body kept intact and many substantial improvements made. Dr. Mitchell's addition to the group of eminent educators in Selma, has brought to the university, unconquerable energy, modern ideals and versatile scholarship. He has received the full confidence of the student body and the unstinted support of the faculty in making Payne University a greater instrument in the social uplift of our race.

Despite the lack of funds and the elimination of the four under grades, the secondary school has been kept up to the standard, a commercial course put into full operation, the Theological department strengthened, and well organized courses in Education, Art and Science scheduled. Interest has been manifested to such a degree in these courses that practically every member of the senior class has expressed a desire to return next year for the purpose of entering the college department.

The students as a whole, have shown a keen interest, both in their studies and in all matters connected with the financial and scholastic standing of the university. The results have been a larger per cent of Honor Roll students than ever before. Under the enthusiastic leadership of President Mitchell and faculty, over $800.00 has been raised to equip the school with chairs and desks, thus giving to six of the class room, a very attractive and inviting appearance. Only recently the University Debating Team, composed of Messrs. Tyson, Duncan and Skinner defeated the team of Selma University, taking the negative in "Resolved, That Congress Should Accept the Offer of Henry Ford for Muscle Shoals." The team was thoroughly trained by Miss Eugenio F. Chiles and the three judges decided unanimously in favor of the negative.

Commencement exercises began April 17th, with the Juniors' Reception to the Seniors. The chief features will be the Baccalaureate Sermon to the Divinity School by Dr. L. G. Duncan, Sunday, April 20th; Baccalaureate Sermon to the University, Sunday, April 27th; Address to Religious Societies by Dr. H. M. Collins, President of Bethel College, April 28th; Trustee Board Meeting, Tuesday, April 29th, at 10 A. M.; Alumni at 4 P. M. and 8 P. M.; Commencement, Wednesday, April 30th, at 10 A. M.; address by Editor Oscar W. Adams, of Birmingham, Alabama.

President Mitchell is thoroughly alive to the interests of the university. He has represented the school in several educational meetings and church conferences. The impression has been very favorable and confidence in the work of the school has been strengthened. If his plans are endorsed by the Trustee Board, it will mean for the university, larger dormitory facilities, laboratory conveniences, a larger faculty, a well equipped practice school, a more active alumni, and a larger enrollment in the college, normal, theological, commercial and high school courses. The patrons and friends of the school are not unmindful of the fact that back of all this success and progress, stand with unwavering fidelity, the trained mind and the helping hand of Bishop William F. Fountain.

A.M.E.

A BILL TO STANDARDIZE AND CLASSIFY THE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH

By Geo. L. Vaughn

Be it enacted as follows:

Par. 1.

Sec. 1. The Educational Department was established by the Fathers of the church for the purpose of training its ministry and of providing Christian education for its members, and others.

It is priceless heritage, and shall be maintained and conducted in such manner as best to enable it to carry out the purpose for which it was founded.

Sec. 2. The management and control of the Educational Department shall be in the hands of a General Board of Education and a Secretary of Education, who shall be elected by the

men have not only been the highest type of our preachers, but for the most part they have been in their fifties, in the prime of their lives, when they could do their best work. For years the mortality records have shown that this class of men lived longer than any other. However, in recent years there seems to have come about a radical change.

5-29-24

During the past quarter century there has been a great increase in the average expectancy of life. The average expectancy today is 55 years. This means that out of every 1000 babies the average reaches the age of 55. It must be remembered a large number die in early infancy, while a few reach their three score and ten. Until recently the death rate among infants was appalling.

We would naturally think that ministers would live longer than others, because of their training and mode of living. Yet in their great anxiety to accomplish things they neglect to take proper care of themselves. The demands upon a minister's energies is greater now than formerly. In other days he preached twice on Sunday, led the mid-week prayer services and spent the rest of his time visiting his members and eating the white meat of the chicken. But today the many activities of the church keep him on the jump from early morning until late at night. He must be a business manager as well as a saver of souls. Then, too, he must take a lively interest in the community welfare problems, or be looked upon as a back number.

But other men have drawbacks in their work as well as ministers, their work is often just as taxing on the mind and body. The trouble with so many of them is they have no system about their work as the lawyer or merchant. It is surprising the amount of work that can be accomplished by system. And then it is done with so much more ease. Many of the larger churches are cutting their wisdom teeth, and are opening their eyes, now to the fact that they have been murdering their pastors by permitting them to do too much of the detail work of the church. They are now giving their pastor a paid worker. More churches should do this. If this was done it would not only lengthen the life of the pastor, but would build up the church as well. Some people fall out with the preacher and are perfectly willing to hold his coat and hat while he works himself to death.

Many a preacher never takes a vacation. Or if the church gives him a vacation, instead of forgetting shop like other men do on their vacation, he will allow some unscrupulous brother pastor to persuade him into preaching. These churches that give their pastors a vacation should send a private detective along with them to see that they do not preach. The preacher on these trips should forget all about the fact that he is a preacher. Let him fish, play ball, play tennis, go to the movies, to the circus, or to the races and be a real man for two weeks. Then when he goes to church while on this trip let him sit back in the back seat in disguise. Of course, it is pretty hard for a sure enough preacher to conceal the fact that he

under the direction of the Board of Trustees. No investment or securities shall be changed by the Treasurer without the consent of a majority of the Finance Committee, first obtained by resolution at a regular meeting of the committee. Minutes of all the proceedings of the Finance Committee shall be kept and submitted to all the stated meetings of the Executive Committee and by them submitted to the Board of Trustees for approval. The Board of Trustees may appoint such other committees, and present them such power and directions, not inconsistent with the charter and General Conference legislation, as it may deem proper.

Par. 4.

Sec. 1. There is hereby created a special fund to be known as the General Endowment Fund, the principal of which shall be used exclusively for the permanent endowments of the schools and colleges of the church. All money, donations, gifts and bequests received for endowment purposes shall be placed in this fund and shall be distributed only for purposes of permanent endowment to the schools and colleges of the church, all of which shall share therein, under a uniform rule, to an amount equal to that which shall be raised by the respective schools. The General Endowment Fund shall be raised (a) by an assessment on each station, circuit and mission equal to twenty-five cents per member per year to be collected by the pastor and paid over to the treasurer of the annual conference and by him transmitted to the Board of Trustees of the General Education Board; (b) gifts and bequests, and (c) the income derived from endowment fund property and the investment of funds. The allotment of funds to the several schools shall be made annually, and the several boards of trustees of the respective schools shall invest all endowment funds received by them, from whatsoever source, in such securities and property as shall meet the requirements of the trustees of the General Board of Education in keeping, however, with the rules and spirit of this act. No part of the funds received for permanent endowment by any school shall be used for any other purpose, but income derived from the investment of the same may be used for the general educational purposes of such school.

Par. 5.

Sec. 1. The Educational Institutions in America under the patronage of the African Methodist Episcopal Church shall form a correlated system of education, and shall be maintained as follows:

(a) Two Universities.

(b) The Colleges and the accredited grade provided that the Trustees of the General Board of Education, with the concurrence of the University Council, may create other Colleges from among the schools of the church which are then in existence whenever such school or schools shall have funds and equipment including permanent endowment, sufficient to entitle it or them to be on the list of accredited Colleges and according to the requirements of the National Committee of Standard Colleges and Secondary Schools in America.

(c) Two Schools of Theology with full courses leading to a Degree.

(d) The remainder shall be Secondary Schools limited courses of Theology instruction may be maintained at all of the schools, but no Degree in Theology shall be awarded except at the Schools of Theology as above defined.

(e) The Board may maintain Primary Schools and Religious Day Schools.

Sec. 2. The Trustees of the General Board of Education shall appoint quadrennially a University Council of five members including the Secretary of Education who shall be actively engaged in educational work and whose

duty it shall be to protect the educational standards of the church. The Council has authority to establish standards for the various educational institutions of the church and shall have advisory oversight of the educational work conducted under the several benevolent Boards of the church with a view to ascertaining its quality and effectiveness. It shall determine and at least quadrennially, revise the minimum requirements to be maintained for admission, for graduation and for promotion to Baccalaureate Degree, in the educational institutions of the church; and shall provide in all cases for the historical and literary study of the Bible. The requirements fixed shall be such as will enable a student transferring from one school of the church to another to have the same standing in each school and also to entitle the schools of the church to the accredited list as herein defined. The Council shall meet in regular session at least twice quadrennially, and shall report quadrennially to the General Board of Education a proper classification for each educational institution of the church, and, so on the basis of this report, the General Board shall prepare its official list of institutions and shall be governed in its administration.

Sec. 3. Page 396 be amended by striking out the word "Secretary" in the last two lines and inserting the word "Board."

That, wherever the words Secretary of Education or General Secretary of Education appear in the book of Discipline, and the duties therein prescribed to that officer are prescribed in this act to be performed by the General Board of Education of the Trustees thereof, the language of the same shall be changed to conform to this act.

That, Sec. 2, page 397 of Discipline be amended by inserting therein, between the words, district and the word

and, in the third line thereof the words "subject to approval by the General Board of Education," so that said section when amended shall be as follows:

That Sec. 1, page 399 of the Discipline be amended by adding thereto words "the district Board of Education and the General Board of Education."

That, Sec. 7, page 402 of Discipline be amended by adding thereto the words, "This evening shall be known as Payne Anniversary Night."

All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed or altered to conform herewith.

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EDUCATION-1924
DISCUSSIONS

Education: Discussion of, — 1924.

See Also: Common Schools, Condition of.
Common Schools, Improvement of.
Labor,
Race Problem: United States.
Racial Consciousness.

Education - 1924.
Discussions.

COLLEGE ASIDES DECRIED

Dr. Pritchett of Carnegie Foundation Says Students Waste Too Much Energy on Athletics and Publishing of Papers

By HENRY S. PRITCHETT,
President of the Carnegie Foundation.

An address before the Princeton Graduate School.

THE endowed educational foundations are comparatively new agencies in education. Whether they will be able to serve a real purpose in the cause of educational progress will depend on many things, but on nothing more surely than on their ability to maintain a sympathetic attitude toward all education endeavor, while at the same time keeping a point of view free of local parallax. Our agencies of education, both tax-supported and endowed, have expanded enormously in the last three decades and at an accelerated rate.

There is more need today to apprehend clearly what this machinery of education is accomplishing in human education than to add more machinery. There is before Congress a bill to create a Secretary of Education with a seat in the Cabinet, under whose benign rule illiteracy shall be banished, the foreigner taught English and all the children made healthy. The friends of the bill refer to it as "the education bill," very much for the same reason that the advocates of the soldiers' bonus prefer to call their proposed grant "adjusted compensation." The "education bill" carries an item of fifty millions of dollars "to be used in public elementary and secondary schools for the partial payment of teachers' salaries" and for other purposes. This is the real milk in the cocoanut. The bill is in effect a teachers' bonus bill, and its possibilities of harm are infinitely greater than those of the unwise attempt to lift a bonus out of the national Treasury for the benefit of the able-bodied men of the great war.

My purpose, however, is not to discuss this measure further than to point out that the subject represents, to my thinking, the wrong point of view. It arises out of no critical study of educational methods, but merely adds more machinery. What we really need today is an impartial view of our present educational machinery, in tax-supported and endowed institutions alike, with the purpose to learn clearly whither it is carrying us and whether we are likely to arrive at a satisfactory destination.

This is too large a subject to discuss in a brief talk. We are gathered in the graduate school of one of our oldest American universities, a school that has deliberately set itself to improve the conditions of association as between teacher and student, and to revive the notion that the function of a university is to teach.

1-20-24

Some Outstanding Contrasts.

I have thought, therefore, that I could serve no better purpose than to call to your attention certain contrasts that immediately force themselves upon the attention of any student of education who undertakes to compare our American colleges and universities with those of Europe.

However sympathetic the American observer finds himself toward the institutions of his own country, he cannot fail to be struck by two very apparent contrasts between the institutions of higher learning in Europe and those in the United States.

The first has to do with the activities of the student body. In the European university (and this includes England) the student activities are closely related to the teaching function of the university. The lectures, the laboratories, the courses of study represent mainly the field of student activity. A student may be industrious or indifferent. He may profit by his university exercises or he may fail to do so. But the opportunities for activity which he finds in university life are all related to the fundamental notion that the university exists to teach, and that the student seeks the university in order to acquire, out of contact with teachers and fellow-students, intellectual power, the power to think.

In our American institutions there is a notable difference. The lectures, the laboratory exercises and the opportunities for study are indeed here; but they are in competition with numberless other activities for students such as organized athletics, the publishing of college papers, the management of numerous enterprises, which absorb, in some cases at least, more of the energy and of the intellectual effort of the students than the lectures, the laboratory exercises and the contacts with teachers.

In a word, the foreign university presents itself to its student constituency as an intellectual agency whose primary function is exerted through its teachers. The American college presents to its student body an opportunity for student activity in which the intellectual opportunities of the Faculty must divide their time with a great number of other recognized activities which oftentimes bulk larger in the eyes of students, of the public and even of the teachers than the offerings of the teaching body.

A friend of mine sent his boy last year to one of our older colleges. The youth had made an admirable record in the secondary school and had passed into the college with very high credits. When his report for the first quarter was received by the proud father it was found to be made up of very low marks. With some anxiety, the father wrote to a member of the Faculty of the institution to inquire what the difficulty was. In reply he received a most kindly and courteous letter explaining that, while the boy's marks were low, the father must remember that he was the assistant advertising manager of one of the college papers and when that fact was taken into consideration the father would understand that the marks were as high as he could reasonably expect them to be. I hasten to add the boy was not at Princeton.

American Compared With European.

It is not, however, my purpose to deal with this extremely interesting and important phase of our American college life, but to turn to another contrast which more directly concerns graduate students, and that is the difference between the European and the American university as to the relations of teaching and research, and the rôle that each plays in the process of education as offered by the university. What is the relation of the teaching function of the members of a faculty to the activities of its members in research, whether they labor in science, in literature, in philosophy, or in some other domain of human interest and study?

In the centuries before ours the reason for the existence of the university lay in its teaching function. In the older universities this is reflected in the very insignia of their halls and the titles upon their publications. Bologna, which in the Middle Ages rivaled even our modern universities in the armies of students that flocked to it, that numbered among these students Dante, Petrarch and Tasso, bore the proud motto "Bonnonia docet." The primary reason for the existence of a university was to teach.

In Europe this notion is still maintained and is the guiding principle in university conduct. The university is conceived of as resting upon a close, intimate and fruitful contact between the highly trained mind of the teacher and the active, growing, inquiring mind of the student. This relationship is the very heart of university life.

By teaching I do not mean merely formal courses of lectures, or recitations, or laboratory exercises. Formal lectures to immature students form too large a part of our present-day college program. I mean an inspiring intellectual life, maintained by a real contact between a great teacher and students fit for his teaching, and that is equally inspiring to teacher and to student. Any man who had his degree at a German university appreciates the fact that the close personal contact of the group gathered into the seminar is that which makes the formal lecture fruitful. True teaching means the close intellectual comrade hip of teacher and student, no less inspiring to one than to the other.

Emphasis on Research.

In our universities during the last thirty years there has been a growing tendency to shift the emphasis from teaching to research. More and more our men are thinking of this work in terms of their own research, not in terms of teaching. Indeed, to many teaching appears a bore, to be got rid of as quickly as possible. To gather a group of students, to inspire them, to nourish one's own flame by their enthusiasm is the common type among the great men of research in Europe. With them the research spirit grows out of teaching. With us teaching and research tend to part company. This situation has come about in the main from two influences.

The first is that feature of our university life to which I have just alluded. The multiplied activities of the college life which lie outside of study and outside of teaching have tended to bring into our composite universities great numbers of students who have more interest in these outside activities than they have in study. Many are ill-prepared, have never faced a real intellectural task and have small basis of interest in study. Teaching has, therefore, become less attractive by reason both of the vastly increased numbers and the diminished interest in study. When a freshman class is numbered in thousands, it is no wonder that teachers find teaching on the wholesale plan difficult, trying and unsatisfactory. The German and the English teacher deals with students who have had the intellectual discipline of a sound secondary school.

The second reason lies in the extraordinary emphasis placed in recent years upon what we call "research." Every college and university covets the reputation of a research centre. The result has been that this interest in research, which ought to be the greatest inspiration toward good teaching, has become in too many cases a path by which the university escapes the primary obligation to teach.

In order that a man may undertake research in a real sense, he must take up a problem that is worth while in the opinion of men qualified to judge; and secondly he must be master of the knowledge and of the technique necessary to push the field of knowledge a little further into the unknown. Much of the research in our colleges and universities today is of this order, but much of it lies far below this ideal. One has only to read the names of the so-called researches in a hundred American colleges and universities to realize how much there is of a straining after the name of research. Research in the catalogue may represent the highest intellectual effort or it may represent the mere dissipation of mental energy.

With respect to all this I wish to make only two statements, one touching the relation of teaching to research and the other relating to the essential, fundamental purpose of the university.

The history of research, whether it be in one field or another, shows clearly that good teaching and sound research go hand in hand. The great discoverers in science and in literature and in philosophy have been in the mean great teachers. There is no atmosphere which makes for the encouragement and development of a true spirit of research like that which is found among the group of men that gather about a great teacher. We have no specific formula by which great discoverers are produced. There are those who grow into high scholarship and into a high order of research ability in the isolation of their individual libraries and laboratories.

Good Teaching and Truth.

But even these men have generally found the roots of their intellectual nourishment in the soil of fruitful teaching. The history of our intellectual progress makes clear the fact that good teaching goes hand in hand with sincere search for truth, whether that truth be sought in the field of physics or in the field of history. There is no other soil in which can grow the desire and the stimulus for truth that bears fruit in discoveries and in human progress comparable to that which is formed out of the common efforts and strivings of a great teacher and his students. We need in our universities to revive the notion that the primary function of the university is to teach, that true intellectual progress lies in the contact between teacher and student, and that research in the best and truest sense would bear its finest fruits under these conditions and by this stimulation.

Finally there is still another reason why the university must never forget

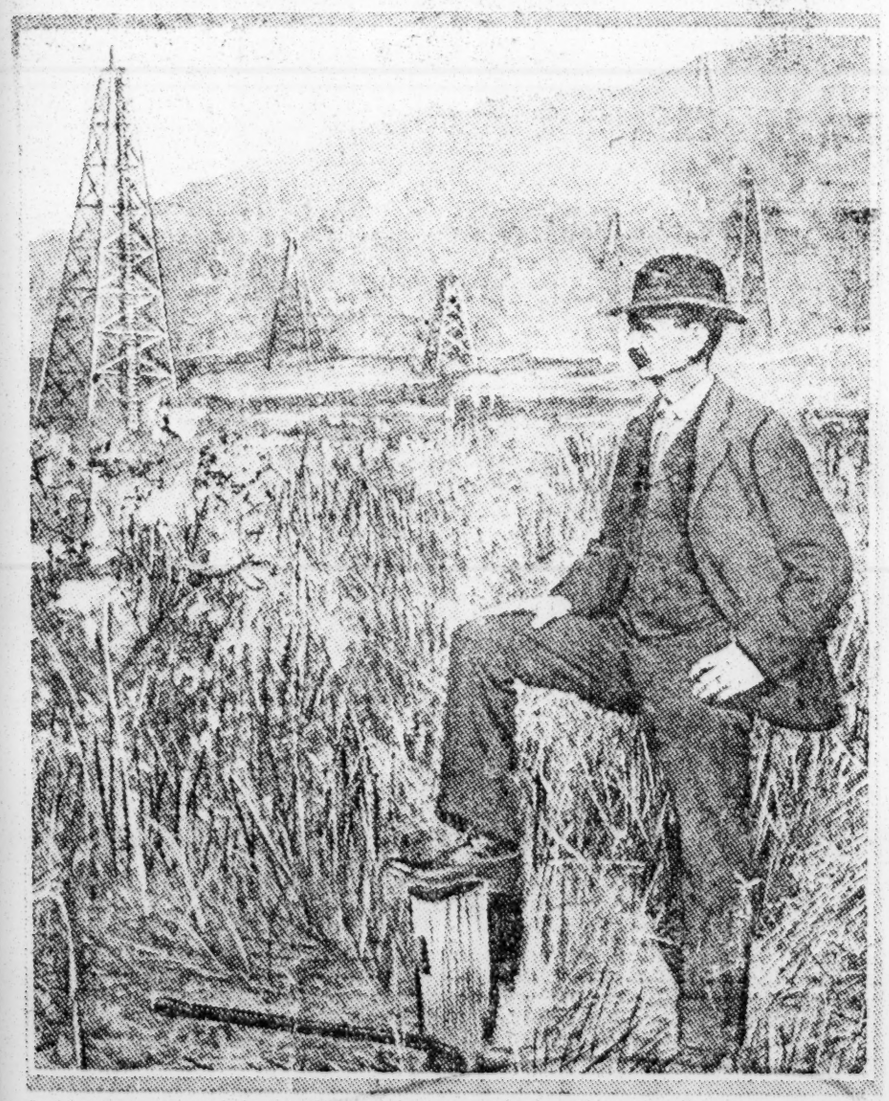
NASHVILLE, TENN. AGRICULTU
JANUARY 1, 1924

hat its essential function is to teach, and that its duty is to keep the conditions within its own walls such that teaching can be sound and true and fruitful. That reason is this: What is vital in a country is the quality of its human life. In this matter, as in so many others, we can refresh our spirits by turning to the old Greek conception, that the State exists in order that men may have the opportunity to lead the good life. The State and the Government do not exist for their own ends. They exist for the men who make up the State and in order that the quality of their lives may be true and rich and full. We have come today to think of the State, of civilization, of the processes of social activity as the end for which the nation exists.

The real object of national existence is not to have a good Government, not to have highly organized industrial and social activities, but rather to have a Government under which the quality of human life shall be high and true and inspiring. The State exists for men, not men for the State, and the quality of life of those who make up the State is that which determines whether all our striving is worth while or not.

The real function of the university is to minister to the high quality of human life, to teach men to think straight, to seek truth and to understand that in the pursuit and acquisition of truth they find freedom and happiness. The university can do this only through teaching that is sincere and true, and fruitful; and whenever the conditions within the university become such that true teaching is secondary to any other purpose the university is beginning to fail in the essential function for which it exists. To raise the quality of human life, to bring it to higher and higher levels of duty, of thought and of performance is the great function of a university. When it does this all other achievement, including that of the noblest research, will be added unto it.

"COAL OIL JOHNNY"



John Washington Steele ("Coal Oil Johnny") Standing on the Site of the Famous Hammond Well.

Why You Are Interested in Negro Education

By E. E. Miller

A North Carolina farmer, Mr. J. H. Downing, of Bladen County, writes us in regard to negro education. He says:

Suppose you educate the Negroes equally with the whites, what would be the result? Would they seek field labor or promotion?

Why not get busy and select a territory for the colored people, either in Africa or somewhere else, and let them have their own government and schools. It was as great a sin for them to be placed here in 1619 as it was for Adam and Eve to take forbidden fruit. If they are desirous to emigrate, don't discourage them.

Don't suppose that I am an enemy to the colored people. If you were to come to my neighborhood and inquire you would not hear a good darky speak evil of me.

I am favorable to good schools for whites, but we are now paying $90,000 in this county to be spent wastefully and extravagantly for schools. This, with other like things, is going to bring distress.

Part of this letter answers itself. The bringing of the negroes to this county was a crime, but it was a crime of the white man and for it we of the white race have suffered and will continue to suffer. The South today would probably be a garden spot and the richest part of the country if no negroes had been brought to America. But now the negro is here, and here to stay with all the rights and privileges of other American citizens. It is not a question of what any of us would like to do with him or about him, but a question of what we can do, working with him—as we must work—to make conditions the best for all of us.

It is a natural impulse, too, to feel that so long as the education of many white children is so poorly provided for, there is something unfair in spending much money for the education of negro children. To think first of our own is the law of life. But our correspondent right here forgets the one thing we of the South can not afford to forget. That is, that thousands and tens of thousands of our own race must work at the same kind of work as the negro, work under the same conditions, work in competition with him and get practically the same wages for their work. The wages of farm labor are lower in the South than in any other part of the country because of the surplus of negro labor we have had. The producer of staple crops in the South has always sold those crops at a very small profit, and so got small pay for his work and small returns on his investment, because tens of thousands of ignorant, shiftless negroes with a low standard of living were producing the same crops. If we educate the white child and leave the black child ignorant and then set the two of them to doing the same sort of work—as fate and circumstances will set them in thousands of cases—the ignorance of the black will be all the time like a weight on the white, dragging him down to the low level of his black competitor. This is what has been taking place all these years, what is taking place now. Education of the negro, leaving out all other considerations, is a necessary act of self-preservation on the part of the white South.

It will be a long time before the negroes will be, or can be, educated equally with the whites, taking the races as a whole, but the time is right here when a great many negroes are better educated than a great many whites. This is not an argument against the education of the negroes, but an argument for the better education of the whites. For when the negro Mr. Downing asks about acquires some knowledge, some ambition, some desire to get on in the world, it will matter little whether he remains a field hand or seeks something else. The important thing is that he will be worth more to the country and will tend to raise the average standard of living and the average compensation for labor, instead of tending to lower it, as the ignorant and unaspiring of either race must tend.

The old idea that we need a class of ignorant field hands is an exploded idea. The most expensive labor in all the world is ignorant labor, and the more ignorant and shiftless the labor the farmer employs to assist him and help fix the pay he gets for his own labor—for the labor on a working farmer's farm does both these things—the smaller the pay he will get, the less profitable farming as a business will be.

School money should not be spent wastefully and extravagantly. It should be spent carefully and with prayerful consideration; for if anyone anywhere is charged with a sacred trust it is the man who expends the money designed for the education of the children of his community or his State. But when school money is so spent, it will pay any community or any county to spend a liberal amount of it. No other money brings in as big returns. No country has ever yet made itself poor or injured its citizens by spending money for education. Here in the South we need to spend much more of it, and to see that it is spent to the advantage of every child, black or white. For whatever we may think or feel about it, the fact remains that the two races are here together, and that whatever makes for the good of one makes for the good of both, while whatever hinders the progress of the one hinders the progress of the other.

NEGRO STUDENT FEDERATION

Nashville Globe

ANNUAL CONV. CLOSED HERE LAST WEEK

4-11-24

PRESIDENT J. G. K. WELLS EXPRESSES MUCH SATISFACTION OVER MEETING

Nashville, Tenn.

The work of the American Federation of Negro Students came to a close here Saturday night with a rousing mass meeting and public speaking at the Clark M. E. Church. Mr. I. J. K. Wells, the President of the Federation, with headquarters in Pittsburg, was on the scene from the opening. Many prominent people identified with the students' work were here throughout the week.

The Convention opened last Thursday morning with an exceptionally good attendance. Throughout the week there were many discussions brought before the Convention for the betterment of conditions in the Schools as well as in the race. The three Themes were, first "Iron Purpose"; second "Vital Plans"; third, "Live Program." These were sub-divided into four general subjects as follows:

I. IRON PURPOSE

1. Union of the Race through Youth
2. Creation of Spirit of Co-operation
3. Educational, Social and Economic Freedom.
4. Social Efficiency.

II. VITAL PLANS

1. Development of Student Economic Enterprises.
2. Inter Scholastic-Collegiate Monthly.
3. Exchange of Students Among American and Foreign Institutions for Study and Travel.
4. Vigorous Drive for Racial Pride and Business Preparation.

III. LIVE PROGRAM

1. Address by Most Outstanding Negro Business Men in America.
2. How Eliminate Indifference of Negro Youth.
3. How Carry Out Plans and Purposes in 1924-5.
4. Feature Talk by Delegates from Atlanta University, Meharry, West Va. Collegiate, Fisk and other leading institutions Lincoln, Howard, Wilberforce, Union.

Education—1924
Discussion of

Education Cannot Be Exclusive.

Some time ago considerable discussion and a depth of feeling were aroused by the report that Jewish students were being viewed as undesirables and discriminated against in some of our institutions of higher education. Harvard was one of the colleges mentioned in this connection. That there was any deliberate purpose on the part of any of our educational institutions to bar any class of students because of race, of course, was denied, but President Lowell of Harvard did admit that the time had come when that institution must consider seriously the limitation of its enrollment. He asserted then that the thoroughness of instruction was endangered by the fact that the number of students seeking it had grown entirely too large.

This viewpoint is strongly supported by Prof. Clifford H. Moore, chairman of the committee on instruction under the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard, in his annual report for the academic year 1922-1923. After offering his report Prof. Moore added the observation that conditions of overcrowding were accentuated and made more difficult by the increased enrollment last fall. His conclusions are summed up briefly under four headings:

1. The present augmented numbers of the university have made more acute certain familiar difficulties of housing and instruction and have created new problems.
2. A large proportion of recitation and lecture rooms, as well as laboratories are being employed to capacity, and in many cases are overcrowded.
3. Mass production and scholarship do not flourish together.
4. The time has come when the question of limitation of numbers must be considered.

There is nothing whatever in the report calculated to give even an intimation that the limitation of enrollment would be used as a means of discrimination against any race or any creed. But the general idea of such limitation, as strongly supported by facts and arguments as it is, will be provocative of debate. As against the expressed wish of President Lowell and Prof. Moore to make education more thorough by making it more exclusive there will be any number of dissenters who will set up the equally convincing argument that it is the duty of our colleges to keep abreast of the expanding needs of the nation for more general as well as more complete training of our young men and women. All other trades, occupations and activities have managed in some way or another to keep step with the march of progress and it must be a sad admission that the commanding officer of progress is unable to move along with his battalions.

Few if any persons enthusiastic in the cause of education will be willing to admit such a purely material impediment as a shortage in housing conditions to be a real bar to the widest and most comprehensive extension of educational facilities. And it is unworthy of educational leaders to bring up such an objection. Surely is there wealth sufficient among the friends of the nation, and surely is the cause worth the investment needed to meet all the material needs of our institutions of learning. Those having charge of educational progress render themselves liable to the charge of neglecting their sacred duty when they admit such a contingency to be a really serious obstacle.

So far as undergraduate schools are concerned, and in view of the asserted shortage of teachers, there are both force and logic in the statement that "mass production and scholarship do not flourish together." In the high schools and colleges as well as in the primary schools the teachers must bring forth as well as guide the thought of the pupils. There must be an intimate contact between the instructor and the ones instructed and he or she must learn the mental powers and limitations of each and every one of his or her charges. Up practically until graduation at college education is the process directed by teacher, instructor of professor of inculcating the knowledge gained on any or all subjects in all the ages through making such knowledge fully comprehended and fittingly adjusted to the facts of life. In such work it is obvious that too many students can be a serious detriment to the success of the work of the teacher.

But in the universities and graduate colleges where the development of education for the students is based upon original investigation by individual minds it is folly to urge the size of the student body as a bar to its success. Since the professors in such cases are almost wholly the guides along broadly general lines their guidance can be just as successful for large as well as for small numbers. The only limitation that can be admitted logically in post graduate work is the limitation of natural ability and this ought to be amply demonstrated before graduation.

The higher institutions of learning will be placing themselves as obstacles in the path of educational progress and development if they accept any sort of artificial limitation upon the number of students who are finishing their education by individual efforts and original investigations. From this class almost wholly are recruited the instructors and professors to whom the duty is commissioned of evoking thought and guiding it among the students of the undergraduate schools. To limit this sort of work would be to circumscribe education with the ever tightening vicious circle of fewer teachers and fewer students. These post graduate schools should be enlarged rather than contracted so that with more teachers more pupils could be accommodated. In this way would the democracy as well as the thoroughness of education be maintained.

President Lowell and Prof. Moore are wholly right, however, when they assert that the colleges should not be expected to waste their energies upon students unwilling or unable to enter the higher branches of learning These latter classes not only bring about a waste of energy, but also constitute themselves an impediment to the other classes with whom they are associated. If the loafers and the unfit are ministered to as zealously as the diligent and the fit they will lower the educational standard to their own level. In the elimination from the upper branches of learning of those incapacitated to pursue them education will be but doing a work of necessary self-protection.

Education will succeed as a democracy; it will fail as an aristocracy. It cannot be exclusive beyond the necessary limit of excluding those who exclude themselves.

Practical Education Also Needed by Native Africans

The employment department of the Harlem, New York, branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, recently sent out a release in which it stated that they had demands for trained bookkeepers, stenographers, and the like of the race, but had no applicants to fill the openings. That ought to sound strange enough when we remember that for fifty years our schools have been educating people who ought to know something about office work, but who seldom appear to be. That has been our experience. They always appear to know a great deal about subjects which a business office or mechanical department of a business needs. There is always a few such, but they are not always prepared to do the work required. They have the theory and not the practice.

We have come across at least two schools of agriculture and industry in which the real work of the farms and shops was done by hired men, the students prefering the mastery of the theory and not caring for the drudge work of it. The average Afro-American student persistently looks away from agricultural and mechanical pursuits, hankering most after the work of the ministry and the professions, which he thinks are soft and easy snaps, with very little disposition to go into business of any kind. And as for hard work as a stepping stone to higher things, it is generally regarded with suspicion and shunned when it can be done. We may get out of this attitude by education and hardship, and learn the real things that make for independent living and fortune, and necessity is forcing us to do so gradually, but not in a hurry, just gradually.

We find that the Natives of Africa also need most practical education and educated people to lead them in the right way, just as we need them in Harlem and Norfolk. The *Gold Coast Times*, published at Cape Coast, West Africa, says on this point: "The working people of the Gold Coast are in the hapless position of making money without the capacity of retaining it, and as long as we have this habit uncured we shall remain the servants of servants, and the helpless victims of unconscionable exploiters." That is to say, they need people with practical education to show them how to do things. Do we not need here many more such people than we have? Our people in business will say that we do.

INDIFFERENT COLORED EDUCATORS

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 20.—(L. N. S.)—The Senate Committee on Education and Labor, at Washington, is conducting hearings on a bill presented by Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, "to create a department of education, to authorize the appropriation of money to encourage the states in the promotion and support of education." Although this proposed legislation is considered by many to be of more importonce to our racial group than any other legislation under contemplation at this session of congress, our educators have not generally indicated an interest in its enactment.

MRS. McDOUGALD, IN BALTIMORE, TELLS OF HER VOCATIONAL WORK

Mrs. G. E. McDougald, vocational guidance director in the New York public schools, was the guest of the Cooperative Women's Civic League, Baltimore, and was the principal speaker at the annual luncheon of that organization in the blue room of the Royal Palace Hotel on Saturday, February 16, at 2 p. m.

Mrs. McDougald told 250 colored women of the need for vocational guidance in the schools of Baltimore and outlined the methods used in New York City.

The League devoted all of the day to an intensive study of local social construction in the colored group with emphasis upon its relation to child welfare. A round table discussion was held from 9 to 11.30 a. m. at the Sharp Street Memorial Community House under direction of Miss Elsie Mountain, head worker, and at night a series of addresses were given on health subjects.

During Mrs. McDougald's address it was disclosed by one of the visitors on the platform that Jewish philanthrophy was providing for the first vocational guide in Baltimore, who had just begun work. Mrs. McDougald urged the League to foster vocational guidance as one of its activities, and avail itself of

the offers of cooperation.

In Philadelphia, on Sunday, February 17, at 3 p. m., Mrs. McDougald spoke at the Douglass Day Celebration of the Douglass Memorial Hospital, her subject being "The advantages of the mixed or unsegregated school." Numerous questions from persons in the audience indicated a lively interest in the matter.

E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, director of the School of Social Work at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., in a recent vigorous article on Negro education in Opportunity, says:

> Today Negro education faces a crisis. This crisis is not so much due to the passing of missionary and philanthropic support. It is a spiritual rather than an economic crisis. The old ideals are inadequate. Missionary education might have prepared the Negro to live in heaven, but it did not fit him for the culture complex in which he finds himself. But the old education in its day did give the Negro an objective. Negro education offers no objective to the Negro today. Old ideals have been dissipated. The Negro is either revolting against the old ideals or is adopting a narrow and selfish individualism. Hence the large number of students who are preparing themselves for the professions as a means to wealth and enjoyment, and not as a means for deeper and more responsible participation in our civilization.

This is a clear-cut statement of a question not easily faced. The deeper we delve into it, the less we know how to answer. But what the writer says is true, and we must eventually develop some kind of a solution.

"The old ideals are inadequate." The Negro no longer has his being purely for the motive of going to heaven when he dies. He wants something more. He wants something here on this earth, in this life—more than mere material assets.

"Negro education offers no objective to the Negro today." This is true in a sense. Negro education does offer an objective, but it offers a useless objective—or an impractical objective; an objective which he cannot easily realize, although he obtains the education. For Negro education is primarily the same as white education, and if there is one thing that one hundred million Americans intend to keep from twelve million, it is the attaining of the same objective, and all that it implies, which they themselves enjoy. It is a case of training a man for something which you will see him dead before you will allow him to attain it. This is not only paradoxical—it is tragic.

"The Negro is either revolting against the old ideals or is adopting a narrow and selfish individualism." We rather think the Negro has revolted against the old ideals—the young, or "new" Negro—and about the individualism—practically true, but not wholly. Some of the younger Negroes have found an avenue of "escape" through intense racial consciousness. They see and interpret everything in terms of white and black. They exalt the black and minimize the white. Where the contrast is too obvious they use the white as an example—grudgingly and enviously. On the other hand, there is the second class that gives up and is apathetic. "Large numbers of students are preparing themselves for the professions as a means to wealth and enjoyment, and not as a means for deeper and more responsible participation in our civilization." This results because of the destruction of the old ideal and nothing new to take their place. As said before, what should take their place is denied. Every Negro is not a race leader; all are not born with intense consciousness. Some "don't care." The education they acquire is designed for an advanced civilized race. The mass of their folk are down, and they must drop back with them. "What's the use."

But Mr. Frazier concludes:

> Nevertheless, spiritual and intellectual emancipation of the Negro awaits the building of a Negro university, supported by Negroes, and directed by Negro educators, who have imbibed the best that civilization can offer; where his savants can add to human knowledge and promulgate those values which are to inspire and motivate Negroes as a culture group.

This is in line with what we mentioned some time ago in connection with the separate school agitation. We said then that our education should promote for us a "spiritual and cultural unity." And that could best be done, we thought, by sending our children to our own teachers. But this question is too big to be solved in five minutes, and for the present we are content to let the future take care of it.

WHAT ARE SOUTHERN WHITE SCHOOLS DOING TO MATCH THIS?

WILLIAM H. HOLTZCLAW, of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, Utica Institute, Mississippi, devoted to the training of colored young men and women, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD says:

"Everybody reads the MANUFACTURERS RECORD here and our library would be exceedingly incomplete without it. I feel sure that as the students finish their course here and leave this institution to take their places in the various communities, they will continue to read the MANUFACTURERS RECORD and thus enrich their own lives and that of their neighbors. I wish that every family in the South could have this RECORD placed at their door once each week."

This letter is peculiarly interesting as showing that the negro students in the Utica Institute are close readers of this paper. It is an indication of the spirit with which they are seeking knowledge; and the fact that the principal of the Institute feels that the school library would be somewhat incomplete without the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is perhaps well worth consideration by the officials of every educational institution in the South.

There are a good many schools, and, indeed, colleges and some universities in the South for the whites that are not giving the same attention to the study of the South through the MANUFACTURERS RECORD as is this negro institution in Mississippi. They are thus permitting negro students in the Mississippi institution to learn more about their section than they are giving the white students the opportunity of knowing.

However great a tribute this may be to the desire of negro students to learn about the South, it is somewhat of a reflection upon every institution of learning in the South for whites which does not provide the same facility to its own students.

Educators Deplore Teaching Creed or Class in Schools

Washington, D. C., June 29.—Thousands of visitors from every state in the Union arrived here today for opening sessions of the National Education Association's annual convention.

Payson Smith, state commissioner of education of Massachusetts, addressed delegates this afternoon from the capitol steps. He warned against discriminating distinctions, asserting that the public schools "must train the youth to understand that democracy cannot be served through any instrumentality or agency that seeks to array class against class, group against group, the people of one creed against the people of another, or citizens of one racial derivation against citizens of another.

In a speech tonight Leon W. Goldrich of New York declared the public schools cannot teach different denominational rituals or creeds, and never should emphasize differences of race, color, or religion.

Federal School Supervision

Organized action by ALL teachers in the United States to obtain recognition for education in the Government was urged by Miss Olive M. Jones, white, President of the National Educational Association, at its general conference in Washington last week. "Democracy is unsafe in America," said Miss Jones, "on account of lack of education, and the Sterling-Reed bill for a Federal Department of Education is one of the most important needs confronting education today."

When Bulletin 1916, No. 28, "A Study of the Private and Higher Schools for Colored People in the United States," conducted under the direction of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, white, was published by the Bureau of Education of the U. S. Government, despite criticisms which not a few Negro educators heaped upon the head of Dr. Jones for his alleged "biased view," sufficient facts concerning Negro schools and education were gathered to form a basis for constructive educational work throughout our lifetime. Yet, virtually every other phase of Negro advancement has been given priority over the education of our youth; and the greatest pressure for a Federal Department of Education, which could be approached far more directly in behalf of Negro education than can the present state and interlocking authorities, has been made by the whites and not by us.

When hearings were had upon the proposed legislation, the brothers and sisters were conspicuous by their absence; but far-seeing opponents, who could easily visualize the benefits which would accrue to our offspring through substantial Federal supervision, were right on the job with a veiled protest.

And now we have a chance to get behind Miss Jones' statement and push the N. E. A. on to carrying out her strong suggestions. Let's not miss it.

Education—1924.
Discussions.

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER
OCTOBER 2, 1924

CLASS A COLLEGE FOR NEGROES.

An Argument for Its Location at Durham.

To the Editor of The Observer:

I wish to write you frankly about a matter which is very near my heart and that of the negroes of North Carolina and which I hope will appeal to you and that you will give the deep consideration it deserves.

As president of the North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association, I have been asked by the executive committee of the association to appeal to the white people of North Carolina for the establishment of an A college for negroes. This request is based primarily upon the great need for such a college. A remarkable fact is the following showing:

Five years ago we had eight students in the public high schools of the State. In 1922-23 we had 1,477 students. In 1923-24 we had 2,370 students, an increase of more than 900 in one year.

The public school system of North Carolina as represented in its normal and high schools must depend absolutely upon private institutions or go outside of the State for teachers who have been trained to teach in the high schools of North Carolina, so far as negroes are concerned. It is an unfortunate situation and one which I do not believe the progressive white people in North Carolina would like to see continue.

The leaders of the white people in this State promised, several years ago, through the late Dr. J. C. Price, the establishment of a college for negroes. In 1898 an additional promise was made in regard to the establishment of a college, but the failure at this time, I believe, was due entirely to the negroes. I believe it is simply necessary to call your attention to the necessity for such a college as to win your sympathy and support. I believe that the State Board of Education has about decided to recommend the establishment of such a college and that they are considering only two places in connection with the same, namely, Winston and Durham.

Previous to the coming of this school into the State system, Winston had been agreed upon. I realize fully that if this college is established at any other place than Durham it will, doubtless, remain there, so I am putting the claim of Durham in in the beginning and ask that you consider the same. If an offer of money is necessary, then, I would respectfully ask that you defer the decision in regard to the establishment of this college until the white and colored people of Durham can be heard upon the matter, and until an offer from them can be made.

Durham, as you know, has many advantages for the establishment of such an institution. In the first place the relations between the races are practically all they should be. We have no racial problem here. In Winston you have perhaps, a greater racial problem than you would have in any city in the east and, therefore, there would be a constant source of difference and annoyance.

Second: We have the influence of Trinity College. The influence of this institution has been the most far-reaching for the encouragement of all that is high and noble and for a friendly spirit between the races. The University of North Carolina is very near us and would at all times give to us the help and consideration which might be asked of them. The same is true of Wake Forest College and Elon College. The influence of these institutions has always been helpful in promoting racial good will.

The last consideration along this special line is that we are very near the State Department of Education under whose direction such an institution must exist and be conducted for years to come.

In the establishment of a college for any particular group of people the environments surrounding the college is the thing that should be paramount and the opportunities for service of the people for whom it is established. The business ideals of the colored people in Durham are the highest and perhaps the most progressive of any city in the United States. Students would, therefore, have constantly before them the best examples of negro life and an inspiration to fit themselves for real work among their people. Thus, the material and economic value of the State would be greatly increased by sending out a group of people trained along such ideals.

Durham is nearer the black belt than Winston and the cost of reaching the institution centrally located is, therefore, reduced. I am frank to state that I believe a larger number of people could be attracted as students to Durham than any other city in the State. In the first place the ideals of the National Training School stood for college work. All that was needed was equipment and money. Now that the State has converted the above named institution into a State Normal School, the same ideals prevail.

J. E. SHEPARD, Principal.

Durham, Sept. 31.

AUG 6 1924

The Negro and Educational Work

The question of race, and creed, and color will always find a place in the discussions and criticism of mankind. It has been ever thus and will undoubtedly continue. The Jewish group has been the target from time immemorial and in this country the Negro, as a race, has also been an everlasting topic.

Scarcely more than half a century removed from slavery the negroes of this country have achieved remarkable progress. Of course, the white people of the country, those who know and understand the colored people, have been largely instrumental in this development. A million-dollar endowment for Fisk university, a negro institution, has been achieved and educational work everywhere is putting the race forward.

Here in Augusta there are two big colored educational institutions, aside from the public schools operated under the Richmond county school system, one of these, Paine College, being sponsored by the Methodist church. The determined efforts of the negroes to obtain education is surpassing that evinced by most any other group. In many schools of the county there is such determination shown until the school houses are crowded to such an extent, with pupils from five to twenty-five years of age, that certain days have to be set apart for some of the pupils to stay at home so as to allow others to attend school.

The burning desire to obtain an education is manifesting itself in many ways. A new idea in education is being demonstrated. The average colored student is not near so vain as was usually considered to be the case formerly. Now the colored students seek to obtain an education that will fit them for work and usefulness in service. Many are striving to obtain knowledge that will enable them to produce books to inspire new ideals in education. The negro is advancing in educational fields and it is because they realize that education is essential to progress. It is true with every race and people and education must be fostered and promoted.

NASHVILLE TENN AGRICULTU
JULY 1, 1924

Let's Be Fair with the Negro Children

We may just as well admit the fact—the South is not doing its duty in the education of the negro. The division of the school funds is one-sided in most States, and the negro children get less than their fair share. Some improvement along this line is noticeable in most States, but there is still room for much improvement. Justice does not require that as much per capita be spent for the education of the negro children as of white children, for the simple reason that the negro children are more largely in the lower grades and can be taught at less expense; but justice does demand that the margin between the appropriations made for white children and black be sharply reduced in many cases.

York S. C. Enquirer

SEP 23 1924

For Education of The Negro.

Senator W. S. Rogers of Spartanburg, a former cotton mill worker, this week was re-elected to the state senate for his third term, despite formidable opposition.

One of the arguments used against Senator Rogers was that he had voted for liberal appropriations for negro education. In a speech, delivered at Clifton, a mill community, on September 5 he explained that, while the white schools get a large amount for maintenance, the negro schools get comparatively little aid from the state. He said that he voted for a $100,000 appropriation for a state negro industrial school, because he believed it right and because by so doing the state secured $500,000 from the Federal government. According to the Spartanburg Herald, he also said that "the negroes pay taxes and occupy a distinct place in the economic life of the state; and it is only right that they should receive some benefit from the money which they contribute to government." This is all true, and it is gratifying that the people of Spartanburg county by their votes approved the position of their state senator.

Somewhat similar position was taken by James D. Grist of The Yorkville Enquirer, one of the most capable newspapermen in the state, in an address last Saturday at the commencement at York of the schools for adult negro illiterates. Mr. Grist said that "most of the whites were anxious for the negroes of the county and state to get the rudiments of an education because the white people realized that ignorance and dire poverty of the negro stood in the way of advancement of the white race."

J. B. Felton, state supervisor of negro schools, in an interview in The Yorkville Enquirer this week, says:

"I find that the negroes are making rapid progress and are keen to make the most of every opportunity to learn to read and to write and to grow higher in learning. The state is doing the best it can to educate the negro citizenship, believing that it is the necessary thing to do in order to make a better citizenship as a whole. In every section of the state I find colored boys and girls taking advantage of every chance to go to school. We find the negro parents willing to give of their time and money to build better school houses for their race and the state is trying hard to give them good school houses and good teachers. A total of fifty-eight new school houses for negroes were built last year in the state, and I would not be surprised if the number this year is not in excess of that figure."

The statements quoted bear witness to the increasing public sentiment for better educational facilities and opportunities for the negroes of South Carolina. Our people are coming to realize more and more that they have nothing to gain and much to lose through the ignorance of any part of

the population.

While the state is doing much more for the negro schools than it used to do, it could and should do much more. The annual state appropriation for aid of negro schools is pitifully small and inadequate. While there are numerous excellent negro schools, yet there are too many which have poor teachers and miserable buildings, some of them ramshackle hovels which are a disgrace to our civilization. Every negro school in the state ought to be in a decent, sanitary, well-lighted, well-ventilated, well heated building and it should be supplied with well-trained teachers. The community which has excellent white schools but poor negro schools has discharged only half of its obligation in public education. The betterment of negro schools should appeal to the conscience of every South Carolinian who desires ours to become a thoroughly progressive and enlightened commonwealth.—Greenville Piedmont.

The Education Of The Negro Minister

The most neglected part of professional education in America is that of the Negro ministry. Less than 100 well trained young colored men graduated from the theological seminaries last year, and took degrees in theology. There are more than 50,000 Negro ministers in America. There enter the Negro ministry over 3,000 new recruits each year. These Negro ministers preach to 5,000,000 colored people each week. They touch more Negroes than any other social or charitable institution in the country. They touch more than the public schools.

The Freeman

It is unfortunate that the number of ministers who are trained is exceedingly small as compared with the number that need training. The latest reports published in the Negro Year Book show that the following Negroes were in theological seminaries in this country:

Only 910 students are reported as registered in the 36 theological seminaries. If those studying in the northern seminaries are added the number will hardly reach 1,000. Only two institutions had over 100 students and only one other had as many as 50 students. The other had as low as five students, and from their numbers it is not to be presumed that their faculties and equipment are very inspiring, or that they will draw students of a highly intellectual sort. Of the 910 students, only 293 or much less than one third, are in the regular courses leading to a degree. When we consider that some of these schools give a degree to a student when he enters the theological course with noly preparatory work enough to enter a high school, you will see that the great mass of the theological students must be below the eighth grade in their preparation. If this is true of the students what have we to expect of those who do not take a theological course.

My own observation is that the average man who enters the ministry has not been as high as the sixth grade in a well established public school.

There are porbably not more than two or three well equipped seminaries in the country. Compared with schools for medicine and for scientific and agricultural training, the theological schools suffer. Indeed most of the so-called schools take only a part of the professor's time.

Now, considering the fact that the Negro church is as strong as it is, and the further fact that i isot t28 and the further fact that it is today, more than ever, needed for the spiritual development of the people, and considering the fact that the intelligence of the Negroes is wonderfully increasing and illiteracy being decreased from 90 per cent at the time of the emancipation to less than 20 per cent today, and the fact that this growth in intelligence has made great changes in the Negroes' religious ideals, and is gradually changing their spiritual point of view, the necessity for thoroughly trained ministers is very apparent. The necessity of an equally well educated ministry is the only hope of this situation. The very position of the Negro church in America demands that it should have the best and most intelligent spiritual advise and that the most far-sighted ministers should lead them for many years to come.

I venture to state that if the Negroes make progress during the next fifty years proportionate to what they have made during the past fifty years in education and wealth and the Negro ministry improves no more than it has, the Negro church will lose its great influence for good. The educated Negro (now only loosely tied to the church) will be left to drift and the resultant moral and spiritual loss the race will suffer will greatly outweigh its intellectual and financial gains. One thing is true, whether we like it or not, and I know it is not popular to say it, and that is that an ignorant minister cannot hold the race together spiritually, and with less than a hundred well trained men coming into our ranks each year the ministry cannot keep pace with the rest of the race.

The layman should be interested in this as well as the minister, for it is him and his children that need spiritual guidance. It is the future of his race that is at stake. The position of the Negroes today demands a race ministry. It will be a long time before the white ministers can properly minister to the spiritual needs of the Negro. We must furnish the ministers; we must prepare them. At present we are not meeting the demand by ten per cent.

8-a-24

Name of Institution:	Denomination	*S. D. C.	|S. E. C.
Theo. School, Shaw University	Baptist	21	21
Theo. Dept., Biddle University	Presbyterian	--	--
Talladega Theological Seminary	Congregational	8	9
Theological Dejt., Selma Univ.	Baptist	--	--
Stillman Institute	Presbyterian	--	--
Phelps Hall Bible Training School	Non-Sectarian	--	--
Gammon Theo. Training School	M. E.	--	114
Divinity School, Morehouse College	Baptist	4	42
Turner Theo. Seminary, Morris Brown University	A. M. E.	9	30
Theo. Dept., Howard University	Non-Sectarian	27	--
Theo. Training., Nat. Tr. School	Non-Sectarian	5	9
Immanuel Lut. Col. and Theo. Sem.	Lutheran	--	5
Theo. Dept., Livingstone College	A. M. E. Z.	--	--
Payne Theo. Sem., Wilberforce	A. M. E.	22	19
Theo. Dept., Lincoln University	Presbyterian	10	13
Theo. Dept., Lincoln University	Presbyterian	10	13
Theo. Dept. Allen University	A. M. E.	--	--
Divinity School, Benedict College	Baptist	2	19
Theo. Dept., Vo. Theo. Seminary and College	Baptist	84	34
Theo. Dept., Va. Union Univ.	Baptist	27	15
Bishop Payne Divinity School	P. E.	9	--
Theo. Dept., Shorter College	A. M. E.	17	15
Theo. Dept., State Univ., Ky.	Baptist	2	32
Theo. Dept., Roger Williams Univ.	Baptist	9	32
Theo. Dept., Bishop College	Baptist	3	24
Theo. Dept., Sam Houston College	M. E.	--	--
Theo. Dept., Paul Quinn College	A. M. E.	3	12
Theo. Dept., Texas College	C. M. E.	10	15
Theo. Dept., Lane College	C. M. E.	--	32
Theo. Dept., Edward Waters	A. M. E.	--	33
Theo. Dept., Payne University	C. M. E.	1	--
Theo. Dept., Mississippi Indus. Col.	C. M. E.	--	18
Theo. Dept. Kittrell College	A. M. E.	--	--
Theo. Dept., Jackson College	Baptist	--	--
Theo. Dept., Conroe College	Baptist	10	--
Theo. Dept., Western University	A. M. E.	--	10
National Bapt. Training School	Baptist	--	--
Total		293	617

*Students in Degree Courses. | Students in English Course.

Education—1924 I

Discussions.

EDUCATION THE ONLY WAY.

Some three months ago announcement was made of the completion of a million-dollar fund for Fisk University in recognition of its half century of service to the negro. This institution of college grade has devoted itself primarily to preparing men and women for leadership, especially in the professions. The massed grouping of negroes in the great cities and other industrial centres has made it imperative that there should be men and women of their own background who are especially trained to guide them in their special needs. This million-dollar gift is a notable contribution, especially significant because it recognizes the responsibility that the colored population must take in working out its peculiar problems in a democracy.

Not merely at the top must the educational effort be made. The elementary schools for the negro, where there is separate provision, should be equal to those for the white population. That this is the case only in theory in some States is evidenced by the fact that nearly 2,000,000 negro children of school age never see the inside of a school building. Moreover, for many of the children who do attend school the school year is very short, the school teacher is usually poor and the school facilities are woefully inadequate. This is the peril of the negro problem. It is evident that some of the States are not doing their full duty by the negro. On the other hand, some are making more and more liberal appropriation for negro schools, notably North Carolina. There are also private efforts to supplement what the public is doing. Among these is the Rosenwald Fund, which has helped in the building of 2,000 schools in the South, and the Pierre du Pont Fund for the building and equipping of schools for negro children in Delaware.

The institutions most effectively leading the way to the real emancipation of the race are of the type of those two to which a conditional gift of $1,000,000 from the Rockefeller General Education Board was announced yesterday—Hampton and Tuskegee. There is serious need of Fisk and Howard and their like. But there is a wider need of such schools as Hampton and Tuskegee to help the race to get on its feet economically and to go forward successfully in the walks of life which most of these millions must follow. The teaching in these schools is so sound that it has been followed in many Northern schools. In preparing teachers and men and women who have to make their own economic way as farmers or artisans or merchants, and also be an example to those who have not had their opportunities, these schools are a godsend not merely to the negro but to America as a whole. The added million should be quickly and eagerly subscribed. Both whites and blacks must unite in this support or there will be a problem for which no easy solution can be found.

10-1-24

Birmingham Ala. News 7-20-24

Negro Educators U State Map Out Work In Colored Schools

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 19—Special—Twenty-one negro educators met at the State Normal School here Friday afternoon to map out Alabama Teachers Association's year's work.

The meeting considered in detail some of the problems facing the association and made remedial, recommendations. It recommended publishing the constitution adopted at the April session in the September issue of the Educator. It also recommended a reward system for counties having the highest percentage of registered teachers in the association and appointed a committee to handle this matter which is composed of B. F. Hubert (Tuskegee), Cora Howard (Montgomery), T. M. Campbell (Tuskegee), W. C. Davis (Birmingham), and M. H. Griffin (Montogmery).

Another recommendation of the conference is that a division of rural workers be organized so as to include the farm demonstration agent, the home demonstration agents and the Jeanes supervisors as a unit of the Teachers' Association. Working on this problem will be a committee composed of T. M. Campbell (Tuskegee), Mary E Foster (Montgomery), B. F. Hubert (Tuskegee), C. M. Kynette (Tuskegee), E. J. O'Neal (Waugh) and H. C. Trenholm, (Montgomery).

BLEASE ON EDUCATION

Former Governor Cole L. Blease, candidate in a second primary in South Carolina for United States Senator, in a recent speech at Fort Mill, S. C., made the following ridiculous statement in discussing the matter of educating the colored race:

"I think the greatest mistake a white man ever made was to put his hand in his pocket to educate a nigger. You can't educate a horse or a mule or a cow, and you can't educate a nigger. They weren't made to be educated. We don't need them for lawyers or pharmacists and all that. They were made to cut wood, draw water, and work in the fields."

This statement of Blease outside of being pure bunk, is uncalled for and dangerous. The negro should be educated and trained to enter the professions. The colored race needs negro doctors and pharmacists and educators. And if the negro hasn't the funds to educate them it is the duty of the white race to see that they get education. Educated negroes of the type of Dr. Moton of Tuskegee Institute and Charles S. Morris, of Norfolk, Va., are doing wonders in the promotion of the colored race and in the fostering of a better spirit between the white and black races. Booker T. Washington, born a slave, worked hard, educated himself and became a great leader of his race and the white people of the country owe much to him. On the other hand Marcus Garvey, who is preaching radical ideas in an attempt to win the black race, is an uneducated man.

College Education Pays

One reads with interest the statistics showing the earning capacity of the class of Princeton '13 compiled ten years after graduation. It appears that the average earnings of the members of the class of that year was $8,000. The members of the class earned a total of $3900000. Of the 373, there were 14 who earned more than $10,000 in the year; 47 received between $5,000 and $10,000, and 116 had earned incomes between $2,000 and $5,000. These figures, accounting for 187 of the class, suggest that the remaining 186, almost exactly half of the class, averaged less than $2,000 apiece, the high average of the whole being made up by the few abnormally large figures.

Even allowing for the uneven distribution concealed in an average, these figures seem surprising, reflecting a higher earning capacity and one more quickly attained than are usually supposed to follow a college training. It must be remembered that in every college class there is a large number of young men who interpose two, three or even your years after graduation from college in going on at the technical or preparatory school, and a substantial percentage go into the notoriously underpaid professions of teaching or the ministry. Of this class, 233 of the 373 were in the military or naval service in the war, delaying them tremendously in getting them to their life's work. Taking all these things into consideration, it seems astonishing that the average earnings of these young men in the tenth year after graduation should reach so large a sum. In nearly every case the young man is making his earnings in a competitive market and as a rule would not get $8,000 unless he had earned it. There are not, after all, more than a relatively small number of men who earn more than $8,000 a year. Of them it may be said generally that they form a useful and important group in the industrial organization.

Increasing one's income is not the primary advantage of college training. Nevertheless, in an industrial democracy such as ours, where with a rough and admittedly variable approximation a man's earned income tends to reflect the value of the service he is rendering, it seems encouraging that within such a short time after graduation the services of these young men should be valued at so high a figure.

Sensible parents should not be anxious that their children should have large incomes. One of the supreme values of college education should be to train young men and women in the appreciation of real values, so that whatever their income may be they will not waste it on things not worth while and will not be dependent on money for too large a part of the real values of life. But as the world is, for some of life's values money must be on hand, and those from whom is to come initiative, direction and high responsibility will be found for the most part among those a little more than able to make both ends meet.

Perhaps the most striking inference from these figures is their fresh proof of the continued existence in America of natural opportunities. For college graduates are distinctly a group placed at the start under a handicap, using the word in its technical sense. They are deliberately set farther back than the others in starting the race, not reaching the earning stage till later than their competitors. The Princeton statistics indicate that they cut down their handicap surprisingly quick; except of course for that uncomfortable suggestion of half the class earning less than is usually considered adequate for the maintenance of the family. The statistics should have been reported in greater detail, so that that point might have been cleared up.—Commerce and Finance.

NEGRO EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

By EDNA P. FOX, in Southern Workman

Of the wonderful era of progress in North Carolina during the past decade perhaps no element has been more marked than that of the development of the Negro race within the State. There can hardly be any question but that the total social and economic progress of the State has been decidedly influenced by the progress of the Negro race. In fact the development of the Negro has in a large measure made this possible. The development of the Negro as a race is undoubtedly due to improved educational facilities.

In 1865, according to the best evidence obtainable, the total property value in North Carolina was approximately $127,000,000. According to the U. S. Census for 1920, Negroes in North Carolina own farm lands and farm property valued at approximately $125,000,000. Urban property owned by Negroes would carry this total beyond $200,000,000. Negroes today own more than 1,000,444 acres of land in the State. Much property in the hands of the whites would not equal its present value without the labor contributed by Negroes. It is also possible to conceive that if the Negroes were not here 1,000,000 acres of land and $200,000,000 of property would not be developed.

Much Credit To Dr Newbold

In this remarkable development much credit must be given to Mr. N. C. Newbold, Class of 1895 at Trinity College. His has been the leading part in building up a better relation between the races and in guiding the Negro to a more wholesome civic and economic adjustment to the conditions in which he has to live and in bringing the whites to a better understanding of their duties and responsibilities with reference to their less fortunate neighbors.

When called to be director of Negro education in the State in 1913, Mr. Newbold was the only person in this department. At the present time there are ten persons connected with the Division of Negro Education in the State Department of Education. The real foundation for the work for Negroes in the State was laid after the State Educational Survey was made in 1920. At that time Mr. Newbold outlined to the State Board of Education a plan for the organization of a Division of Negro Education. This plan was approved in the following session of the General Assembly and an appropriation of $15,000 was made to support the Division. Thus has been made possible an even greater expansion of the work for Negro education in the State.

Some Achievements

Some of the achievements of the past decade may be briefly listed but all the results accomplished are not readily stated in cold statistics. In 1913 there were approximately 2600 teachers in the Negro public schools of the State. Of this number about 500 held the old county first-grade certificate. All the others held either second or third-grade certificates. A large majority of these teachers had training below the level of the seventh grade. All three of the normal schools for Negroes were worth in property about $150,000. All three of them together received $10,000 a year for maintenance. There were practically no good buildings for Negroes in the cities or towns. Little could be expected of the Negro under the conditions and little actually was accomplished.

Such were the conditions in 1913. After ten years of the guidance of this new leader in the work let us see what changes have been wrought. This year there are 3750 Negro teachers in the State. Of this total more than 2300 hold a good type of state certificate, representing a high-school education and above. Just a few more than 1200 of these teachers now hold a second or third-grade certificate which represents less than a high-school education. There are now four normal schools with a property value of approximately $1,500,000. New school buildings for Negroes are being built in the cities and towns at the rate of an expenditure of more than $1,000,000 a year. In the country districts they are building Negro schools at the rate of more than $5000,000 a year.

Crime Reduced

As a result of this expansion of Negro education crime has been reduced and disease checked. Among Negroes the death rate for tuberculosis has been cut in half. In 1911, the annual death rate for every 100,000 of Negro population was 391.4. By 1922 the death rate had been reduced to 169.6 for every 100,000 and of course this menace has been correspondingly removed from the door of the white man. At the close of the Civil War approximately 95 per cent of the Negroes were illiterate. Now in North Carolina only 24 per cent are illiterate and this percentage is being reduced annually. The next generation will mark a still further reduction of the work begun during the past decade is continued.

During the past ten years the attitude of official North Carolina has been considerably changed in regard to the question of Negro education. This change has been wrought largely through the work of N. C. Newbold. He has been untiring and patient, constantly working away at the facts and presenting the problems facing the commonwealth, never losing his temper or resorting to political subterfuge to carry through a cherished plan. He has come to be recognized as one who understands the question of relationship of the two races in the State and his voice is now received as one having authority. It has been through his efforts that many conferences, state wide, county wide, and local, have been held in which the leaders of both races have come together for the discussion of matters affecting the interests of both races. Such conferences held in the spirit of co-operation have been the one factor which has done so much to bring about a better understanding between the races. It is in such conferences that the solutions of the vexatious race problems may be worked out at least

OUR SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

Considerable comment has been made of late on the efficiency of colored "Universities" and "colleges" in the South, and we believe a well-timed effort is being made to grade these institutions that they may conform more to the educational standards of the country.

There is one group of schools in the South, however, that many thoroughly acquainted with that section, will loath to see modernized to the point where they will simulate the standardized institutions of the country. We refer to the religious institutions established by that vanguard of abolitionists that followed in the wake of Sherman after the war.

Braver even than the warrier that fought against slavery; these brave white messengers of hope carried the first taste of genuine democracy, unquenchable thirst for knowledge and higher training, into the very camp of the enemy. They suffered a segregation more severe than in any colored men can realize; an ostracism, accompanied with taunting scorn and ridicule and often danger and intimidation.

The spirit of these institutions in the old days of Fisk, Morehouse, Claflin, Benedict and Bishop and other mission schools, can never be duplicated. In them brave white men taught trembling colored youth to fight and conquer. They taught by precept and example. And these schools with their strong religious background have produced some of the strongest men the race has.

Go to almost any city and count noses of the men struggling, in the professions, in business, in places requiring initiative, and you will find a majority hailing from some of these institutions where a genuine spirit of indomitable purpose to fight against any odds, formed the foundation of their education.

And as this old order passes, we cannot forget the brave white men and women who made them possible.

NEGRO BAPTIST AND METHODIST SHOW INCREASED INTEREST IN EDUCATION

We hail with delight the manifest interest shown in the work of education by these two denominations, and such interest is a panacea for the many evils which beset the race in its struggles for those qualities which make desirable citizens, such as are made when the right kind of an education is received by them.

It is reported that the Negro Baptist Association which just closed a very prosperous session in the city, planned for "a new building to house the Bible school of the Negro Baptist Association."

This school, as we understand it, is to teach christian education, such as the state is not supposed to teach because the duty of the state is to train the mind and the hand, thus leaving the training of the moral and religious faculties to be trained by church schools of the various denominations, which is right.

The state endeavors to prepare those who are taught in its schools for good citizenship and the church has the duty of preparing them for service in the spiritual state of life: and

Education—1924. II.

Discussions.

the citizens who are prepared in both state and church schools as a rule, make better citizens for the uplift of humanity than those whose training is of the head and hand without the train- of the moral principals of a human being upon which much, in every way, actually depends.

The Methodist district conference of the M. E. Church, took action calling for the restoration of a school building which was burned in Birmingham, and the request for new buildings on the same campus was very strong, and with more than $20,000 on hand for said erection of buildings, it looks as though the general church will grant the request, when action is taken by the coming annual conference, which will convene right in the city of Birmingham. - 22-24

The various denominations cannot do a better thing than impart christian education, because it is just as important that christians should be intelligent as it is for citizens in the performance of actual duties; and as a matter of fact, an intelligent person, if his heart is right, is more valuable to state and church than one who is not, because the right kind of enlightenment enhances the value of human achievements.

1892 Oshkosh, Wis., Northwestern
OCTOBER 10, 1924

Education for Negroes.

The recent announcement by the Rockefeller general education board of a gift of a million dollars to the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund, on condition that the two schools shall raise an equal amount from other sources, has served to bring out some interesting facts concerning the progress of negro education in this country. The two schools mentioned hold an acknowledged leadership in this movement, and Hampton has the distinction of being the oldest institution especially for negroes, where the latter can obtain an advanced education. On the other hand, Tuskegee is better known by the general public, because of the prominence given to it and its work by the late Booker T. Washington.

According to Dr. Robert T. Morton, a trustee of Hampton and successor to Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee, there has been a great development of opportunities for negro education during recent years, with corresponding advantage to the colored people as a whole. The most surprising advance has been shown in the southern states, several of which have been backward in providing public schools for white children and have done little or nothing for colored children. The period of greatest advance for the negro, according to Dr. Morton, has been since 1919. The most liberal appropriations ever made by the southern states have been made since then, and at no time since their emancipation have the negroes recorded greater strides in education, agriculture, religious work and business development. At present there are 40,000 negro teachers and 2,000,000 negro children in the public primary schools, while normal schools and colleges for negroes number about 500, with an enrollment of fully 100,000. This is, indeed, a gratifying record and shows that the colored people are taking full advantage of the educational opportunities which have been opened to them.

Conference Urges Four Year Negro College In State

The State-wide Conference on Negro Education held at Shaw University Monday closed the one-day session in the afternoon with the adoption of a resolution urging the North Carolina State Board of Education and the North Carolina General Assembly to take steps to create a four-year college for negro teachers in North Carolina.

The resolution which was adopted after some slight opposition from those who feared that it might detract from the primary education of negroes in North Carolina, the importance of which had been stressed by Superintendent A. T. Allen in his address at the morning session, is another step forward in the system of negro education in North Carolina.

Educators from distant States, both white and colored, in attendance at the conference joined in expressions of praise for the work that North Carolina is doing in negro education.

EDUCATION-1924
FEDERAL AID FOR

Education—1924.
Federal Aid for,
(Smith—Hughes and Smith—Lever Work Here.)
See Also: Supervisors, State of Rural Schools.
Money for Negro, Education
Demonstration Work, (Extension File.)
Vocational, (Education.)

Education—1924

Federal Aid for.

Smith—Hughes.

NEGROES PLAN MEET AT ATHENS THURSDAY

Athens, Ga., April 8.—(Special.) What is said to be one of the most important meetings ever held in Georgia for the advancement of education of the negro race will open here Thursday when 73 teachers under the Smith-Hughes vocational act convene at the Athens High and Industrial school.

A program for the convention, the first of its kind ever held in Georgia, includes addresses by Chancellor David C. Barrow, of the University of Georgia; Dr. B. Y. Carey, director of the Athens City Health demonstration; F. E. Land, of Atlanta, state vocational education director; Superintendent G. G. Bond, of the Athens public schools; M. G. Michael, of the Athens board of education; Mayor O. H. Arnold, Jr., and Superintendent of State Schools N. H. Ballard.

Among the negro educators to speak will be S. F. Harris, principal Athens High and Industrial school; W. H. Spencer, C. G. Wiley, of Savannah, and R. R. Taylor, director of mechanical department Tuskeegee institute.

Education—1924
Federal Aid for

Georgia To Get Hike Of $28,000 Next Year In Vocational Fund

Approximately $28,000 more will be given to Georgia in the next fiscal year than was received this year in federal vocational training funds allotted under provisions of the Smith Hughes act, according to a bulletin issued Friday by the federal board for vocational education. The amount to be spent in Georgia for the fiscal year of 1924-25 will be $166,725.58. Of this, $105,438.99 must be used to help pay salaries of teachers of agriculture; $27,507.82 for training teachers of vocational subjects and $33,778.77 for trades, industrial and home economics edu. ation. About 20 per cent of the last named sum is available for home economics.

More than $21,000 of the increase in the annual allotment is to employ teachers of vocational agriculture.

Education—1924
High Schools.

New York.

N. Y. Has Six Colored High School Teachers

New York City, Aug. 14.—Among the 225 applicants receiving appointments to teach in New York high schools at the beginning of the next schoolastic year was one colored man, Willis N. Huggins.

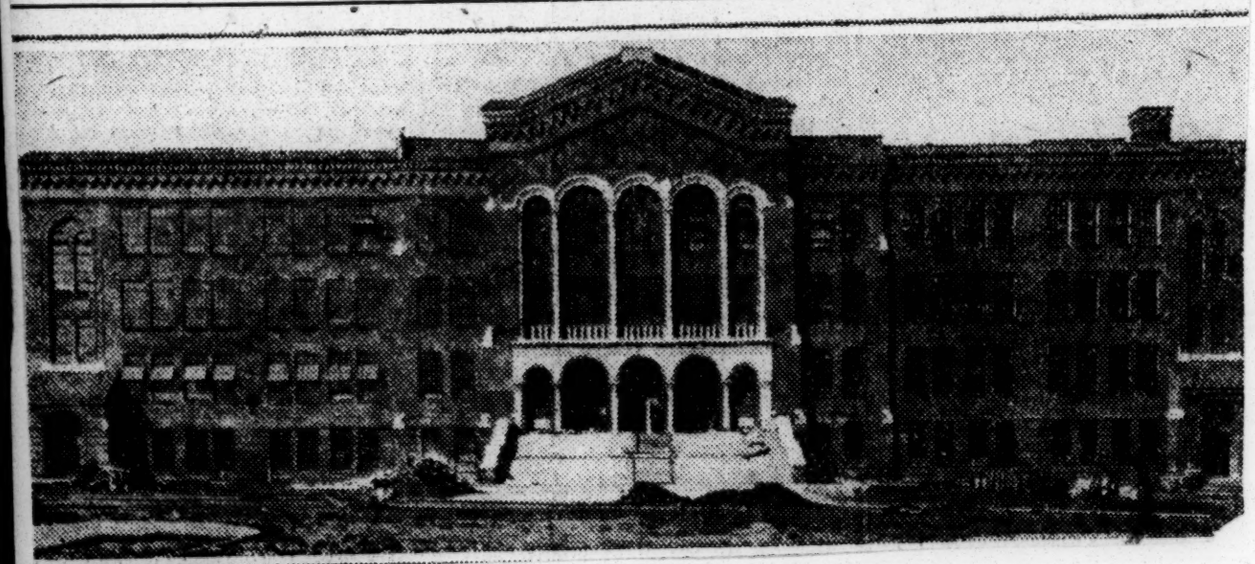
The appointment of Huggins, according to Lester A. Walton, makes the sixth member of our race to teach in the New York high schools. He will instruct in European history.

Education—1924.
High Schools.
Georgia

ATLANTA GA. JOURNAL
MAR 1 0 1924

New Negro High Snhool Is Object of Attack

Alderman William B. Hartsfield charges that $350,000 of the school bond money was spent to erect this ornamental building for negroes, with a $25,000 Moorish entrance, while white high school girls are compelled to risk their lives daily in a fire trap. The alderman also contends that the $350,000 is a dead investment at present, as the building is incomplete inside, and cannot be used.



HARPER WILL HEAD NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL

C. L. Harper, professor of secondary education at Morris Brown University for a number of years, will be principal of the new junior-senior high school for negroes, it was decided by the board of education in special session Monday afternoon.

Harper was one of three negro educators recommended to the board by a joint committee representing practically all of the important religious and civic organizations among the colored population of Atlanta.

The new negro school building, said to be the most imposing structure ever erected for negro education in the United States, is scheduled to open at the same time with the other schools September 8, and will inaugurate for the first time high school education for negroes as a part of the Atlanta public school system.

Education—1924—
High Schools.

Kentucky

THE PASSING OF OUR NORMAL SCHOOL.

The decision of the Boar dof Education to suspend the Normal School because of the oversupply of teachers, struck consternation among the Colored citizens who view with alarm the passing of the only institution of training above the high school.

Whether or not our young women secure positions in our school system, why shuld they be deprrived of the opportunity for further education and advanceed training that they may more efficienly discharge he duties of life and play their part more successfully and effectively in our social structure.

It has long been admitted that the Normal School was the most practical institution we had.

It is there that our young girls coming from the high school in tenderage and frvolous dispositions, found their seasoning.

It was the general comment that even the innocently frolicing young maidens or the painted and powdered flapper not to overlook hoiden youth, became the thoughtful student of quiet manner. The expression of their faces showed a better directed mind.



BOYS DORMITORY OF SIMMONS UNIVERSITY

Now being erected, Highly Deserving

Send your donation to Dr. C. H. Parrish, 722 W. Kentucky Street

Louisville, Kentucky

As an educational asset this institution was worth more than the money spent on it, and its advantages far outweighed the opportunity for employment in the schools.

It strikes us as manifestly unfair to discontinue this school, our only school of professional grade and advanced education, while maintaining out of public funds, for the whites, their wonderful and expensive plant for Normal nistruction, their prevocational school at First and Chestnut and and their University of Louisville for which they will soon ask a million dollar bond issue.

After twenty-five years of successful existence furnishing nearly all the teachers and several principals, after receiving recognition in the report of the Bureau of Education as one of the four successful Colored city Normal Schools including, Washington, Baltimore and St. Louis, we must now lose what w ehave and go back a quarter century. The poor parents who can not send their girls away to college have now no hope because of race prejudice—opportunity lost.

Education—1924.

Virginia.

High Schools.

EQUIPTMENT TO BE PLACED IN A FEW MORE DAYS

After 41 years Of Service Old Building Will Graduate No More High School Students; Many Able Men Have Rendered Service Between Its Walls.

Students and faculty of the Booker T. Washington high school are preparing to enter the new half million dollar school building next week. The high school department is about completed and ready to receive classes. The elementary department will not be in condition to admit students in a few weeks yet, it is said.

This, the largest school building in the city and contains 60 rooms under a single roof in which are to be housed high school, grammar school and vocational school.

On account of overcrowded conditions in the colored schools of the city as many as 3,000 students have been on part time at various periods of the session this year. The opening of the new school will greatly relieve this situation, although it is believed that there will still be need for the old high school building, probably for some of the grades. It has not been learned yet, however, just what disposition the school authorities intend to make of the old school.

The last graduating class, or at least the last high school graduating class, went out of Booker T. Washington high school on Princess Anne avenue two weeks ago for all time. And now after 41 years of service it is threatened with abandonment or to never to send out another graduate in the cap and gown.

Served For 41 Years

Thru 41 years, many of which have been fraught with racial bitterness, misunderstanding, distrust and strife, it has stood and beckoned the youth of the colored race to come unto it and partake of the feast of learning and understand better themselves and other men.

In 1883, 18 years after the close of the war between the states this building was erected as Norfolk Mission College by the United Presbyterian Church for the purpose of inculcating the principles of Christianity in the colored youth.

At that time the South was bankrupt on account of the terrible struggle thru which the country had so recently passed and educational facilities were poor for white children and for colored children they were infinitely worse. It was then when the educational future for the colored people of the South seemed to be one of utter despair, strong hearted white people of the North and West actuated by a noble and Christianly impulse poured into the benighted lands of Dixie money, men and women to educate the recently emancipated Americans of color. The churches were the vanguards in this work of salvaging for society its five million blacks who were knocking at the door of opportunity. Mission schools were established all sections of the South and Norfolk Mission College was established in this city. White men and women left their homes in the North and West and came here to teach Negro youths. These people sacrificed much, suffered much, because on account of the very nature of the times and the work upon which they were engaged, they were forced to live in loneliness except for the companionship of their faculty associates.

Rev. Matthew Clark, founded Norfolk Mission College and was its first principal. Rev. Clark was succeeded by Rev. W. L. Wallace, D. D., who in 1888 resigned on account of ill-health. Dr. Wallace was a saintly Christian with character and ability of the highest order. His death was universally mourned by all who knew him.

Rev. William Wallace His Successor

His successor, Rev. William Wallace, a young man of forceful character and positive convictions instituted many progressive policies. Feeling that religious instruction on Sunday was imperative to a balanced education, he required every student residing in the city to attend Sunday School at the college. This rule met with strong opposition by a number of preachers who honestly, tho erroneously construed Dr. Wallace's action an attempt at proselyting. Dr. Wallace stood firm and in a very short time the wisdom of his course was conclusively demonstrated. Rev. William Wallace in his first report to the board of trustees recommended advanced instruction for colored youth leading to the college grades. In 1889 Rev. Wallace resigned when he was succeeded by Rev. J. R. MacDonald, of Tarentum College, Tarentun, Pa.

Dr. MacDonald was a versatile, cultured gentleman. His term of office was very brief. Prof. N. W. Moore, one of the most brilliant instructors ever to teach at the college became acting principal until 1890 when Rev. J. B. Work became the school's executive head and remained until 1897.

Dr. Work was a man of the finest type, a scholar of boundless knowledge and an administrator of the highest order. He is remembered as one of the most lovable men. Dr. Work is at present vice-president of Tarkio College. Tarkio, Mo. He is a first cousin of former Postmaster General Hubert Work.

Last White Missionary To Teach Here



REV. DR. McKIRAHAN
Principal of Norfolk Mission College from 1897 to 1917

Dr. McKirahan

Rev. Work was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. McKirahan, who served until 1917, when the United Presbyterian Church concluded that the school as a church mission school had served well its purpose and abandoned the work of public education here in favor of the city. It was then the name was changed from Norfolk Mission College to Booker T. Washington high school and for the first time in its history a colored man, Prof. D. G. Jacox, became its principal.

The first graduates of Norfolk Mission College incorporated in the faculty were Messrs. Broughton, Johnson and Garvey.

Dr. McKirahan was a scholar of high attainments and no just appraisal of his valuable service to the colored people, to humanity and to his Maker can ever be made. His wife, Mrs. Ida Lou McKirahan, worked by his side at Norfolk Mission College. She was a talented musical artist and an effective teacher. It might be said of her, she laid the musical foundation for colored people of Norfolk and vicinity.

In every avenue of activity and in widely separated sections of the state and country, graduates of Norfolk Mission College may be found, an entirely creditable portion of whom are succeeding.

Maryland.

Education-1924.

Industrial Schools

Cardinal Gibbons Inst. To Open Doors

The Executive Committee of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, a National School for the Colored youth at Ridge, Maryland have announced the opening of the school early in October. Separate departments for boys and for girls have been arranged. Girl's sleeping quarters will be in the main building. The boys' dormitory is in temporary quarters 200 yards away.

Candidates for admission must be fourteen years of age or over, and be ready to enter the sixth grade of the Maryland school system or the seventh grade in schools which have the eight-grade system. The course of study will begin with the ordinary Junior High School work.

Education—1924
Industrial Schools.

Alabama.

OWENS SPEAKER AT PURDUE HILL

Friendship of White People for Negro Industrial School Manifested

PURDUE HILL, April 28.—Special to The Advertiser—Fourteen years ago a lone graduate from Snow Hill Institute, P. J. Carmichael, unknown and without friends or money, but imbued with the spirit of his principle, W. H. Edwards, and inspired by the example of Booker T. Washington, founded at Purdue Hill, Monroe county, Alabama, the Purdue Hill Industrial Institute for the training of the youth of his race. Prominent white citizens of Purdue Hill quickly saw that Carmichael was a great man for the leadership of his race in the Black Belt and gave their moral support to the work, and have followed it up with increasing interest.

As evidence of this, the closing exercises held yesterday were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Agee S. Broughton Mrs. W. E. Deer, Mr. M. P. Primm Joseph Daniels of Purdue Hill, Mrs. Lawson of North Carolina and others. Five of these visitors acted as judges of an oratorical contest on "The Importance of Educating the Farmer," awarding the first and second prizes. Several spoke of the pleasure it gave them to note the continued progress of the school, and the high standing of principal and founder, P. J. Carmichael, among the white people of Monroe county as well as among members of his own people. Among the trustees are Dr. G. Walter Caillard of Purdue Hill and Attorney A. C. Lee of Monroeville.

Rev. A. F. Owens Speaks.

The principal address was delivered by Dean A. F. Owens of Selma University, who spoke on the "New Trend of Education," stressing the importance of symmetrical training of body, mind, heart and spirit.

The two graduates from the eleventh grade, the highest grade of the school were Carinetta Hortense Lee and Mazie English Pettiborne, who selected for their subjects, respectively, "Economy as Related to Personal Character" and "Demands Resulting from Rural Depopulation." These orations showed careful training in preparation and delivery, and would have reflected credit on schools of higher grades.

Diplomas were presented in the name of the trustees by Rev. T. J. Jenkins, D. D. formerly dean of Snow Hill Institute. The singing was a feature of the exercises.

White Citizens Endorse Carmichael.

Speaking of the work of the school under its principal and founder, Probate Judge M. M. Fountain, representing the sentiments of white people of Monroe county declared that too much can not be said in commendation of the faithful and unselfish service of Carmichael. "The school and its work constitute an eloquent appeal for help," said Judge Fountain.

The present enrollment is 150 under four instructors. It runs eight months. The state gives $220 on salaries, the balance for salaries and improvements comes from tuition and public donations by friends. The instructors work on very small salaries and the little end of the income goes to the principal, he very often taking the burden of expenses on himself, preferring to settle with the other three instructors. The schcool has six acres of land and one six-room school building. The trustees stated that they are in need of another building and means to settle bills past due.

Montgomery Advertiser

TUGGLE SCHOOL HAS BRILLIANT DAY; DR. ALSTORK SPEAKS

GREAT CROWD GATHERS FOR THE ORATION — SPEAKER MAKES FINE IMPRESSION.

The Tuggle Institute Chapel was crowded to its capacity Sunday, Sept. 14, when the opening exercises of the school year began. Among the persons seated on the rostrum were: Prin. W. B. Driver, of the Tuggle Institute; W. W. Greene, of the endowmen board of the K. of P. order; Rev. W. E. Miles; executive secretary H. H. Glover, of Tuggle Institute; Dr. P. S. Moton, chief medical officer of the Tuggle Institute Hospital; Rev. M. Thornton, pastor of St. James Baptist Church; the A. M. E. Zion choir; Dr. Frank W. Alstork, pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, and the chief speaker of the occasion, and Oscar W. Adams, editor of the Birmingham Reporter, and grand vice chancellor of the K. of P.'s of Alabama.

In his opening address Secretary H. H. Glover told in a brief manner the history of the Tuggle Institute, the work of the three organizations behind the movement, and stated during last year that these orders alone, the Courts of Calanthes, the Rising Sons and Daughters of Protection and the Knights and Ladies of Honor of the World, raised and turned over for the operation of the school more than $30,000. He paid high tribute to Mrs. C. A. Tuggle, the president and founder, who had continued at the head of the institution for more than 22 years, and was on this occasion confined to her room because of ill health. Mrs. Tuggle has been indisposed for some six or eight months, and this was the first time during the history of the school that she was not permitted to be present. Silent prayer was offered for her comfort and recovery. Mrs. Lena Blount Massey, Mrs. Fannie Blevins, Mrs. Nannie King Saunders and quite a number of women were active on this occasion seeing to it that the large crowd received proper attention.

9-20-24

Dr. Frank W. Alstork, pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, delivered the opening address for the school, using for his subject, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. If the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." St. John, 8th chapter, 32nd and 36th verses.

The speaker emphasized truth and freedom, giving the history and occasion when Christ, the Redeemer, made the expressions. He talked about freedom, and perhaps made it the major part of his discourse with an apparent effort to have his hearers differentiate between freedom and ordinary liberties, which are sometimes taken for freedom. He proved conclusively in his narrative that there is no actual freedom without truth. He was eloquent as it regards the disposition of the world's attitude respecting man's freedom, and was convincing and augmentative when he forced, in his own deduction, a debate upon the different forms of freedom, naming political, social, commercial, economic, religious and Christian freedom. He referred in a most convincing way to the spirit and attitude of Leopold and Loeb, and the court's decision, or the court's findings respecting the law, and the court's disposition with reference to the kind of punishment the boys were justly due. Among other things, he said the following:

"Christ's aim was to make all men free. He saw around him servitude in every form, man a slave to man, and race to race. Christ, without hurry, without the excitement which would mark the mere earthly liberator, calmly said: 'Ye shall be free.'

"First, we must face the fact that we are in bondage. The Jews felt their political position. Actually they writhed under foreign domination, and again and again broke out in rebellion, seeking external freedom by casting off the hated Roman yoke. It was intolerable for them to be considered the slaves of Caesar, and the most horrible scenes attended their several uprisings. The purpose of our Lord was to convince them of the underlying slavery which accounted for their political servitude, and to confer upon them spiritual liberty which contains the portency and promise of all freedom. The essential slavery is interior. Political coercion may imprison the body, or intellitual error degrade the mind, but the far more fatal bondage is that of the soul, under the domination of ignorance, passion and willfulness.

"Truth is the vital law and principle of life. I counsel you, my young people, be truthful, be free, be brave, be honest, make men and women of yourselves of the worth while and serviceable kind. God is our common Father. He has planned much in the world for us. All can be happy. None need to be down eexcept when he chooses that course. May I appeal to the teachers here today to never forget that man is made with two natures. He has a physical nature, and a spiritual nature. Whether a member of any Christian church or not, every human being has some religious notion, some righteous persuasion. Let us count no child out, let us count no child down, may we find the best in every one, develop that quality and make good citizens.

"I want to congratulate you upon the wonderful history that I understand has been made in the last 22 years. I bid you God-speed, and may this institution continue to be one of the Christian forces in the civilization of man in acquainting him with God, men and things."

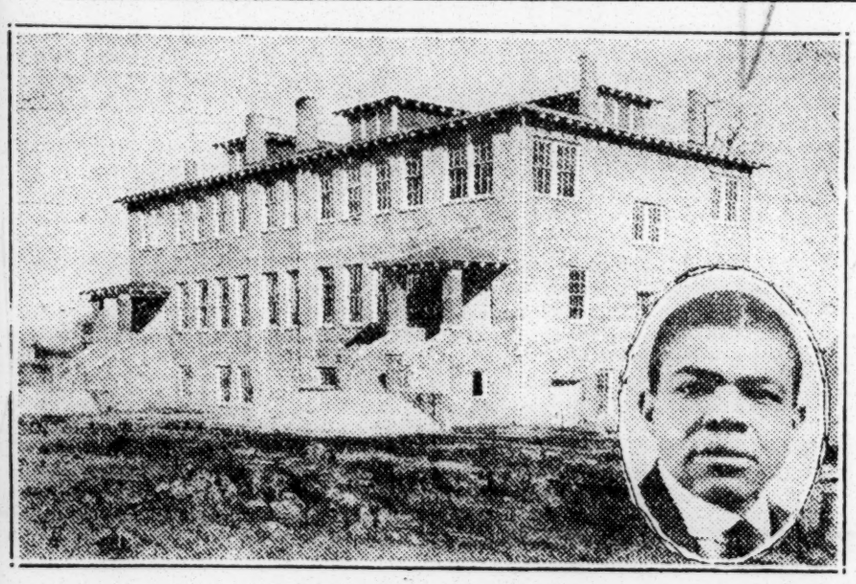
Music was rendered by the A. M. E. Zion Church choir and the Tuggle Institute Band, and a number of solos sung. A nice sum was taken for the work of the school.

Education – 1924.

Industrial Schools.

Arkansas.

Negroes of Jonesboro Took Brick Of Auditorium and Built a School



The negroes of Jonesboro, Ark., have an industrial school at last. It has been a matter of years in coming, but it has arrived.

The story begins about 1917, during the World War. The school board, when asked by representative negroes to build them a school, suggested that the latter show their interest in the matter by making an initial contribution in cash.

They got busy, raised $1,000 in cold cash and turned it over to the school board. The board then bought a lot on a paved street in the edge of town, and was laying plans for building when finances went to smash. The banks refused to advance further funds, the white high school was put into the hands of its friends to be operated as a pay school, and the building project for the negroes was dropped.

But there were those who did not forget or give over the fight. The city superintendent of schools had his eyes on a teacher, at that time head of the negro schools of Marianna. He had said to him, "Hughes, when the time is ripe I shall send for you to come to Jonesboro and build an industrial school for your people." And Hughes had replied, "I'll come whenever you say the word."

It was during the dark days of financial depression, when the building of the negro school seemed such a remote possibility that an unusual incident wrote its history in the making of the industrial school. During a heavy snowstorm, the city auditorium building collapsed. The city council, realizing that the building was not worth rebuilding, and being friendly toward the negro school idea, gave the wrecked building to the negroes on condition that they remove it to their building site. They promptly accepted the gift and moved the material.

And here the real spirit of the negroes manifested itself. They proceeded to clean the brick. Through the kindness of the superintendent of the city water and light department, lights were strung among the trees on the school site, and there the men and women and children gathered nights after their work for the day was done and cleaned brick by the tens of thousands.

Finally the superintendent of schools, feeling that the time for action had come, brought D. W. Hughes from Marianna to Jonesboro and told him to go to it. And Hughes began the campaign. He spent nine months organizing his forces, creating sentiment and finally taking subscriptions from everybody. He even tackled the K. K. Ks. and got a subscription.

In the meantime, the Rosenwald people, acting through J. A. Presson, their state representative, donated $1,500 to the project on condition that the building be put up according to certain approved standards. The Craighead County quorum court donated $1,000 to be used in maintaining the industrial features of the school, and the Jonesboro school board stood for the balance.

The building is complete. It is a brick structure of two stories and a basement, well built and finished, to the last detail. There is a room for manual training, two for home economics, four large rooms for the grammar grades, two for high school and an auditorium, which can be converted into a school room at a moment's notice. In addition to these there are four smaller rooms to be used as library, laboratory, recitation, etc. The auditorium is wired for stereopticon and moving picture machines, for the school building is to be the social center of the colored community.

The school will be free to all negro children of Craighead County. It is confidently expected that additional funds will be forthcoming by which the school will be maintained as a training school for those preparing to teach, enter college, or to do anything else they may aspire to do along the line of higher development. The school owns a plot of ground adjacent to the building, where instruction will be given in scientific agriculture and horticulture.

And so the aspirations of the negroes of Jonesboro are to be realized, and the good faith of the white people of Jonesboro and Craighead County in the matter of their interest in the colored people has been proved.

The picture shows the school building and D. W. Hughes, the builder.

Commercial Appeal 1-20-24

Education — 1924.
Industrial Schools.

Mississippi.

SEEN ALONG THE WAY AN EDUCATOR

By Charles Satchell Morris
For the Associated Negro Press.

The mere mention of greatness brings to the minds of those thousands who know William H. Holtzclaw, the work and influence of this remarkable man. He has made toys of obstacles. In him the place in need has found the man to do.

To Tuskegee in 1890, 75 cents rich, persistent effort put him through in eight years, still bare in pocket but richer in spirit. As to the Tuskegee type of man, so to him service to the unfortunate people of the rural communities of the South became a passionate desire. He went to the home of the present Utica Normal and Industrial Institute and began teaching a small open air school. The salary was four dollars and fifty cents per month. In less than one year the first modern school building for Negro pupils in that part of the country, Utica, Mississippi, had been erected. Thus was born Mississippi's premier industrial school.

Today the Utica Normal institute comprises a tract of 1600 acres. Nearly 500 students from many states are in attendance. Twenty-five teachers are employed. Fifteen buildings and cottages dot the campus. In addition 20 farm buildings house the agricultural features. The live stock owned is a credit to any school. Last autumn the administration building was burned to the ground. The season had just opened. The response of a generous public was magnificent and immediate. More than $40,000 contributed to date is a deserved tribute to the sincerity and integrity of the principal.

6-27-24

Such in brief is a part of the achievements of this energetic, forceful, gifted son of Alabama, who went to Mississippi to work. Splendid executive, tactful disciplinarian, eloquent speaker, he has been more than teacher to hundreds of the youths of the "Sunflower State" and the South. Without the blowing of bugles he is performing far more than his share of his work of the world. Sometimes the discovery of men like Holtzclaw inclines one to the suspicion that we Negroes grow our Booker T's like we do our breathing, quietly but steadily all the while

Education - 1924.

Industrial Schools.

Mexico.

Plans Modern Tuskegee In Mexican City

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 13. (By A. N. P.) General Plutaraco Elias Calles, President-elect of Mexico plans to use Hampton and Tuskegee institutes as models in establishing similar schools in his country, the "Tiger of Sonora" declared before leaving here for Washington.

President Calles, while in New York, conferred with officials of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment fund, with headquarters at 5 Madden Lane, on the methods employed at the two American institutes. Following the conference he issued the following statement:

"It is my earnest hope as President of Mexico to aid in the introduction of a system of education which may raise the masses of the Mexican people. I am particularly impressed with what I have learned of the two great schools in the south, Hampton and Tuskegee.

"Their practical system of education with special reference to character building and fitting men to be farmers and effective teachers appeals to me strongly. I have heard with great interest of the way the Hampton-Tuskegee idea is being adopted in other parts of the world, and I hope before long to see Mexico have its Hampton and Tuskegee also."

The General Education Board, of the Rockefeller Foundation, recently gave striking recognition of the importance of the work being done at Hampton and Tuskegee by pledging $1,000,000 toward a new $5,000,000 endowment fund for the two schools.

Education — 1924.

Industrial Schools.

New York.

BROOKLYN TIMES
MARCH 16, 1924

Negro Deputy Quits to Start New Schoo

District Attorney Dodd, of King County, announced yesterday the re signation of Sumner H. Lark, a negro as Deputy Assistant Distric Attorney and the appointment o Samuel A. Pease, also a negro to th position. Mr. Pease graduated fron the Brooklyn Law School in 1908 an has for many years been connecte with the law offices of Miller, Peck ham and Dixon, of Manhattan. H is a vestryman of St. Augustine's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and sec retary of the regular Colored Demo cratic Association of Kings County and of the Kings County Lawyers Association.

Mr. Lark has announced the pur chase of land at Peekskill, N. Y., where he proposes to found an in stitution for the advancement of negroes similar to the Tuskegee Institute.

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
MARCH 16, 1924

Quits Kings County Job To Found Negro Institute

District Attorney Dodd of Kings County announced yesterday the resignation of Sumner H. Lark, a negro, as Deputy Assistant District Attorney, and the appointment of Samuel A. Pease, also a negro, to the position.

Mr. Lark has announced the purchase of land at Peekskill, N. Y., where he proposes to found an institution for the advancement of negroes, similar to the Tuskegee Institute.

Education—1924.
Industrial Schools.

North Carolina.

Shelby Aegis & Star
Herald

MAR 1 8 1924

IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL BAG

A WORD ABOUT THE COLORED BAPTIST COLLEGE AT KENLY

To the Editor:

Please give this line a little space in your paper. Seeing such a nice article in this week' spaper written by my friend, N. L. Horton, of Clayton, I want to concur with him in his report.

I do not believe any county is making more rapid strides than the good old county of Johnston, my adopted county, and especially the colored people of Kenly. Under the supervision of Mrs. King they have, as you say, a nice commodious building, a credit to any town of its size in the state. It was with her untiring zeal and the efforts put forth by John Pearce and others whose names are too numerous to mention and our kind-hearted white friends, than whom there is none kinder towards our people anywhere than the whites of my town, she did well. As supervisor there is none her superior. I have known Mrs. King for many years. As a student of mine years ago she was an earnest student, energetic. filled with stickability and Christian virtues, inherited from the old block who are resting under the shade of the trees.

I trust Brother Horton will pardon me, but Johnston county deserves a little more credit. We have a school in Johnston county bearing the name of Baptist College, and I am helping to erase ignorance from the town and community, as well as the rest of the county and try to add some value to the county in which we live and operate. Only three years old, we have a few buildings and a little plot of land, possibly valued at several thousand dollars all paid for and we are preparing to add more to our campus by putting on a large two-story brick structure with eigh class rooms, in the near future.

We are in sympathy with every project gotten up for the good of our race, and we help with all the powers within us to make it a success The graded schools here are under the supervision of Mrs. Pearce. We are at perfect peace we visit each other and strive to help each other in every way possible. My dollars were the first to go in the drive for the public school building.

We want to say we feel there is a loftier ambition than merely to stand high in the world. We feel it greater to stoop down and lift mankind a little higher. We are trying to fearlessly speak the words which bear witness to righteousness, truth, and purity. We are trying patiently to do the deeds which strengthen virtue and kindle hope in our fellowmen and to generously lend a hand to those who are trying to climb upward. We are here to give faithful support and personal help to every effort to all things that go to elevate and purify the social life of the world

We have contributed freely to every demand made upon us by our worthy supervisor and shall continue to do so. We have not been able to mingle with the teachers much in meetings. We have been busy trying to pull up roots every chance to make our campus as it should be. But one day in the near future we intend by the help of God and our connection and good friends in this and other vicinities to give to Johnston County a school and school build ing you will be proud of. Then I shall retire, having given my state thirty-five years of continuous service.

Yours for the race,
J. H. SKINNER.

Education – 1924.
Industrial Schools.

VA. NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE RANKS HIGH IN THE WORLD OF EDUCATION

Fortieth Year of Work Ended Last June. Institution, With Excelent Faculty, Has Been Making Rapid Strides

On the sixth of June last, the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute ended its 40th year of work. It was established by an act of the general assembly March 6, 1882, and began its first session October 1, 1883.

There has been a steady growth in the financial support given to the sumstitute. The state has increased its annual appropriation from $20,000 the year the institute was established to $85,000, the appropriation of the last legislature.

The students are paying towards the expenses of the institute, from year to year, an increasing amount in the form of fees, tuition and board. Forty years ago, when the first session of the institute opened, regular students were charged $20 per term of three months for board, room rent and tuition. Sixty dollars met all expenses of a regular student for a nine months' session, and until 1889 $30 of a state student. Those who did not board in the institute were charged for tuition $3.35 per term of three months, or $10 per session. This scale of expenses for regular students remained unchanged until 1904—a period of 21 years. In 1889 the yearly expenses of a state student was raised from $30 to $40; and in 1899, from $40 to $44. It remained at this rate until 1904. In 1889 the yearly tuition fee of a day pupil was raised from $10.05 to $20; in 1899 it was reduced to $16, remaining at this rate until 1904. At that time the yearly expenses of regular students were raised to $64 and that of a state student to $52. The tuition fee of a day pupil was further reduced from $16 to $12. These rates remained until 1911 when the yearly expenses of a regular student rose to $82.50 and of a state student to $70.50. The tuition and fees for day students rose to $14. Covering a period of nine years, from 1914 to 1923, the expenses for students at the institute have almost doubled, rising from $82.50 for boys and $78.50 for girls to $153.50 for boys and $143.50 for girls. Day pupils now pay in tuition and fees annually $24.50. Students paid into the treasury of the institute last year in tuition, fees and board charges $138,889.66.

The contribution of the Virginia negroes of so large a sum of money to their own education is a very strong evidence of their increasing interest in education and of their growth in earning power and habits of thrift. It represents in a large sense the return of the investment of the state in their education.

In 1914 the courses of study were rewritten. The normal and high school work were separated. A four-year high school course was outlined, a two-year normal school course, and a normal industrial course, which consisted of two years of professional work based upon two years of high school work. In 1919 vocational courses in the trades and in 1920 a normal course in teaching the trades were organized.

The growth in the reorganization of the curriculum, from time to time, was in keeping with the demands of the state. For the first 31 years of the school history, the public schools of the state did not demand a higher curriculum. During the last nine years the public school system has undergone such rapid changes and its standards for teachers have advanced so rapidly that the curriculum of the institute had to be reorganized so as to meet the state's requirements. The institute would be hopelessly behind the times if it were now run on the curriculum of 10 years ago.

At present all the academic teachers in our high school except one are college graduates. Most of them are from some of the best colleges in the country. The instructors of home economics and two of the teachers of music are degree graduates. All of the teachers in the normal and college courses except the teacher of music and physical training methods are degree graduates from standard colleges. Five of the working force this year hold the degree of master of arts from recognized colleges.

For 15 years the Faculty Study club has been a great inspiration and directive agency for the improvement and growth of the teachers. It has studied from time to time many of the outstanding educational problems but always with the local situation in mind.

Virginia.

During the 40 years of activity, the institute has graduated from its various departments 2,160 students—54 for each year the school has existed. These graduates are distributed among practically every vocation open to American citizens. The majority of them, however, are engaged in the more common activities of teaching, farming, business and home-keeping.

According to the report of the Virginia Education commission in 1919, one teacher out of every three in the negro public schools is a graduate of this institute. Jackson Davis, as reported by the Southern Workman, stated last summer at a meeting at Hampton institute that the Virginia Normal and Industrial institute, covering a range of three states, ranks third in the number of its graduates who are teaching in the county training schools of the south. The institute has since the establishment of county training schools in Virginia furnished more of their teachers than any other school in or out of the state. It has also furnished more principals for these schools. Of the 25 principals of the county training schools this year, 10, which is two out of every five, are graduates of this institute. A larger proportion has held for many years in the number of county industrial supervising teachers.

According to the report of the state supervisor of secondary education, 1 graduates of the institute last year taught in the accredited negro high schools. The schools in the state furnished 26 teachers for these high schools—eight came from the Virginia Union university, five from Hampton institute, and three from Richmond Normal school. The rest came from out of state colleges.

The institute is rendering a valuable service in agricultural development in the state. Many of its graduates are active, progressive farmers, and some have served and still serve as county demonstration agents. The most effective service, however, the institute is rendering in the development of agriculture is in connection with the county training schools. It furnishes about half of the teachers of vocational agriculture in these institutions. Of 12 vocation agricultural teachers in negro schools of the state, six are graduates of this institute.

In conclusion, this institute has made progress, slowly at first, but more rapidly towards the end of the first 40 years of its history. The negro people whom it was established to serve have always during this period shown their interest and belief in it by sending their children in increasing numbers to it, even during the lean period when its physical equipment was far less inviting than at present. The officials of the state have had an increasing faith in the possibilities of the school, and the board of visitors have worked for its success in the face of discouragement and opposition. The future of the institute is before us. Its usefulness to the state of Virginia has just begun.

GOV. TRINKLE'S SPEECH MADE A BAD IMPRESSION

His Excellency's Remarks At Hampton Fell Like Wet Blanket On Audience.—Regarded Untimely.

DISCUSSED DELICATE PHASES OF RACE ISSUE

Norfolk Journal and Guide

Norfolk citizens who went to Hampton Institute, Friday, April 25th to witness the fifty-sixth anniversary exercises, returned home with a decidedly unfavorable impression of Governor E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia. The Governor's speech on the occasion was the general topic of discussion around the city for several days following the incident.

DISCUSSED DELICATE PHASES OF RACE QUESTION

The governor started his address in a felicitous manner and was greeted with an ovation befitting the chief executive of the State. After he had been talking a few minutes he suddenly exclaimed that he "did not wish to be misunderstood." He was a Southern white man," he said, and believed that "God created me to fill one sphere and the Negro another." Following this with an assertion that he did not believe God intended the Negro to "cross the line of demarcation and come to the white man's level." He had previously remarked that "any one who considered himself better than another was a fool."

There was in the audience a party of one hundred Northern people, friends and benefactors of Hampton Institute. U. S. Commissioner of Education Tigert was also present. The thousand or more colored Virginians in the audience and the student body showed visible signs of embarrassment and shame for their governor as he went on with his speech, which would have been quite appropriate as a political speech intended to arouse racial antagonism, but which was regarded as being entirely out of place in a purely educational gathering.

SPEECH A DISAPPOINTMENT

After what must certainly have constituted embarrassment to his hosts and offense to the refined sensibilities of his colored audience which was composed of the mighest type of race intelligence in the State, Governor Trinkle expressed the hope that the graduates of the school would "remain in Virginia." This advice was received with some degree of amusement, coming from a governor who would deny them ordinary human rights.

While it was not unexpected that the governor would discuss the race question in some form, it was not expected that he would touch so bluntly upon those phases of it usually held taboo in public gatherings among workers for inter-racial harmony and good-will.

If the governor regarded his Hampton Institute audience as an opportunity for making known his personal and political attitude toward the Negro he was unfortunate in his selection, for while every one there understood his views, practically no one was in sympathy with his method of expressing them.

EARLY DAYS OF HAMPTON SHOWN IN PAGEANT

Colored Education

HAMPTON, Va., August 1—Historic scenes at Hampton Institute were presented on Independence Day by a large number of summer school and Institute students in a pageant, "Education in the Early Days."

Young Armstrong was shown at work for his education before the printing press, while a chorus sang, "Go Down Moses." An old couple listened to a white child read, while they and others joined in singing, "I Know I Would Like to Read." Colored solidiers, returning home, were greeted by their friends, who sang, "Warrior, Stay in the Field." Women brought in the refugees to the Freedmen's Bureau, while the chorus sang, "Oh, My Brother, Did You Come for to Help Me?" The first school for "Contrabands" was shown in action, while softly many voices sang, "Steal Away, I Ain't Got Long to Stay Here." Hampton Institute in 1868, with two teachers and fifteen students, did not dampen the ardor of those who sang, "We Climbin' Higher and Higher."

The lure of umbrellas for you-

The chorus sang, "From All That Dwell Beneath the Skies."

STARTED NEGRO EDUCATION; NOW HIS WORK FLOURISHES

General S. C. Armstrong Saw Freedman's Need and Founded Hampton Institute, Which Is Soon to Receive Rockefeller Endowment

CONCERNING Samuel Chapman Armstrong, founder and first Principal of Hampton Institute, Virginia, a classmate of his at Williams College once wrote: "He could manage a boat in a storm, teach school, edit a newspaper, assist in carrying on a Government, take up a mechanical industry at will, understand the natives, sympathize with missionaries, talk with profound theorists, recite well in Greek or mathematics, conduct an advanced class in geometry and make no end of fun for little children."

General Armstrong's career has been brought to mind by the recent announcement that the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has offered $1,000,000 to the cause of negro education. Half of the money is to go to the school that Armstrong founded sixty-six years ago, the other half to the sister school, Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., founded by General Armstrong's first great disciple, Booker T. Washington. The $2,000,000 is to apply toward a $5,000,000 endowment fund for the two schools.

A Modest Start.

Hampton was founded by Armstrong in 1868, soon after he had been mustered out of the Northern army with the rank of Brigadier General. Old hospital buildings converted into temporary dormitories and classrooms were the sole school structures. Classes were started with one teacher, one matron and fifteen students.

General Armstrong stated his purposes. "The thing to be done was clear," he said; "to train selected negro youths who should go out and teach and lead their people, first by example, by getting land and homes; * * * to teach respect for labor, to replace stupid drudgery with skilled hands, and in this way to build up an industrial system, for the sake not only of self-support and intelligent labor, but also for the sake of character."

Hampton today has 2,000 students, with 250 teachers and a modern plant consisting of 1,000 acres and more than 150 buildings. It has sent offshoots into many parts of the United States.

Samuel Armstrong was born in the Hawaiian Islands in 1839, of missionary parents. He remained in the islands until he was 21, and there, while working with his father among the natives, he earned many of the methods he was to apply so successfully to the cause of negro education.

"Missionary or Pirate."

Francis Greenwood Peabody of the Harvard Divinity School wrote of General Armstrong: "* * * A mingled skein of domestic piety and eager athletics was brought into his early life, and it is not surprising that when later asked what career he was likely to prefer he answered, 'Missionary or pirate.' Both classes of society were familiar to him in Honolulu."

While at Williams College young Armstrong lived at the home of the famous Mark Hopkins. His stay at college, however, was short-lived, though he was able to take his degree. The Civil War began. General Armstrong recruited a company of 100 men and was commissioned Captain. He was sent to the front in the Summer of 1862, just in time to be "bagged with more than 12,000 Northern troops by the raid of Stonewall Jackson." Jackson, fortunately, was unable to make the capture effective.

He returned to the front as the decisive days of Gettysburg arrived. His regiment helped break Pickett's famous charge, and he was promoted to Major after being cited for bravery. When Confederate leaders announced that officers of negro troops would, if captured, be dealt with as "inciting servile insurrection," the threat was sufficient to fire General Armstrong. He applied for a command in a black regiment, and in November, 1863, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Regiment of United States Colored Troops.

Led Negro Troops.

This was General Armstrong's first close association with negroes. Their playfulness, quick emotion and love of music appealed to his sense of the picturesque. A few months later, when he sailed for Hilton Head, S. C., with 1,300 colored soldiers, he wrote to his mother: "It is no sacrifice for me to be here; it is rather a glorious opportunity, and I would be nowhere else if I could and nothing else than an officer of colored troops if I could."

Describing the conduct of his men in battle, he wrote: "My men fell fast but never flinched; they fired coolly and won great praise." Armstrong's regiment lay before Petersburg from the end of August until October. His men took part in many engagements, and Armstrong was promoted to be Colonel of the Eighth Regiment of United States Colored Troops. He was a witness to Lee's surrender.

His army experience did not end with the war. He was sent with his colored forces to the Mexican border and remained there until late in 1865, when he and his men were sent North and discharged.

Saw a Great Need.

He became an agent of the newly established Freedmen's Bureau and took over the administration of the fifth subdistrict of Virginia, covering ten counties, with headquarters at Hampton. He became responsible for 10,000 negroes, whose influx had turned that region into a vast camp of dependent human "contrabands." Eighteen thousand rations were issued daily to save the negroes from starvation.

The influence of his missionary father, memories of the successful educational methods he had seen employed with the Hawaiians, his own New England training and his opportunity to study the character of the negro during the war turned his thoughts to education as the path to racial progress.

In 1867 he induced the American Missionary Association to agree to supply teachers and the Freedmen's Bureau to appropriate $2,000 for the construction of buildings. Such was the humble beginning of the school whose present high educational status the General Education Board recognizes in its offer of a million dollars.

HAMPTON ALUMNI PUBLISH JOURNAL

Hampton, Va. July.—The Alumni Association of Hampton Institute, whose president is William M. Reid, '77, of Portsmouth, Va., has issued the first number of the 24-page "Hampton Alumni Journal," which will work for the raising of $30,000 to complete the Armstrong Athletic Field and $5,000 for the biennial gift in 1925, and will help to increase the number of Hampton chapters which are now at work in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Norfolk, Tuskegee, and Hampton. Fred. D. Wheelock, '88, Hampton Va., is the managing editor, and L. E. Wilson, '19, of Hampton, is the business manager. The editorial staff includes four associate and six contributing editors.

Dr. J. E. Gregg refers to the devotion of the Hampton Institute alumni and former students, to their gift of four scholarship endowments and to their gift of Armstrong Field. Outlines are given of the work in the New Teachers' College and in the collegiate building-construction courses. The new four-year Builders Course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Professor F. W. Blackmar's opinions on "Education as a Business Investment" are re-printed. Gideon E. Smith writes on "Are You An Asset or a Liability?" J. Riley Dungee, "Serving or Served." William A. Shields, "Robert Lee Brokenburr." And Charles H. Williams, "Armstrong Field."

The officers of the Hampton Alumni Association include Robert S. Abbott, '99, editor of the Chicago Defender," vice-president; George J. Davis, '74, Hampton, Va., treasurer; Allen W. Washington, '91, commandant at Hampton Institute, a financial secretary; Don A. Davis, '09, head bookkeeper and cashier at Hampton Institute, recording secretary.

Education – 1924

Georgia.

Industrial Schools.

ATLANTA, GA. Constitution
MAR 1 9 1924

NEGRO INSTITUTE GETS DONATIONS TO MEET DEBTS

Contributions of $100 each to be devoted to payment of pressing obligations incurred by the Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute have been made to R. D. Stinson, principal, by John A. Manget, local capitalist, and W. B. Baker, of the Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation.

In donating funds to the institute, these two well-known men took occasion to commend the work of Principal Stinson and of his institute, declaring that it is doing a splendid service to the negro youth of Georgia.

"Inclosed herewith find $100 to aid you in making the final payment on the obligations that are pressing you in your work," Mr. Manget wrote Principal Stinson. "I am very glad to know that you will soon have your affairs in such shape that you can proceed with your splendid work.

"I want you and other men like you of your race to know that you still have thousands of good friends and well-wishers among the white men of the south, even though I realize that conditions have been almost intolerable in Georgia during the last few years. The training that you are giving the boys and girls under your care will be of inestimable value to the state, leaving out the life-long benefit to your pupils and to the others of their race with whom they come in contact.

"It is a pleasure for me to contribute my mite to your work along wih such outstanding citizens who have helped you in the past as Mr. Edward Inman, Mr. J. Epps Brown, Mr. Frank Hawkins, Mr. John W. Grant and Mr. W. C. Mansfield."

Mr. Baker wrote:

"Our Saviour, while on this earth, taught us one of the greatest words in any language, faith.

"You are a teacher. This word will save your people. Faith in God—faith in themselves will accomplish all things best for them.

"God created all things for a purpose—we must find what we are created for—His finest creation—and do our utmost.

"This can be done in the north, south, east and west, but we must find the location and there build for life and build according to the faithful in the parable of the talents.

"You are doing constructive work for your people, and I heartily congratulate you, and it is with pleasure that I hand you a check for $100."

Branches to Visit Georgia Normal and Agricultural School.

Albany will be visited this afternoon by the committee from the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature on the University of Georgia and its branches. The object of the visit to Albany will be to inspect the Georgia Normal & Agricultural School, which is a branch of the University of Georgia.

The legislative party is expected to arrive at 4 o'clock on the Central of Georgia train from Macon. A committee from the Chamber of Commerce will meet the train with automobiles sufficient to take the committee members to the colored school they are coming here to inspect. The Chamber of Commerce committee is composed of W. H. Burt, representative of Dougherty county in the Legislature; W. M. Legg, mayor of Albany; S. R. deJarnette, superintendent of county schools; G. E. Reynolds, president, and R. E. L. Niel, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce committee was preparing this morning to show the visiting lawmakers every possible courtesy

Members of the House committee expected to arrive in Albany this afternon are: Freeman McClure, of Walker county, chairman; Roy Harris, Jefferson county, vice-chairman; W. R. Jones, Meriwether county; L. R. Pitts, Gordon county; Lee Langley, Floyd county; Clark Holden, Clarke county; Craig Arnold, Lumpkin county; J. B. Wilson, Walton county; W. B. McMullen, Hart county, and Hugh Peterson, Montgomery county.

St. Christopher Normal and Industrial Institute opened Monday morning with a large enrollment of students from both Columbus and the twin cities of Alabama. Father A. A. Hewitt expects this scholastic year to be the greatest in the history of the school.

Atlanta Independent 9-25-24

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE TO INSPECT LOCAL NEGRO SCHOOL THIS AFTERNOON

House Committee on University of Georgia and Its

Albany Herald 1-30-24

Education – 1924.

Industrial Schools.

Oklahoma.

Dr. C. C. Neal, Presiden Boley Institute, Boley Okla., in the City

Visited the Sunday School Depart ment; Spoke at McKendree Metho- dist Church, South.

Nashville Tenn

Dr. C. C. Neal, President of Boley Institute, Oklahoma, was in the city the past week. Was guest at the Sunday School Department of the C. M. E. Church. While in the city he spoke at the McKendree Methodist Church, South, on Sunday night to an appreciative audience of white people. 1-11-24

Dr. Neal is the Financial Secretary for the Eighth Episcopal District which includes the States of Oklahoma and Arkansas; and his mission is to raise funds for those schools.

While Dr. Neal has direct mission of raising funds for those schools and speaks before many white congregations as well as Colored; he emphasizes the importance of a better race-relation of the two people throughout the South in every address.

In this work he is accomplishing very great good. He is highly trained. He is a product of Payne College, Augusta, Ga. He is making a life worth while upon a large scale. He hopes to raise thousands of dollars this year to make bigger the Boley Institute and the Haygood Industrial School at Boley, Oklahoma and Moten, Ark. respectively.

Education—1924
Industrial Schools.

Pennsylvania.

DR. SCOTT WOOD HEADS DOWNINGTON INST AS ITS ACTING PRINCIPAL

Downington, Pa.—The Rev. Dr. Scott Wood of Pittsburgh, formerly vicar of St. Luke's P. E. Mission, Edgecombe avenue, New York City, has been named as acting principal of the Downington Industrial School, to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of the late principal, Dr. J. H. N. Waring.

Dr. Waring died suddenly Saturday, December 29, at Cochituate, Mass., his former home, where he was spending the holidays, from heart disease. The funeral was held in Washington, D. C., January 2. 1-19-24

Acting Principal Wood recently came to the school by appointment of the Governor as chaplain and financial agent.

Downington I. & A. School Closing Exercises, May 29

Downington, Pa.—The commencement exercises of the Downington Industrial and Agricultural School will take place May 29 at two o'clock. The Rev. Scott Wood, acting principal, expects to have upon that day several distinguished citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the program. Dr. Clyde L. King, secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has promised to be present if not prevented by public duties.

Since the death of Dr. Waring, late principal of the school, the Rev. Scott Wood has been acting as principal. The school has gone along splendidly with marked success, an increase in number of students, and a bright outlook for the future. Teachers and students have cooperated loyally in the work of this year. The school has a large acreage under cultivation and although handicapped by lack of buildings and equipments, the work has gone steadily on. 5-10-24

Rev. Scott Wood, who was called by the executive committee to be chaplain and financial agent, plans a campaign through the State and adjoining states in interest of this institution in its effort to meet the demand for skilled labor along agricultural and industrial lines.

Education—1924
Industrial Schools.

Texas.

SAN ANTONIO FEMALE SINGERS TO GIVE TWO PROGRAMS IN HOUSTON

The crack female choral club of the St. Phillips Normal and Industrial Seminary of San Antonio, which has sung with much success in various sections of the state before both colored and white audiences, will appear in Houston next week.

Monday night, May 5, these singers will give a program at Bethel Baptist Church, Andrews and Crosby, Fourth Ward, under auspices of the W. H. M. S. of the church. 5-3-24

Tuesday night, May 6, they will appear at Mt. Corinth Baptist Church, Schwartz and Liberty, Fifth Ward, in another recital. 5-3-24

This school, of which Miss A. Bowden is principal and R. G. May, business agent, specializes in the moral, intellectual and industrial training of the young women of our race and is rendering a great service in that part of the state.

The local engagements are for the purpose of bringing the school before the people and realizing funds for maintaining and expanding the school. By special request these singers will appear at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church (white) early Monday evening; then later at Bethel, progrem beginning at 8:45 p. m.

Education — 1924.

Libraries.

Kentucky.

GROWTH IN SEEN IN COLORED BRANCH LIBRARIES.

The annual report of the Colored Branches of the Louisville Free Public Library for the year ending August 31, 1924, records the largest circulation of books in the history of the Colored work. The report shows the circulation of books as follows:

Louisville News

Western Branch	42,533
Eastern Branch	32,550
Total	75,083
City school collection	32,185
City stations	6,082
County school collections	6,680
County stations	1,764
Total circulation	121,794

10-11-24

An increase of 4,542 over last year.

Education—1924.

North Carolina.

Libraries.

DURHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY

By Mrs. Hattie B. Wooten, Librarian.

These are kind remembrances of our faithful president, Dr. A. M. Moore, who organized this library nine years ago:

I am the library.

I am a teacher bigger than the school.

For I teach all, I teach the child in his first toddling efforts knowledge.

Grimm and Anderson and Mother Goose, and stories of nature, of birds and flowers and insects, and of the wonders of this world into which he was born, all this I teach him.

I teach the youth, who comes with inquiring mind, eager to know all possibilities.

The universe holds in store for him anxious concerning the future.

I give him romance—Scott, Dumas, Mark Twain; and biography—Franklin, Lincoln, Roosevelt, and history and science and travel.

I lead him into the way of beauty, and give him art, music and poetry; I inspire him, I teach him.

I teach the new American, come hope-fed, to this land of promise. I show him the ways of her fathers, the ideals of her great men and women, the meaning and beauty of her flag; I teach him pride in her honor, and I teach all scholars, preachers, man of business; woman makers and keeper of homes, soldiers, lawyers, scientist; I call the teacher of the world; I am the Public Library.

The librarian thanks the friends and the public for their help given this institution, the work must go forward to success.

Valentine Party was given at the library free to all children; at this time the librarian invited the children to Story Hour every Monday from four o'clock to five, one hour. Be glad to have the mothers and fathers visit the library we have some of the best magazines here for you to read for inspiration and help for all who come.

Library hours are from 2 P. M. to 9 o'clock at night.

Receipts

Balance	$354.22
City	900.00
County	240.00
Book Concert	86.07
White Rock S. S.	40.00
Fines for books	12.12
Donations	30.00

Disbursements

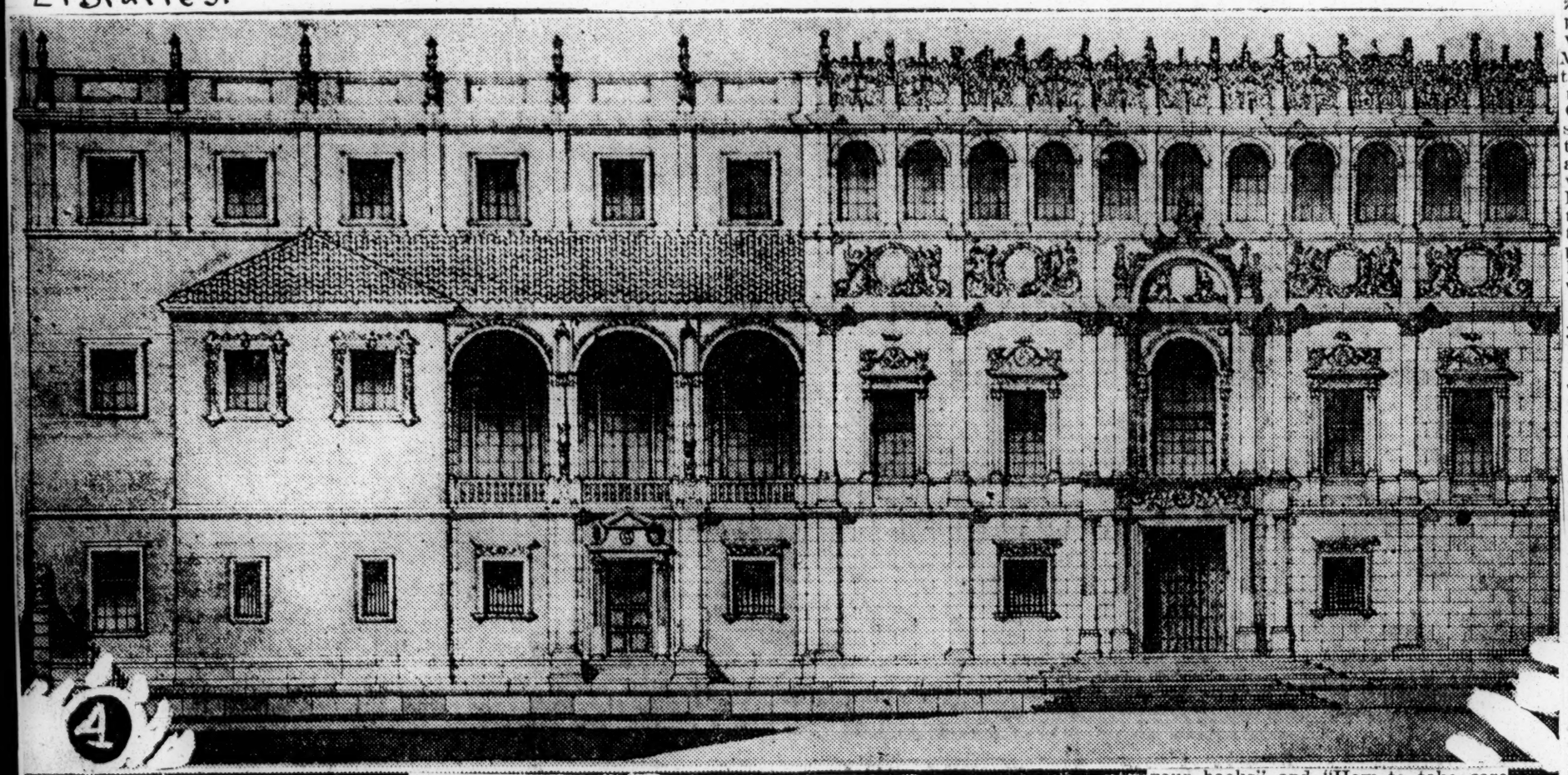
Librarian salary	$455.00
Building Loan Co.	339.63
Interest on note	13.15
Note paid	400.00
New books	44.99
Lights, water and fuel	94.74
Supplies and printing	46.73
City Tax	78.00
Janitor	59.00
Morning paper	7.20
Balance in hand	132.45
	$1,663.41

No. patrons registered	554
No. of new patrons	86
No. for the year	590
No. Vol. first of the year	3078
No. Vol. purchased	43
No. Vol. donated during the year	269
No. Vol. now in the library	3395
Circulation of books for the year	6315

Hattie E. Wooten.
Librarian.

Texas.

Education—1924.
Libraries.



APR 26 1924

NEGRO LIBRARY BRANCH

In 1924 also the negro library was placed under the Houston Public library as a branch, the city council deeming it advisable to have all city library activities under one management. This branch was opened in May, 1909, in co-operation with the negro library committee. The committee received an offer from Mr. Carnegie of $15,000 for a library building in 1911 on the usual conditions and in April, 1913, the building was completed and opened. The building is an attractive structure of stone and pressed brick, with good reading rooms and auditorium. At that time its management was placed in a negro board of trustees, under which it remained until 1921. The librarian, Bessie Osborne, reports for 1923, a circulation of 50,328 volumes, 7817 books in the library and 5332 card holders. Many meetings are held in the auditorium and it is the wish of the trustees and librarians that this branch be used as a center of colored citizens.

Statistics for Year 1923.

During the year 1923 there were added to the Houston Public library 11,067 volumes, 2704 volumes were worn out, lost or missing and have been withdrawn, making the total at the end of the year 91,742 in all branches. The North Side has at present 4411 volumes, Houston Heights has 4756, the negro branch 7817, and Carnegie and the Administration Center 74,758.

The library and its branches have been most active centers as anyone spending a few moments at the loan desk observes. The periodical rooms are patronized largely and many questions are answered by the reference department. There were loaned from the library 401,339 volumes, which is a gain over the year 1922 of 40,944 from the Houston Heights branch 53,149 from the North Side branch and 50,328 from the negro branch, all branches showing a substantial increase. The circulation in the 19 public schools and stations in Faith home, Hyde Park Lutheran church, Larkin Street Methodist church, Levy Brothers and Woodlane M. E. church was 21,306 volumes. The percentage of non-fiction this year at the Main library adult department is 28 per cent which is 2 per cent better than last year.

The privilege of borrowing books is extended to all citizens making application for the use of the library and being identified. December 31, 1923, there were 38,342 active card holders. Of the 9530 applications for library cards this year, 859 were from Houston Heights branch, making the present number of card holders in that branch 2355; 840 were from the North Side branch, making the total number of card holders there 2436; and 6170 were from the Carnegie branch.

Children's Department.

The children's department always has been one of the most popular of the library. There were loaned from the Norma Meldrum children's room 65,881 books. The children's room in the main library is named in honor of Norma Meldrum, a little girl who died in 1902, whose father, Norman Meldrum, endowed it at that time with a fund of $6000, from which the annual income is used for the purchase of children's books. Since that time Mr. Meldrum has made, from time to time, gifts amounting to several thousand dollars for books which have given great pleasure to children of Houston. With the opening of the branches the increase in the number of books loaned to children has been great. Through the whole system there were loaned in 1923 180,806 juvenile books.

The children's librarian and the branch librarians visit the schools and invite children to come to the library in order to extend knowledge of the library as widely as possible. The children's department co-operates with the schools in supplying books for the required reading and has had bookmarks printed bearing on one side a list of books and on the other side information as to "How to get your books" and "How to take care of books." Story hours are held Saturday mornings. March 3 was celebrated as the anniversary of the Norma Meldrum room. Stories of Norma's life were told. The room was abloom with flowers brought by the children. Children's Book week, which is observed throughout the country each November for the purpose of stimulating interest in the right reading for children, was celebrated in the children's department and the branches by exhibits of books, story hours and contests which seemed to be of city-wide interest. Many exhibits of various kinds interested the children, the most unusual being a doll exhibit and a butterfly exhibit which was the work of Lois Dawson, a little Houston girl.

Gifts to Library.

In 1903 the library was the recipient of the Circle M library. This collection, made by a native son of Houston, consists of about 8000 volumes at present catalogued, valuable files and curios. Several thousand volumes have been added since which will be catalogued and made available as soon as space is provided in the new building. The collection is rich in Americana and many special lines and enhances greatly the value of the library as an institution of reference and research.

A habit many Houston people have of turning over to the library books for which they no longer have personal use has helped greatly in supplying the ever growing need for books. We acknowledge gratefully the many gifts we have received, books, 1494; subscriptions to 25 newspapers, including all local ones, and 88 magazines. Professor W. F. Cummings presented for the museum a rare and valuable stone image taken from a Missouri mound. The earliest directories of Houston, now exceedingly rare, came from the Bonner McCraven collection. It is only with such support from the citizenship of Houston that the library will develop into a vital institution and we trust that when the new library is finished, Houston people will consider the matter of making it a repository for historical souvenirs, documents and papers that relate to the community's history.

Westheimer Natural History Museum.

An important development of the year 1922 was the acceptance by the trustees of the Attwater natural history collection, presented by Sigmund J. Westheimer, on condition that space be set aside for it in the new building. This collection was purchased by Mr. Westheimer as the nucleus of a natural history museum that he hopes to see established in Houston. During December, in order that some of the birds and other interesting specimens might be shown, Mr. Westheimer placed several cases in the west alcove of the Carnegie building, where they are enjoyed by patrons of the library, especially the children. Mr. Westheimer's action in saving the Attwater collection to Houston is a most generous one and his plan of secing started here a natural history museum, an institution greatly needed, will be fruitful of fine results for the community.

In the building program a fine spirit of co-operation has existed between the mayor and city officials and the library board with the one end of accomplishing the purpose in a way most worthy and beautiful. The library board has always been fortunate in the men and women of high character who have served on it. Several of the trustees have been on for a number of years, always giving their time and service freely when it was needed. The president of the board, Mr. Henry Dickson, and Mrs. H. F. Ring have been on the board since its beginning in 1900. They have been untiring in their work of carrying out the library's program. Mr. W. A. Vinson has served since May, 1913, and Mr. Robert Funkhouser since January, 1918 while Mr. R. H. Byers, Miss Katie Daffan, Dr. E. P. West, Dr. Henry Barnston and Rev. Harris Masterson are of more recent appointment.

The chairman of the building committee, Mr. Masterson, has given days of time and made two trips in behalf of the building. The rapid growth of the library has had to be handled in inadequate quarters and under unsatisfactory conditions. It would have been impossible to give good service had it not been for the energetic and faithful service of the library staff, especialy of the assistant librarian, Miss Martha Schnitzer, who has been on the library staff since 1907.

Education — 1924
Libraries.

New York.

Colored People Do Not Use Libraries

Complaint that colored people in this country do not read, that they do not use their library facilities as contained in a letter to an executive officer of the N. A. A. C. P. from a librarian in Buffalo, N. Y.,

Lack of books on the "Negro Problem" in libraries is attributed to the failure of colored people to ask for them and read them, according to the librarain, whose letter to the N. A. A. C. P. is, in part, as follows:

"Our people are not readers. Every library has a limited amount of money, and if you could only see them going over their books to see when they were last drawn or how many times they have been drawn in order to know if more money can be spent for books of that type.

"I believe the lack of books on the "Negro Problem" in libraries is due to lack of demand. Our librarian added the 'Journal of Negro History' (of his own accord) to our Periodical Department and also bought all the back numbers in bound volumes. I have repeatedly asked persons to go and ask to use them, but there they stand, getting dusty.

"I have gone into this lengthy explanation because you and other officers of the N. A. A. C. P. go around and speak and I wonder if you could say something about this important subject. We do a great many things from a sense of duty. Can we not, even if it is painful go to our city libraries and make it a point to ask for our own authors over and over until librarians at least know the names?"

Education - 1924.

Virginia.

Libraries.

HAMPTON GETS BROOKS'S LIBRARY

The recent gift to the Hampton Institute Library of the valuable collection of books left by the late Dr Phil Broome Brooks of this city is not only the largest in the Library's histroy, but of great importance, coming as it does when the increased demands of the college courses make accessions necessary.

Dr. Brooks had for many years been gathering, with good taste and great discrimination, a library of general literature numbering over 11,000 volumes, many of which were richly and handsomely bound. It seemed most desirable to acquire this for Hampton, and through the generosity of Mr. George Foster Peabody of the Board of Trustees it was purchased from the Palmer Fund.

The collection is strong in English in music, and in folklore, and contains many valuable sets of re- Calvin Collidge is the only one of the Yale Chronicles of America, Monroe's Cyclopedia of Education, and the Encyclopedia Americana. Its most important feature, however, is the large group of books on the Negro, over two hundred of which are by Negro authors. Many are autographed, and some rare documents and manuscripts of antislavery days are included.

EDUCATION-1924
MONEY FOR

Education—1924.

Money for Negro.

See Also: Education:

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Denominational Schools

Self Helpin,

Education—1924.

Virginia.

Money for

ELIZABETH N. J. TIMES
JANUARY 19, 1924

ELIZABETHAN IS LEFT $5,000

The will of Miss Augusta Larned, who died at Summit, January 8, was admitted to probate today before Surrogate Codding. It disclosed large bequests to public institutions and relatives.

Barnard College, New York, is left $10,000 in trust to perpetuate a fund, the income from which is to be used to create a scholarship in that college to aid some worthy girl to obtain an education. For the same purpose a similar amount is willed Teachers' College, Columbia University. Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. is bequeathed $10,000 for the education of some worthy Negro or Indian under the perpetual scholarship system.

Trustees of All Souls Unitarian-Universalist Church, Summit, get $1,000, the income to pay for the church's current expense. Free Public Library trustees of Summit are left $1,000 for the purchase of educational books.

A niece, Lilly Larned Foster, Watertown, N. Y. is left $10,000 and a nephew, Edward P. Larned, Summit, $27,000 in trust the income to go towards his three children, who became possessors of the principal upon attaining the age of twenty-one.

Other bequests:

Niece, Emily Larned, Chicago, $40,000 and jewelry; nephews, William A. and Edward P. Larned of Summit and Lewis W. Boynton, 1 Raymond terrace Elizabeth, and nieces, Ella Boynton New York, and Marian Walker, Chicago each $5,000; Lillian Moffett, Minneapolis, Minn., $5,000; niece, Elizabeth MacCarthy and her husband, Albert H. McCarthy, house and lot at 23 Blackburn orad, Summit, and $5,000 each; Mary Callender, Mount Harmon Mass. $500; Jean Broadhurst of Teahcers' College, Columbia University, $500; Jane Phillips, a maid, $1,500; John McCabe, $500.

The residue, divided into four equal parts, goes to nephews, Francis, William, James and Charles T. Moffett, all of Minneapolis Minn. Albert H. McCarthy of Summit and Mr. Boynton of this city are named exectors to serve without bond. They receive $500 each for their services.

American N. Y. City

JUL 31 1924

MILLIONS PAID SAGE LEGATEES

Executors Disburse $12,544,407 in Past Four Years to Thirty-six Institutions.

MORE THAN $3,500,000 LEFT

Balance Is Ready for Distribution at the Direction of the Court.

An accounting of the estate of the late Margaret Olivia Sage, widow of Russell Sage, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, shows that since the last accounting was filed by the executors in December, 1920, there has been distributed a balance of $12,544,407 among thirty-six institutions.

LARGE DISBURSEMENTS.

Since the last accounting the executors made payments to the institutions, left legacies by the will of Mrs. Sage, as follows: $1,630,000 to the Russell Sage Foundation, $609,000 to the American Bible Society, $300,000 to the Troy Female Seminary, $240,000 to the Troy Polytechnic Institute, $200,000 to Princeton University and $239,000 to Yale University.

To each of the following institutions, was paid $236,000:

Hampton Institute, State Charities Aid Society, Presbyterian Hospital, N. Y. Infirmary for Women and Children, Tuskeegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Hamilton, Union Barnard, Dartmouth, Williams and Amherst Colleges, N. Y. University, Children's Aid Society, N. Y. Public Library, N. Y. Zoological Society and N. Y. Botanical Gardens.

VALUES DECREASING.

Syracuse University received $474,000, while $472,000 was distributed among the following:

American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Charity Organization of the City of New York; Presbyterian Board for Relief of Disabled Clergymen, New York City Mission Society, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church and Womens' Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

The accounting after stating that $2,075,517 has been paid to general legatees in settlement of balances due on legacies left them by Mrs. Sage, recites that since the last accounting in 1920, there has been a decrease of $1,960,000 in the value of certain securities of the estate.

THREE MILLIONS LEFT.

The executors state they now have on hand a balance of $3,446,061 consisting of stocks and bonds, and real estate valued at $71,800. This balance, they state, is ready for distribution at the direction of the court.

Colonel Joseph J. Slocum, Mrs Sage's brother, was left $8,000,000 under her will.

BROOKLYN [illegible] EAGLE
OCTOBER 9, 1924

A. M. Huntington Inherits Mother's $2,000,000 Estate

Los Angeles, Oct. 9—Archer M. Huntington of New York, son of Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington, who died in the Eastern city Sept 16 last, inherited the bulk of his mother's estate, according to a will filed for probate here. He is bequeathed $2,000,000 in trust and all the jewelry, paintings and other personal effects of the decedent.

Other bequests include $250,000 to Clara, Princess Hatsfeldt, of England; $200,000 to Julia Yarington of Lexington, Ky.; $500,000 to the board of trustees of the Hispanic Society of America, $25,000 to the American Geographical Society, $20,000 to the American Numismatic Society, $100,000 to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and $50,000 to the Natural History Museum of New York.

N. Y. BRONX HOME NEWS
SEPTEMBER 30, 1924

ockefeller Foundation Offers $1,000,000 to Promote Work of Colored Institutions

Asserting "that [illegible], indeed, is of fairer promise than the awakened interest of the white in the improvement of Negro schools," the Rockefeller Foundation, through the General Education Board, has offered $500,000 each to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va., and the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, [illegible] the schools can raise a like amount by June 30, 1927.

Prominent educators declare the proposed gift [illegible] of the largest ever made for the benefit of the colored people.

The endowment fund committee, which has headquarters at 5 Maiden Lane, has begun a campaign to raise the $1,000,000 fund to match the Rockefeller gift.

School Principal Optomistic

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee and a member of the board of trustees at Hampton, who is in New York in the interest of the endowment fund, declared at no time has the colored people of America made greater strides in education.

PROVIDENCE R. I. EVE. NEWS
OCTOBER 9, 1924

HAMPTON-TUSKEGEE FUND

Announcement is made of a million-dollar gift to Hampton-Tuskegee Institutes by the General Education Board on condition that a similar amount be raised by trustees of both institutions. In raising the needed money there is to be a co-operative movement, the object of which is to conduct a national drive to inform and interest a wider public in the aims of the two great Negro schools.

The necessary funds ought quickly to be forthcoming. A more worthy appeal could scarcely be made to our American people. Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute was founded in 1868 at Hampton, Va., by General Samuel C. Armstrong, and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute was founded in 1881 at Tuskegee, Ala., by Dr. Booker T. Washington, a graduate of Hampton.

agriculture, religious work and business development. He added that North Caronna spent only $250,000 for Negro education in 1913, while last year it spent $4,000,000.

Booker T. Washington was instrumental in the upbuilding of Tuskegee. From only a handful of pupils it has grown to an institution of more than 2,600.

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both of these schools have as their purpose the training of Negro youth who are expected to go out and lead their people by example toward gift to Hampton-Tuskegee Institutes by the General Education Board on condition that a similar amount be raised by trustees of both institutions. In raising the needed money there is to be a co-operative movement, the object of which is to conduct a national drive to inform and interest a wider public in the aims of the two great Negro schools.

The necessary funds ought quickly to be forthcoming. A more worthy appeal could scarcely be made to our American people. Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute was founded in 1868 at Hampton, Va., by General Samuel C. Armstrong, and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute was founded in 1881 at Tuskegee, Ala., by Dr. Booker T. Washington, a graduate of Hampton.

Education—1924.

Money for

Virginia

ELIZABETH N. J. TIMES
JANUARY 19, 1924

ELIZABETHAN IS LEFT $5,000

The will of Miss Augusta Larned, who died at Summit, January 8, was admitted to probate today before Surrogate Codding. It disclosed large bequests to public institutions and relatives.

Barnard College, New York, is left $10,000 in trust to perpetuate a fund, the income from which is to be used to create a scholarship in that college to aid some worthy girl to obtain an education. For the same purpose a similar amount is willed Teachers College, Columbia University, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. is bequeathed $10,000 for the education of some worthy Negro or Indian under the perpetual scholarship system.

Trustees of All Souls Unitarian-Universalist Church, Summit, get $1,000, the income to pay for the church's current expense. Free Public Library trustees of Summit are left $1,000 for the purchase of educational books.

A niece, Lilly Larned Foster, Watertown, N. Y. is left $10,000 and a nephew, Edward P. Larned, Summit, $27,000 in trust the income to go towards his three children, who became possessors of the principal upon attaining the age of twenty-one.

Other bequests:

Niece, Emily Larned, Chicago, $40,000 and jewelry; nephews, William A. and Edward P. Larned of Summit and Lewis W. Boynton, 1 Raymond terrace Elizabeth, and nieces, Ella Boynton New York, and Marian Walker, Chicago each $5,000; Lillian Moffett, Minneapolis, Minn., $5,000; niece, Elizabeth MacCarthy and her husband, Albert H. McCarthy, house and lot at 23 Blackburn orad, Summit, and $5,000 each; Mary Callender, Mount Harmon Mass., $500; Jean Broadhurst of Teahcers College, Columbia University, $500; Jane Phillips, a maid, $1,500; John McCabe, $500.

The residue, divided into four equal parts, goes to nephews, Francis, William, James and Charles T. Moffett, all of Minneapolis Minn. Albert H. McCarthy of Summit and Mr. Boynton of this city are named exectors to serve without bond. They receive $500 each for their services.

American N. Y. City

JUL 31 1924

MILLIONS PAID SAGE LEGATEES

Executors Disburse $12,544,407 in Past Four Years to Thirty-six Institutions.

MORE THAN $3,500,000 LEFT

Balance Is Ready for Distribution at the Direction of the Court.

An accounting of the estate of the late Margaret Olivia Sage, widow of Russell Sage, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, shows that since the last accounting was filed by the executors in December, 1920, there has been distributed a balance of $12,544,407 among thirty-six institutions.

LARGE DISBURSEMENTS.

Since the last accounting the executors made payments to the institutions, left legacies by the will of Mrs. Sage, as follows: $1,630,000 to the Russell Sage Foundation, $609,000 to the American Bible Society, $300,000 to the Troy Female Seminary, $240,000 to the Troy Polytechnic Institute, $200,000 to Princeton University and $239,000 to Yale University.

To each of the following institutions, was paid $236,000:

Hampton Institute, State Charities Aid Society, Presbyterian Hospital, N. Y. Infirmary for Women and Children, Tuskeegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Hamilton, Union Barnard, Dartmouth, Williams and Amherst Colleges, N. Y. University, Children's Aid Society, N. Y. Public Library, N. Y. Zoological Society and N. Y. Botanical Gardens.

VALUES DECREASING.

Syracuse University received $474,000, while $472,000 was distributed among the following:

American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Charity Organization of the City of New York; Presbyterian Board for Relief of Disabled Clergymen, New York City Mission Society, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church and Womens' Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

The accounting after stating that $2,075,517 has been paid to general legatees in settlement of balances due on legacies left them by Mrs. Sage, recites that since the last accounting in 1920, there has been a decrease of $1,960,000 in the value of certain securities of the estate.

THREE MILLIONS LEFT.

The executors state they now have on hand a balance of $3,446,061 consisting of stocks and bonds, and real estate valued at $71,800. This balance, they state, is ready for distribution at the direction of the court.

Colonel Joseph J. Slocum, Mrs Sage's brother, was left $8,000,000 under her will.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
OCTOBER 9, 1924

A. M. Huntington Inherits Mother's $2,000,000 Estate

Los Angeles, Oct. 9—Archer M. Huntington of New York, son of Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington, who died in the Eastern city Sept 16 last, inherited the bulk of his mother's estate, according to a will filed for probate here. He is bequeathed $2,000,000 in trust and all the jewelry, paintings and other personal effects of the decedent.

Other bequests include $250,000 to Clara, Princess Hatsfeldt, of England; $200,000 to Julia Yarington of Lexington, Ky.; $500,000 to the board of trustees of the Hispanic Society of America, $25,000 to the American Geographical Society, $20,000 to the American Numismatic Society, $100,000 to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and $50,000 to the Natural History Museum of New York.

N. Y. BRONX HOME NEWS
SEPTEMBER 30, 1924

ockefeller Foundation Offers $1,000,000 to Promote Work of Colored Institutions

Asserting that nothing, indeed, is of fairer promise than the awakened interest of the white in the improvement of Negro schools," the Rockefeller Foundation, through the General Education Board, has offered $500,000 each to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va., and the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., provided the schools can raise a like amount by June 30, 1927.

Prominent educators declare the proposed gift of the largest ever made for the benefit of the colored people.

The endowment fund committee, which has headquarters at 5 Maiden Lane, has begun a campaign to raise the $1,000,000 fund to match the Rockefeller gift.

School Principal Optomistic

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee and a member of the board of trustees at Hampton, who is in New York in the interest of the endowment fund, declared at no time has the colored people of America made greater strides in education.

agriculture, religious work and business development. He added that North Caronna spent only $250,000 for Negro education in 1913, while last year it spent $4,000,000.

Booker T. Washington was instrumental in the upbuilding of Tuskegee. From only a handful of pupils it has grown to an institution of more than 2,600.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, Union commander in the Civil War, took over the army hospitals at Hampton in 1868 and started the school.

In 1881 he sent Booker T. Washington, then a young instructor at Hampton, to start the school at Tuskegee.

Hampton was the first of the industrial schools founded for the Negro after the Civil War, and Tuskegee was an outgrowth of it.

PROVIDENCE R. I. EVE. NEWS
OCTOBER 9, 1924

HAMPTON-TUSKEGEE FUND

Announcement is made of a million-dollar gift to Hampton-Tuskegee Institutes by the General Education Board on condition that a similar amount be raised by trustees of both institutions. In raising the needed money there is to be a co-operative movement, the object of which is to conduct a national drive to inform and interest a wider public in the aims of the two great Negro schools.

The necessary funds ought quickly to be forthcoming. A more worthy appeal could scarcely be made to our American people. Both of these schools have as their purpose the training of Negro youth who are expected to go out and lead their people by example toward the acquirement of land and homes; who teach the acquirement of labor, who seek to replace stupid drudgery with skilled hands, and in this way build up an industrial system for the sake not only of self-support and intelligent labor, but of character.

More than thirty thousand Hampton and Tuskegee men and women, each to the best of his or her ability, are making whole communities the country more respectable and more respected. The Tuskegee idea of solving the local slums to multiply these educational problem automatically.

The Hampton-Tuskegee idea was founded in 1868 at Hampton, Va., by General Samuel C. Armstrong, and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute was founded in 1881 at Tuskegee, Ala., by Dr. Booker T. Washington, a graduate of Hampton.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA

OCT 25 1924

Traveler

The South Educating Negroes

The Alabama Traveler:

The Rockfeller Foundation Fund has been giving $50,000 annually to Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. An offer is now made by the trustees of that Fund to give $1,000,000 to Tuskegee and Hampton, provided an additional $1,000,000 from other sources is raised. It is not stated that an amount raised from other sources of less than $1,000,000 will receive proportionately of the $1,000,000 gift.

In 1880 George W. Campbell, an exslave owner, and Lewis Adams, an exslave, begun to agitate a school in the Black Belt of Alabama in which the negroes could be better trained for various activities. General Armstrong, the Founder of Hampton, sent one of his graduates, Booker T. Washington an exslave, to investigate the situation in Alabama.

In 1881 Booker T. Washington begun to teach in a shanty at Tuskegee. He made friends of the whites surrounding. He made friends of people of the North. He announced that he could train and educate negroes in such way as to benefit the white race, with which the destiny of the negro race is closely interwoven. Booker Washington kept the faith in an important midwest cit. A Negro Educational Convention was to be held, of an international character. It was finally announced that Booker T. Washington would deliver an address. That announcement developed a vital interest. It was soon known that no hall that was open to negro meetings would hold those who wanted to hear the distinguished man. There was a hall adequate, the Coloseum, the doors of which had always been closed to negro meetings.

An exslave declared the Colseum could be had, and so not delay arrangements. The influential negroes vowed it was impossible to open those doors for that purpose. A near row was imminent, when the meeting was adjourned to give the old negro a chance to prove that he was wrong.

At the reassembling of the committee, the old negro produced an order authorizing the use of the Coloseum for the occasion of Booker Washington speech. The doors were opened. but the monev was not at hand to pay the cost. The old negro pro ed a paper showing white men had guaranteed the cost for the night, with the understanding the amount would be raised before Booker Washington begun to speak.

All lamps were trimmed and burning. All badges and regalia was on display. The great hall was jammed. The old negro announced Mr. Washington would delay his address until the full amount of the hall was placed in the hands of the treasurer. Mr. Washington bowed assent and sat in silent dignity. The old negro had told his white friends that he would see there was no speech delivered until the rent was paid. All whites who joined in the consent to use the great hall; all who joined in the underwriting, were ex-slave owners. When the facts were told Booker Washington he did not decline to speak, he delayed beginning until every cent promised was paid. He redeemed faith in the old negro.

Beginning with a shanty in 1881, Tuskegee owns there 2,111 acres of land on which stands 125 buildings. There are now 2,640 pupils being educated to go out into the world as leaders of their race. Besides the land at Tuskegee the Institute owns 19,000 acres of mineral land in the Warrior Coal Fields, touching the Warrior River.

There is a new mental attitude in the south regarding educating the negro. Perhaps North Carolina is the most pronounced example of the new idea. In 1912 that State raised $250,000 by taxation for negro education. In 1923 the annual tax was $4,060,000. In 1912 the value of negro school property in the State was $500,000. In 1923 it had increased to $5,000,000. It is a notable fact that school property increased ten times in ten years and school expense increased sixteen for one in ten years.

John W. Langley a Kentucky mountaineer, a republican in a democratic state, a member of Congress for several terms, was indicted for violations of the prohibition laws, has been renominated to congress, defeating his opponent three to one.

NEW YORK

Providence Journal

OCTOBER 9, 1924

FOR HAMPTON AND TUSKEGEE

Two institutions, that have rendered incalculable service in the education of negroes and Indians are now engaged in the task of raising an additional endowment to carry on their work. These two schools are the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, founded at Hampton, Virginia, by General Armstrong in 1868, and the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, founded at Tuskegee, Alabama, by Dr. Booker T. Washington in 1881. The contribution of these two educational plants to the civic welfare of the United States is impossible of measurement. The stimulus they have given to the colored races, particularly the Southern negro, is beyond computation.

Hampton and Tuskegee have decided upon a coöperative campaign to raise the funds they seek. The money obtained will be divided equally. It is hoped to raise $5,000,000. Three millions are imperatively required for "immediate needs." Two millions are desired for very pressing needs, such as new buildings and equipment, but, important as they are, they have been classed as "deferred needs." The General Education Board has already pledged a million dollars, provided the school trustees raise an equal sum. The support these two institutions have received can be appreciated from the fact that two Presidents of the United States and one Chief Justice of the United States have been members of the boards of trustees. In fact, Chief Justice Taft is now President of the Board of Trustees of Hampton.

Education—1924.

Texas.

Money for.

COLLEGE IN TEXAS GETS NEW BUILDING

Given Help by White Philanthropists

Tyler, Texas.—The administration building, Martin Hall, which has been in course of erection for six months on the campus of Texas College, has been completed. The new equipment for this building will be installed within a few days. In its donation of $20,000 the general education board of New York city is due the credit of the complete furnishing of this building with very best and modern fixtures. The total cost of construction, appearance, equipment and arrangements it includes all the features that go to make up a modern school building.

This building will be used exclusively for class rooms and offices. It contains 20 class rooms, ample space for science laboratories, auditorium seating 1,000, library, assembly room, offices and modern sanitary accommodations. It will be heated throughout with steam, electrically lighted and two drinking fountains on each floor with refrigerator connections, making possible ice water during the warm months.

The general education board of New York city and the Southern Methodist Episcopal church (white) have been largely instrumental in making this building possible. The members of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church in Tyler, Texas, are meeting their obligation and responsibilities of this new building project in a very commendatory way.

The growth and progress of Texas college during the ten years of the presidency of W. R. Banks have been substantial and encouraging. The enrollment has become larger than the present facilities can admit, having turned away more than 200 students last year. There is every indication of a capacity enrollment of the opening day, Sept. 24.

Because of the excellence of the character of the work being done at this well known institution the state department of education of Texas grants state certificates to those who finish the teacher training course.

To meet the demands occasioned by the steady growth of Texas college, Bishop J. C. Martin of Jackson, Tenn., in whose district the school is located, is putting forth every effort to raise $40,000 by Dec. 1. Judging from the reports coming in from the field the aforesaid amount will be raised.

The summer school, the largest enrollment in the history of the school, will close this week. From Sept. 2 to 12 there will be held a ten days' ministers institute for the ministers of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church west of the Mississippi river. This school is made possible by the mission board of the Methodist Episcopal church South (white) which pays all of the traveling expenses of those who attend and furnish able instructors and lecturers of both races. More than 300 ministers will be in attendance.

WILEY TO PROCEED AT ONCE TO BUILD NEW GIRLS DORMITORY

MARSHALL, TEXAS, Oct. 25—President M. W. Dogan has received authority from the Board of Education for Negroes of the Metrodist Episcopal Church, through the Secretary, Dr. J. Garland Penn, to proceed with plans for construction of girls new dormitory. This comes as the result of letter from General Education Board of New York to Dr. Dogan agreeing to remove all restrictions on the twenty-five thousand dollar gift by that board to Wiley which makes the entire amount available for immediate use on this dormitory, the cost of which will approximate $100,000 when finished, the balance of the money having been appropriated by the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church primarily upon the recommendation of Dr. Penn. Formal breaking of ground for building is to take place Tuesday, October 28, 3 p. m. Quite an elaborate program will be executed in which several prominent men of the church and in other educational circles will participate. The entire membership of the Texas annual conference are being invited to be present on that occasion. It promises to be a gala day for Wiley and no doubt will mark a new epoch in its growth. The gift is indicative of a brighter dispensation for higher education among Negroes. It is an opening wedge for other philanthropic agencies to come to the rescue of worthy institutions which may be made a mighty lever for the uplift of humanity.

WILEY GETS GIFT FROM UNKNOWN FRIEND

MARSHALL, TEXAS, Nov. 29—Wiley College gets donation from previously unknown benefactor whose acquaintance with the school was obtained through some unrevealed source. A check from the Attorney of the late Mrs. Harriett E. Raimheld of Oplands, California for the amount designated in her will that should be set apart for the purpose of constituting a gift to Wiley College was received Monday by President M. W Dogan on his return from Morristown, Tennessee and Greensboro, North Carolina where he had been on an inspection tour studying styles and types of architecture for girls buildings. The gift came as a complete surprise because the donor is a total stranger to the President and school. There was great rejoicing on part of student body and teachers when the gift was announced. It is taken as a good omen for the school's future. In making the gift known, the President said that "faithful effort ultimately finds sure reward; that friends as well as others are often watching your movements unaware and it pays to strive to do the right thing at all times. The th eright thing at all times. The ing more widely known, and the hope is cherished that the school through special acts of kindness, such as this one, on part of those interspered in human welfare may obtain such assistance as will enable it to develop its fullest possibilities.

Education - 1924.

Tennessee.

Money for,

Fisk Gets $250,000

Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 13.—Fisk University, after receiving $250,000 from the Rockefeller Board and $950,000 raised by Paul Cravath, son of a former president, is today the best endowed college in the race.

3/14/24

PLAN CAMPAIGN FOR FISK FUND

Committee Named to Raise Nashville's Quota of $50,000.

TEAMS TO MEET MONDAY

Endowment of $1,000,000 Will Be Available When $100,000 Is Raised All Over South.

FIRST APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Though it was established fifty years ago and has caused Nashville to be known throughout the world as the center of Negro education, Fisk university will next week make its first plea for financial support from the people of Nashville. Fifty thousand dollars is to be raised here, and a like amount from alumni and friends of Negro education throughout the South, in recognition of which an endowment of $1,000,000 has been promised by the general education board and other philanthropic agencies.

The local campaign was planned Thursday night at a meeting of business men, educators, and friends of the universiyt, held at the chamber of commerce. The following organization committee was named: Carter Reeves, Lee J. Loventhal, H. G. Hill, Mrs. Arch Trawick, Maurice Weinberger, J. P. W. Brown and Dr. Edwin Mims.

This committee will appoint twenty-five teams of three members each to make a canvass of the city next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The campaign committee and teams will hold their first meeting Monday at noon in the assembly room of the chamber of commerce.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The general campaign to raise $100,000, half in Nashville and the remainder throughout the South, is in the hands of the following executive committee: Dr. David M. Ausmus, Bishop W. B. Beauchamp, Dr. J. D. Blanton, J. O. Cheek, Whitefoord R. Cole, Col. J. E. Edgerton, H. G. Hill, P. D. Houston, Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, Dr. Ryland Knight, Bishop J. M. Maxon, Dr. Bruce R. Payne, Maj. E. B. Stahlman, Rabbi Richard M. Stern and Dr. James I. Vance. Col. Edgerton is chairman and Dr. David M. Ausmus executive secretary of the campaign.

Bishop Beauchamp and Mr. Cole presided over last night's meeting, and Dr. F. A. McKenzie, president of Fisk university, explained the purpose of the campaign. He said that a successful campaign for $100,000 in the South would mean a total endowment of $1,100,000 for the institution, as philanthropic agencies of the North and East had agreed to give a full million dollars upon successful completion of the campaign. He announced that members of the Fisk faculty last week pledged $1,200 toward the campaign fund, the student body had pledged $1,300, and members of the alumni had promised $13,000.

An address was delivered by Bishop Beauchamp, and brief talks were made by William Nelson, H. D. Loveman, Mr. Brown, Mr. Loventhal, Dr. Payne, Maj. Stahlman, Mrs. Trawick, Mr. Cole, Dr. Blanton, Dr. Mims, Mr. Reeves and Mr. Weinberger. It was the opinion of all that the university is a great moral and financial asset of Nashville and of the South, and that the campaign can be successfully completed in rapid-fire fashion.

A MILLION FOR FISK.

The completion of the million-dollar fund for Fisk University, a higher educational institution for negroes, at Nashville, Tenn., is first of all a recognition of more than a half century of service to the negro which this institution, established shortly after the Civil War and started by CLINTON B. FISK in army barracks, has given in preparing colored youth for leadership among their own people. This new material support, supplementing the recognition of the standards of the university accorded it by the highest educational authorities in the country, puts this university in a position to give a scholarly training comparable with the best in American colleges. But the raising of this fund has a much wider significance than the recognition of Fisk University. It means that there is an awakening realization of the need of thoroughly equipped professional men and women to serve and to guide the massed groups who have left their old rural environment in the cabins of the South and who find themselves in industrial centres, South and North, with new spiritual, social and material problems at their doors. What Fisk has done is but a first step toward preparing the talent of this race for its new pioneering experience. And it is not simply for the good of this race; it is of vital import to the other 90 per cent. of the people of the United States. The million-dollar fund for Fisk is but an auspicious beginning.

N.Y. Times
7/20/24

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
JULY 20, 1924

BALDWIN HELPED RAISE MILLION FOR NEGRO UNIVERSITY

Other Brooklyn Men Among Donors to Fisk Fund—Pioneer Venture a Success.

Active campaigning throughout the country by William H. Baldwin of 15 Clark st., chairman of the executive committee of the board of trustees of Fisk University of Nashville, was a vital factor in raising the $1,000,000 endowment fund for the university. Completion of the fund was announced yesterday by Dr. Fayette Avery McKensie, president of Fisk.

In addition to his local work Mr. Baldwin visited Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland, going as far west as Kansas City. He found the people for the most part unresponsive and the enterprise took on the earmarks of a pioneer venture. Schools and colleges for whites have told their needs to the public since the war, he says, but the negro educational problems have severely suffered.

The welfare of the negro has been viewed with deepest interest by the Baldwin family for some generations. William H. Baldwin Jr., a former president of the Long Island Railroad, who died in 1905, was instrumental in securing the $600,000 from Carnegie for Tuskegee which started the boom of the move for better education for blacks.

Conditional upon the raising of $250,000 from individuals the general education board promised Mr. Baldwin $500,000 for his cause, and Carnegie Corporation, $250,000. Notable among the individual gifts was that of Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, who gave $25,000, having offered to match any sum up to that amount. George Foster Peabody, a former trustee of Tuskegee, now a trustee of Hampton, offered to give $10,000 when $90,000 had been secured from individuals, and James H. Post of Brooklyn gave $25,000. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sachs gave $50,000 for a professorship to be known as the Ella S. Plotz memorial professorship, in memory of their daughter.

Other contributors are the John F. Slater Fund of Charlottesville, Va., $5,000; the J. C. Penny Foundation of New York and the following individuals: Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold H. Swift and Mrs. Samuel Blaine of Chicago, Samuel Mather and Mrs. Francis F. Prentiss of Cleveland, Miss Fanny T. Cochran and Miss Juliana Wood of Philadelphia, Joseph Lee, George Wiglesworth and Charles E. Mason of Boston, Paul D. Cravath of Brooklyn, J. Everit Macy, Arthur V. Curtiss, James and Dwight W. Morrow

Nashville Citizens Give $50,000.

An unusual feature of the case is the gift of a supplementary fund of $50,000 for Fisk from the citizens of Nashville. This is the first time that any such sum has been contributed by any Southern city for any type of negro education.

Mr. Baldwin said yesterday that the income from the endowment fund was to be used exclusively for the proper payment of teachers for their services. The supplementary fund contributed by Nashville citizens is to be used for current expenses.

Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board of trustees of Fisk, whose father was the founder of the university and served as its president for 25 years, is another Brooklyn man actively concerned in the negro's welfare. He is quoted as saying that the endowment fund is a conspicuous recognition of the need for higher education among the 11,000,000 negroes of the country.

This fund has been made possible by matching a conditional offer of $500,000 from the general education board of New York. Among those contributing are the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which gave $250,000, the John F. Slater fund of Charlottesville, Va., the J. C. Penney foundation of New York and prominent individuals in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland and Boston.

Anticipating the successful completion of the $1,000,000 endowment fund the citizens of Nashville organized this spring to raise a supplementary fund of $50,000 for Fisk. This is the first time that any such sum has been contributed by any Southern city for any type of Negro education. Among the leaders in the local campaign were bankers, business men, educators and clergymen.

The endowment fund, the income of which is to be applied exclusively to teachers' salaries, is described as a "conspicuous recognition of the leadership which Fisk has achieved in meeting the growing need for higher education for the 11,000,000 Negroes of the country," by Paul D. Cravath of New York, who is chairman of the board of trustees, and whose father was a founder of Fisk and served as its president for twenty-five years.

Coincident with his announcement of the $1,000,000 fund, Dr. McKenzie received a letter from the Rev. James A. Myers, leader of the Fisk University Jubilee Singers, who are now on tour abroad. He writes that a special concert has been arranged at Lady Astor's home, and that the King and Queen are expected to be present. Fifty years ago the original group of Fisk University Jubilee Singers sang before Queen Victoria and the court circles of Europe.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Banner
JUL 19 1924

SES ENDOWMENT

Dr. F. A. McKenzie Announces $1,000,000 Fund Now Available.

INIQUE ACHIEVEMENT

riptions by Nashville ple Set Record for outhern Cities in Aiding Negroes.

R TEACHERS' SALARIES

Completion of the first $1,000,000 endowment fund ever to be established at a college for Negroes was announced today by Dr. Fayette Avery McKenzie, president of Fisk university, which began its career in an army barracks in Nashville procured by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk in January, 1866.

Fisk Secures Million.

All friends of Negro education and of higher standards of citizenship for all classes will rejoice that Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, was successful in its recent campaign to secure a million dollars additional endowment. It is the first time that a million dollar endowment fund has ever been established at a college for Negroes. The city of Nashville is also to be congratulated for raising the $50,000 for which it was asked toward securing this fund. It is the first time that any such fund has been contributed to Negro education by any single city in the South. This is a tribute to the high character of Fisk University and also a gratifying indication of a better understanding between the races. A quarter of a century ago Nashville would not have considered such a thing. Today Nashville is a leader in the movement toward inter-racial understanding and helpful co-operation

Million Dollar Endowment Fund for Fisk University

Nashville, Tenn., July 18.—Completion of the first million dollar endowment fund ever to be established at a college for our youths was announced by Dr. Fayette Avery McKinzie, president of Fisk university, which began its career in an army barracks in Nashville procured by General Clinton B. Fisk in January, 1866.

This fund has been made possible by matching a conditional offer of $500,000 from the general education board of New York. Among those contributing are the Carnegie corporation of New York, which gave $250,000, the John F. Slater fund of Charlottesville, Va., the J. C. Penny Foundation of New York and prominent individuals in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland and Boston.

Anticipating the successful completion of the $1,000,000 endowment fund, the citizens of Nashville organized this spring to raise a supplementary fund of $50,000 for Fisk. This is the first time that any such sum has been contributed by any southern city for any type of education of members of our Race. Among the leaders in this local campaign are bankers, business men, educators and clergymen.

The endowment fund, the income of which is to be applied exclusively to teachers' salaries, is conspicuous recognition of the leadership which Fisk has achieved in meeting the growing need for higher education for the 11,000,000 citizens of our Race in this country, according to Paul D. Cravath, the internationally known lawyer of New York, who is chairman of the board of trustees and whose father was a founder of Fisk and served as its president for 25 years. In a letter to Dr. McKenzie, Mr. Cravath said:

Recognized by Chicago

"We are to be congratulated on this conspicuous and generous endorsement by the great educational funds and by so many prominent individuals in the East and Middle West. For 50 years Fisk University has held before Negro youth the highest standards in collegiate training. During your administration your effective emphasis on standards, of both character and scholarship, has won for Fisk an impressive series of recognitions. The Carnegie Foundation made Fisk in 1921 one of its associates, thereby admitting the faculty to full participation in its pension scheme. As a result of this recognition, Fisk was given full standing at the University of Chicago in 1922. Only this spring Columbia university has officially singled out Fisk among the Negro colleges of the South for like recognition. Now we have this financial support which carries with it the considered endorsement of many thoughtful Americans."

Among the individual contributors are Julius Rosenwald, Morton D. Hull, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold H. Swift and Mrs. Emmons Blaine of Chicago; Samuel Mather and Mrs. Francis F. Prentiss of Cleveland; Miss Fanny T. Cochran and Miss Juliana Wood of Philadelphia; Joseph Lee, George Wigglesworth and Charles E. Mason of Boston, and Edward S. Harkness, George Foster Peabody, Paul D. Cravath, V. Everit Macy, Arthur Curtiss James, Dwight W. Morrow and James H. Post of New York. Samuel Sachs, of New York, a trustee, has established the Ella Sachs Plotz Memorial professorship.

Jubilee Singers in London

Completion of the endowment fund is the first step in the development of Fisk university to meet the growing demands for the training which it offers, according to President McKenzie. "Present accommodations in dormitories and classrooms are limiting the number of students who can be served," he said. "College attendance at Fisk has doubled during the last nine years. Scientific equipment, a proper gymnasium, a modern building for the School of Music which has produced Roland Hayes and the Fisk University Jubilee Singers, are vital needs. At the same time a wider support for current expenses, which exceed by $75,000 the income from the new endowment fund, must be developed. These are the legitimate needs in a healthy progress and they are sure to win a hearing at a time when the American public is showing so intelligent and generous an interest in the development of education for the white youth of the country."

Coincident with his announcement of the million-dollar fund, Dr. McKenzie received a letter from the Rev. James A. Myers, leader of the Fisk University Jubilee Singers who are now on tour abroad. Mr. Myers writes that a special concert has been arranged at Lady Astor's home, and that the king and queen of Great Britain are expected to be present. Fifty years ago the original group of Fisk University Jubilee Singers sang before Queen Victoria and the court circles of Europe.

Other Chicagoans who contributed to the fund are: "A Friend," Frank H. Tuthill, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mrs. W. G. Hibbard, A. G. Becker, Jesse Binga, Edgar A. Bancroft, P. D. Block, Mrs. R. B. Gregory, Lessing Rosenthal, A. L. Jackson, John S. Miller, Jr., Joseph H. Defrees, Robert McCurdy, Jacob M. Dickinson, Walter E. Greenebaum, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Rosenfels, J. E. MacMurray and Clifford W. Barnes.

The local Fisk alumni, under the leadership of Lemuel L. Foster and Miss Sophia Boaz, subscribed a total of $5,000

A BOON OF NEGRO EDUCATION

The announcement that Fisk university has succeeded in raising its million-dollar endowment fund is of larger significance than indicated by the amount. Drives aiming at bigger sums have in late years been successfully carried out in behalf of numerous colleges and universities. But this is the first endowment fund of its size to be established at a college for Negroes, and it represents the first successful effort since the war to win a general hearing for Negro education.

Since the war and Negro migration northward, which followed it, the progress of the Negro has been greatly stimulated, and the basis of inter-racial relations in many important communities has been fundamentally modified. It is obvious that as the Negroes are crowding into the cities they are in more need than ever of doctors, social workers, and other professional leaders. . It is the function of Fisk university to train these, not only for the benefit of the Negroes themselves, but for the general benefit of every community of which they are a part.

The standards which Fisk university has attained are witnessed by the fact that this endowment fund has been made possible only through a gift from the General Educational Board, and one from the Carnegie corporation. These funds are administered with scrupulous care in studying those institutions which they encourage. But in spite of the large initial offers from these sources, which were made conditional on the raising of the whole fund, the success of the effort could only be accamplished by enlisting the interest of many individuals.—Springfielld Republican.

Education - 1924

Money for

South Carolina.

FEB 7 1924

advocate

ARE WE GIVING THE NEGRO A SQUARE DEAL IN EDUCATION?

The official School Directory of South Carolina for the school year 1922-23 contains figures that raise some interesting questions concerning the relative educational opportunities given the white and colored citizens of the state.

According to the records there were 236,613 white and 226,267 negro children in our public schools. White teachers were paid salaries aggregating $5,216,915.22 while negro teachers were paid $845,009.18. The average salary paid white teachers of both sexes was $834.71, while negro teachers of both sexes averaged $237.95. For furniture and apparatus the expenditures on the white schools were $188,885.02; on negro schools $22,983.09; for the transportation of white pupils $88,903.94; for negro pupils $53.00. The total expenditures for all school purposes were for white schools $10,034,049.96; for negro schools $1,119,142.62. The per capita expenditure according to enrollment was for white children $42.41; for negro children $4.95; according to average attendance the expenditures were for white children $59.40; for negro children, $7.16. Value of school houses and grounds for whites $20,402,117.00; for negroes $2,586,804.00.

In the matter of higher education for the races, the general appropriations bill introduced in the House of Representatives on January 28th by the ways and means committee carries these items: for the University of South Carolina, $444,350.00; for Winthrop College $453,283.44; for the Citadel Academy $159,793.56; for Clemson College (collegiate activities) $91,813.14; for the Charleston Medical College $120,750.00; for the Confederate Home College $5,000.00—total for white colleges $1,274,990.14; for the state negro college $101,150.00.

No thoughtful man can read these

approach as a World Court of International Justice and cooperation through a League of Nations, in at least some modified form.

We believe that if there was any way of sounding the sentiment of America apart from the complications of partisan politics and heated political campaigns, the calm judgment of the citizenship of this country is overwhelmingly in favor of some such measure as that suggested by the winning Bok Peace Plan, with the details of which all our readers are familiar. For four years a reactionary element in the Senate has successfully fought off all attempts toward any form of international cooperation in the interest of world peace, and the purpose of

Education - 1924.

South Carolina.

Money for.

PLAN TO RAISE FUNDS FOR NEGRO DORMITORY

Special to The State.

Rock Hill, Aug. 22.—Plans for raising funds to erect a new dormitory at Friendship college, Negro institution, owned and supported by the church, to replace the one destroyed by fire early this summer, were announced today after a meeting of the board of directors of the college.

The trustees themselves pledged generous amounts to be paid within four or five years and the president authorized a canvass of the churches which support the college for contributions. It is hoped that sufficient funds will be raised to construct the building of brick instead of timber as was the case before.

Unsigned

8-24-24

Education—1924.

Money for.

Pennsylvania

DUPONT TO AID LINCOLN TO GET SCIENCE HALL

(Special to the Journal and Guide.)

Chester, Pa., August 14—Mr. Pierre S. DuPont of Longwood who recently laid the cornerstone of the Chester County Hostital—to which he has given about a million and a quarter dollars—has extended his benevolence in Chester County by offering to help in the erection of a Science Building at Lincoln University. For this building the Lincoln authorities had already raised $60,000, of which $12,000 was contributed by graduates of the institution and $15,000 promised by the General Education Board. Dr. Joseph H. Odell, president of Delaware School Auxiliary, representing Mr. DuPont, in a letter to Dean Wm. H. Johnson, states that Mr. DuPont will give the services of his organization, including architect's fees, engineering supervision, accounting, and so forth, representing a cost of $7,500, provided that the Lincoln authorities will raise an additional $15,000 so that a more adequate building can be erected.

Journal & Guide 8-16-24

Education—1924.

Money for.

New Jersey.

MT HOLLY N J MIRROR
FEBRUARY 15, 1924

The successful bids for the proposed new dormitory at the Industrial School for Colored Youth at Bordentown, considered by the State Board of Education at the State House on Saturday, aggregated $185,862. An appropriation of $187,000 is available. The Karno-Smith Company received the general contract for $144,022; Mechanical Equipment Company, the heating contract for $10,588; Jaehnig & Peoples, plumbing for $16,800; Jackson Electric Company, electric work for $3,952. Architects' fees on the work will total $10,500.

Education—1924.

Money for.

New York.

LUCY LANEY LEAGUE DONATED $1,000 TO HAINES INSTITUTE

The nineteenth annual report of the Lucy Laney League of New York City, composed of graduates and former students of Haines Institute, Augusta, Ga., together with a number of friends who are interested in assisting that school, issued for the year ending April 30, 1924, shows that $1,000 in cash was sent to Miss Lucy C. Laney, founder and president, during the past year.

This munificent donation was the result principally of receptions, a matinee dance, and a Hallowe'en frolic, conducted by the League during the past year, the success attending these events being due to the loyal support given by members and friends of the school and of the League. Receipts from this source totalled $951.52.

Donations during the fiscal year amounted to $100.75, and receipts from dues, assessments and new members, with a balance from last year of $136.92, brought the grand total to $1,199.49. Operating expenses have been paid, and the League started the 1924-25 fiscal year with a balance of $123.49.

Officers of the Lucy Laney League are Charles C. Davis, 210 West 133rd street, president; Mrs. Willa Rowe Carter, vice president; Mrs. James C. Whitaker, secretary; Thomas O. Challenger, treasurer; Mrs. Agnes F. Stinson, corresponding secretary; Andrew M. Robinson, chaplain; Charles E. Scott, assistant chaplain.

ALTMAN FOUNDATION PAYS OUT $105,000

Special Contributions in Addition to $400,000 Distributed Among Employes This Year.

$50,000 TO NEW CATHEDRAL

$10,000 to United Hospital and $10,000 to Jewish Theological Seminary—Other Gifts to Charities.

Colonel Michael Friedsam announced yesterday for the Altman Foundation that, in accordance with the usal custom at the holiday season, the following special contributions had been made in addition to those during the year:

Fifty thousand dollars to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine for the fund that is to be devoted to the completion of the new Cathedral.

Twenty-five thousand dollars to the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York.

Ten thousand dollars to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Ten thousand dollars to the United Hospitals Fund.

Ten thousand dollars to the Jewish Theological Seminary for the Library Fund of that institution, and as a memorial scholarship in honor of Benjamin Altman.

Besides the present distribution, the foundation recently made a special contribution of $25,000 to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. The announcement said that gifts to the employes of B. Altman & Co. by the Foundation for the year 1924, including the customary special holiday distribution and welfare work, would exceed $400,000.

A similar Christmas distribution of cash was made among the 4,000 or more employes of B. Altman & Co. by the Foundation last year, that occasion having marked the first such distribution by the Foundation in addition to its expenditures for welfare work among the store workers. It was explained yesterday that the gifts to employes were made on the basis of length of service, efficiency, attendance and similar considerations.

The Foundation was created by Benjamin Altman, who left a fortune of about $50,000,000 for public purposes. It was formed by special legislative act and received under the terms of the will his stock in B. Altman & Co., estimated to be worth between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. The will provided that the income from the stock should be applied to the support of such philanthropic and charitable institutions as might be stipulated by Mr. Altman's designees and their successors.

It was further stipulated in the will that the mercantile establishment, for the continuation of which ample provision had been made, should be kept separate and distinct from the Foundation it was to support. Mr. Altman's benevolent interest in his employes was evidenced by the various ways in which they benefited under his will, which carried a bequest of $50,000 to the mutual benefit association of the store's employes. He also provided that each employe who had been in service twenty years should receive outright $2,500; all who had served eighteen years $1,500, and all who had served fifteen years, $1,000.

New York Times 12-19-24

6-28-24

Education — 1924.

Money for.

Virginia.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
NOVEMBER 23, 1924

STARTED NEGRO EDUCATION; NOW HIS WORK FLOURISHES

General S. C. Armstrong Saw Freedman's Need and Founded Hampton Institute, Which Is Soon to Receive Rockefeller Endowment

CONCERNING Samuel Chapman Armstrong, founder and first Principal of Hampton Institute, Virginia, a classmate of his at Williams College once wrote: "He could manage a boat in a storm, teach school, edit a newspaper, assist in carrying on a Government, take up a mechanical industry at will, understand the natives, sympathize with missionaries, talk with profound theorists, recite well in Greek or mathematics, conduct an advanced class in geometry and make no end of fun for little children."

General Armstrong's career has been brought to mind by the recent announcement that the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has offered $1,000,000 to the cause of negro education. Half of the money is to go to the school that Armstrong founded fifty-six years ago, the other half to its sister school, Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., founded by General Armstrong's first great disciple, Booker T. Washington. The $1,000,000 is to apply toward a $5,000,000 endowment fund for the two schools.

A Modest Start.

Hampton was founded by Armstrong in 1868, soon after he had been mustered out of the Northern army with the rank of Brigadier General. Old hospital buildings converted into temporary dormitories and classrooms were the sole school structures. Classes were started with one teacher, one matron and fifteen students.

General Armstrong stated his purposes. "The thing to be done was clear," he said; "to train selected negro youths who should go out and teach and lead their people, first by example, by getting land and homes; * * * to teach respect for labor, to replace stupid drudgery with skilled hands, and in this way to build up an industrial system, for the sake not only of self-support and intelligent labor, but also for the sake of character."

Hampton today has 2,000 students, with 250 teachers and a modern plant consisting of 1,000 acres and more than 150 buildings. It has sent offshoots into many parts of the United States.

Samuel Armstrong was born in the Hawaiian Islands in 1839, of missionary parents. He remained in the islands until he was 21, and there, while working with his father among the natives, he learned many of the methods he was to apply so successfully to the cause of negro education.

"Missionary or Pirate."

Francis Greenwood Peabody of the Harvard Divinity School wrote of General Armstrong: "* * * A mingled skein of domestic piety and eager athletics was brought into his early life, and it is not surprising that when later asked what career he was likely to prefer he answered, 'Missionary or pirate.' Both classes of society were familiar to him in Honolulu."

While at Williams College young Armstrong lived at the home of the famous Mark Hopkins. His stay at college, however, was short-lived, though he was able to take his degree. The Civil War began. General Armstrong recruited a company of 100 men and was commissioned Captain. He was sent to the front in the Summer of 1862, just in time to be "bagged with more than 12,000 Northern troops by the raid of Stonewall Jackson." Jackson, fortunately, was unable to make the capture effective.

He returned to the front as the decisive days of Gettysburg arrived. His regiment helped break Pickett's famous charge, and he was promoted to Major, after being cited for bravery. When Confederate leaders announced that officers of negro troops would, if captured, be dealt with as "inciting servile insurrection," the threat was sufficient to fire General Armstrong. He applied for a command in a black regiment, and in November, 1863, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Regiment of United States Colored Troops.

Led Negro Troops.

This was General Armstrong's first close association with negroes. Their playfulness, quick emotion and love of music appealed to his sense of the picturesque. A few months later, when he sailed for Hilton Head, S. C., with 1,300 colored soldiers, he wrote to his mother: "It is no sacrifice for me to be here; it is rather a glorious opportunity, and I would be nowhere else if I could and nothing else than an officer of colored troops if I could."

Describing the conduct of his men in battle, he wrote: "My men fell fast but never flinched; they fired coolly and won great praise." Armstrong's regiment lay before Petersburg from the end of August until October. His men took part in many engagements, and Armstrong was promoted to be Colonel of the Eighth Regiment of United States Colored Troops. He was a witness to Lee's surrender.

His army experience did not end with the war. He was sent with his colored forces to the Mexican border and remained there until late in 1865, when he and his men were sent North and discharged.

Saw a Great Need.

He became an agent of the newly established Freedmen's Bureau and took over the administration of the fifth subdistrict of Virginia, covering ten counties, with headquarters at Hampton. He became responsible for 10,000 negroes, whose influx had turned that region into a vast camp of dependent human "contrabands." Eighteen thousand rations were issued daily to save the negroes from starvation.

The influence of his missionary father, memories of the successful educational methods he had seen employed with the Hawaiians, his own New England training and his opportunity to study the character of the negro during the war turned his thoughts to education as the path to racial progress.

In 1867 he induced the American Missionary Association to agree to supply teachers and the Freedmen's Bureau to appropriate $2,000 for the construction of buildings. Such was the humble beginning of the school whose present high educational status the General Education Board recognizes in its offer of a million dollars.

ATLANTA GA Constitution
NOV 2 8 1924

Tuskee, Hampton Are Given $250,000 By Gotham Banker

New York, November 27.—An anonymous gift of $250,000 toward the $5,000,000 endowment for Hampton and Tukegee institutes was announced today by the fund committee. The money was given by a New York banker, who preferred that his name be withheld, it was said by Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the board of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., of New York, a committee official.

GIVING TO COLORED COLLEGES.

A prominent New York banker has given $250,000 to Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, where negroes are educated. Recently the Rockefeller Foundation pledged $1,000,000 for these colored colleges, on the condition that the trustees of the two institutions raise an equal amount.

There is said to be increasing interest in negro education among men of large affairs. The industrial type of education fostered by Hampton and Tuskegee makes a special appeal to these men. The two schools train the negro young men and women in a practical way to be real producers and at the same time leaders and teachers.

There is an idea that the negro problem can be best solved through education.

Wherever the graduate of Hampton and Tuskegee have gone they have created areas of inter-racial understanding. By their industry and character they have made themselves respected by the whites and have bettered the economic, moral and social conditions among their own people.

Education - 1924. Mississippi.

Money for.

BUILDING NEGRO SCHOOL.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Oct. 3.—Work is rapidly progressing on the colored agricultural school, which is being erected four miles south of Clarksdale on the King & Anderson place at an approximate cost of $45,000. The contract was awarded three weeks ago to E. S. Morris and since then a large force has been at work each day. Two buildings parallel to each other and adjoined by a corridor, have practically been completed. It is hoped to have the building ready for occupancy during the early part of November. The furnishings will cost approximately $10,000. Planters in this section believe the school will attract many colored families to this section and that it will materially aid in solving the labor problems here.

10-3-24

Negroes Buy Land For Big School

The Second District Association of Tallahatchie County, Miss., held its 18th annual session at Bethelhem Church near Swan Lake, Aug. 21-23, 1924. The meeting was well attended and the association heard the deed to thier school land read by the distinguished lawyer, Hon, A. L. Whitten of Sumner, who explained all questions asked concerning said deed and land satisfactorily, whereupon the association approved said deed and voted that payment be made for the school site at Glendora and $1045 was paid for nearly 21 acres of land by the association, to build a Colored Agricultural High School on. After which the following churches made their reports and were received:

Mr. Calvary, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, New Light, St. Mary, New Antioch, Mt. Mary. Money received $88.49.

Only eight churches represented but there are a great deal of our churches which haven't represented promised to represent in September at Jerusalem church near Glendora, Mississippi, where the executive board will meet to receive church report and annual dues. I hope the report of the work done at this session will enthuse the people of the district and churches to make greater efforts to support our agricultural school which the association will build at Glendora for the purpose of training the juveniles of our race to a higher standard of civilization; obey the laws of God and the civil government of the country which is divinely appointed to repress evil and vice, and promote the happiness of the inhabitants; to make our boys and girls better citizens, better workers, and hereby lessening crime and poverty among our race.

I hope this sketch shall meet the approval of all true patriots to whose zeal will be manifested by their support to those who are using their best means to prepare our people for best service by educating their heads, hands and hearts.

I hope the pastors, officers and members of the churches of this association will realize this fact, if united we shall stand, but if divided, we shall fall.

Bethleham church and amiable pastor spared no means to make it a great pleasure to all who visited the association.

Moderator Rev. R. E. Mosley and Rev. J. H. Sullivan did very good service as rulers of the meeting.

Yours for the association,
REV. N. GRAYSON,
President of Trustees

Education - 1924

Maryland.

Money for

MORGAN MUST RAISE $150,000 FUND

Local College To Begin Campaign To Secure $50,000 Gift From Rockfellow

STATE GIVES LITTLE

Proposed Appropriation For Next Three Years Is Only $7,000

As announced over a month ago in the AFRO, Morgan College has been promised $50,000 by the Rockfeller Foundation, provided in additional $150,000 is raised by friends of the institution.

The drive to raise the $150,000 will be launched in a few days.

Small Help From State

The only institution for the higher education of Negroes in the State will receive only $7,000 a year for the next three years from State funds.

Founded in 1867, and was at first located on Saratoga street, east of Courtland. The school, for many years known as the Centenary Biblical Institute, moved from large building at Edmondson and Fulton avenues 40 years ago.

Its name was then changed to that of one of its benefactors, the late Rev. Littleton Morgan, white.

$50,000 Gift 10 Years Ago

It received a gift of $50,000 when a similar sum was raised nearly a decade ago, thus enabling it to secure a fine location of about 50 acres on Arlington and Hillen road and midway between Harford and Greenmount avenues.

Carnegie Hall and an assembly room are about the only structures erected on the campus since the college has been there. Several other large buildings have been remodelled and are being used.

The late J. Emory Round, was for a number of years head of the college, then came Rev. Francis J. Wagner and the present head succeeded him about 20 years.

Not A Church School

Although aided by the Washington and Delaware Conferences and the two white conferences that occupy similar territory, the college is in no sense denominational in its teaching. Over 400 students were registered there last year, including the summer and extension classes.

Many of the first teachers in Maryland were educated there and nearly all of the ministers of the Washington and Delaware Conferences.

Educated Prominent Pastors

The list includes a number as follows: Ministry—Rev. Nathaniel M Carroll, Bishop W. Sampson Brooks Bishop Matthew W. Clair, W. A Hughes, director of Negro Work in the M. E. Church; Ernest S. Williams, Joseph W. Jenkins, F. J Handy, Julius S. Carroll, the late Storer S. Jolley, the late I. L. Thomas, J. W. Fenderson, J. W. Jewett D. H. Hargis and C. W. Pullett.

Teaching—The late Joseph H Lockerman, Mason A. Hawkins, Carrington L. Davis, the late William H. Lee, Miss Carrie L. Cook, Jesse L. Nicholas, Harry T. Pratt, William Anderson, George A. Owens, J Clarence Chambers and Howard M Gross.

Many Physicians

Medicine—W. A. Warfield, surgeon-in-chief at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington; S. B. Hughes, D Grant Scott, Thomas S. Hawkins.

Law—W. Ashbie Hawkins, George and W. F. McMechen, Ephrian Jackson, U. Grant Scott and I. D Blair.

City Councilman—H. M. St. Clair of Cambridge; the late Phil Waters clerk of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, also studied there.

LEGISLATURE GIVES MORGAN $25,000

Governor Ritchie Studies Bill and May Give It His Executive Approval

$100,000 BILL LOST

House Kills Appropriation For Allendale School For Feeble Minded

Annapolis, Md., April 3.—In the last hours of the Legislature this week a bill went through appropriating $125,000 for a science hall at Morgan College.

President Lee D. Spencer, of the College, spent practically all of the week here and aided by his friends succeeded in getting the measure through both the Senate and the House. His success is said to be largely through the fact that the Legislature passed bills appropriating $100,000 to St. Johns College a large sum to the University of Maryland.

The bill was first indefinitely postponed in the House, later defeated and finally reconsidered and passed.

In committing himself, Governor Ritchie said he is studying the bill and hopes to be able to give it his executive approval. It is said the Governor will confer with President Spencer in the near future to see if this appropriation will make Morgan College self-supporting. The Governor's Educational Committee which recently surveyed the colleges recommended that the State aid be withheld from these colleges in the future.

Allendale Bill Lost

That the Morgan College bill went through the Legislature and the bill appropriating $100,000 for a school for colored feeble-minded school children was lost, was said to have been due to the fact that the latter measure was introduced by Republicans. The bill passed the Senate, but was killed in the House. It had the backing of the Grand Jurors' Association and a number of local organizations.

Education—1924.

Louisiana.

Money for.

State Pledges Aid to Southern University

Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 26.—The state board of education has authorized the general public in the name of the state of Louisiana to give $50,000 to meet the offer of the general board of education of Southern university, an agricultural and mechanical school in the suburbs of the city.

Former students and graduates of the university have been called upon to assist in the drive.

9-27-24

Education—1924.

Georgia.

Money for

WAR 29 1924

Negro Science Halls Planned In South

ATLANTA, Ga., March 22.—(Special)—Hentz, Reid and Adler, Atlanta architects, who are designing many structures throughout the country, have been commissioned by the American Baptist home mission society, with headquarters in New York, to design two science buildings, one to be located at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and the other at Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., according to announcement made here today.

Attention was attracted by the American Baptist home mission society to the Science building designed by the Atlanta architects at Spellman University in Atlanta, and they were commissioned for the New York work. The firm designed Moorehouse College and the coolred Y. M. C. A. in Atlanta.

Ga. Ed. JOURNAL

JUN 4 - 1924

troduced by Representative Guess, of DeKalb county, is to be redrafted by a subcommittee appointed for that purpose, and presented to the

Macon, Ga. News

JUL 17 1924

NEEDS OF STATE SCHOOLS AT ATHENS ARE TOLD TO LEGISLATORS ON DAY'S TRIP

Barbecue by Kiwanis And Rotary Clubs One of Features of Entertainment

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, Ga., July 17.—Members of the Georgia General Assembly, with a number of state officials and others, were welcome guests of Athens yesterday.

Legislators spent the day in a flying inspection trip of the plants of the State Normal School, the College of Agriculture and the University of Georgia. They were entertained at a barbecue given by the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs of Athens on the grounds of the agricultural college at 2 o'clock. They were shown not only the details of these, the greatest educational institutions of the state, but also the unfortunate deficiencies in equipment, loss through lack of funds for necessary repairs, and other matters.

Speakers at each of the three institutions told frankly of the monetary needs and it was for the purpose of better acquainting the solons with the state's educationl institutions that the trip was planned. It is believed that with the first-hand knowledge of conditions at Athens, members of both houses will be better qualified to pass upon the appropriation measures pending in the house.

Dr. Barrow Speaks.

Chancellor David C. Barrow, speaking at the concluding gathering of the day, told how the university had already lost $40,000 from its mantenance income by withdrawal of the annual gift of that amount which has made in past years by the general educational board at New York. He told how a further loss of $33,000 is imminent. This is on account of the fact that warning has been given that another gift, amounting to $50,000 annually, and known as the Morrill fund, will be withdrawn if the state does not expend $65,000 within the next two years on the negro institutions at Savannah. Of this annual $50,000, Dr. Barrow said, the university gets $33,000.

The chancellor said that he realized that the legislature was faced with the problem of raising the money before it could be appropriated, but said he trusted some plan could be worked out to mee the extremely urgent situation at the university. He had always believed and practiced, he said, the plan of "doing the best you can with what you get."

Agricultural College

Dr. Barrow referred to the splendid work of the agricultural department of the university, the state college of agriculture, and explained the importance of this by referring to the fact that three-fourths of the people of Georgia are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Other speakers at the concluding meeting, which was held in Octagon Hall, included Dr. Joseph Stewart, principal of the summer school; Abit Nix, prominent Athens citizen and former student and teacher at the university, and others. Frank Holden, representative in the legislature from Clarke county, called on a number of members of the assembly for two-minute talks after he had been requested to do so by Dean C. M. Snelling, master of ceremonies. Among those who spoke were Senator Adams, President George Carswell, of the senate, and Represenatives Ennis, of Baldwin, and Knight, of Berrien. All speakers expressed keenest interest in the university and pledged themselves to do all in their power to aid it when ever an opportunity presented.

The legislators and officials left last night at 8 o'clock to return to Atlanta.

Pageant Is Feature

The most picturesque feature of the day was a pageant, participated in by 1,500 students from the state college of agriculture, 300 of whom were rehabilitation students. The purpose of the pageant was to picture the change that has taken place in agricultural conditions of the state since the agricultural college has been established.

Dr. L. G. Hardman, of Commerce, chairman of the board of trustees of the state college of agriculture, made the introductory remarks, welcoming the legislators and relating the accomplishments of the college, its aims and ambitions. Dr. Hardman stated that the sum of $225,000,000 was spent out of the state of Georgia yearly on agricultural products which could be produced in the state.

Dr. A. M. Soule, president of the college, explained the pageant as it progressed. Extinction of the boll weevil, eradication of the cattle tick, and poisoning of peach-destroying insects were depicted by students of the school, and live stock of all kinds were exhibited before the legislators for their inspection. Frank E. Mitchell, a rehabilitation student, made a short address in which he told of the appreciation of students for the educational facilities afforded ex-service men.

Band Plays "Old Georgia."

When the special train carrying the party reached Atlanta, it was met by a band, bellowing forth the strains of "Old Georgia." An ample supply of automobiles carried visitors to the State Normal School where the first part of the day's program was staged.

Dr. Jere M. Pound, president of the State Normal School, presented the needs of that institution vigorously and concisely. He was followed by B. S. Miller, of Columbus, president of the board of trustees, and then President Carswell, of the Senate, and Speaker Neill, of the house, made short talks.

Dr. Pound told how 53 acres of land on which the normal school stands, were all given to the state by outsiders. At present there is a plant, he said, to which the state has given $180,000. The annual appropriation to the school by the state is $63,000, he said, while the essential payroll itself amounts to over $80,000, while coal costs $10,000 annually and lights, gas, etc., $4,000.

Needs Are Stressed

Dr. Pound stressed the point that the normal school is a part of the common school system of the state, reading from its charter which makes it mandatory that only one course shall be given, that of making school teachers, and requiring its students upon admission to sign an agreement that she will devote at least as many years after graduation to teaching in the common schools of the state, as she attended the normal school.

He asked "for the sake of the common schools," the necessary deficiency appropriation and enough money to build two new dormitories and a gymnasium.

Mr. Miller spoke in similar strain, presenting the report of the dividends the institution declared last amounting, he said, to 240 splendid new teachers for the common schools of Georgia.

Carswell Speaks

President Carswell said he knew every member of the General Assembly wanted to give the university, the college of agriculture and the state normal school—as well as other needy state institutions—every penny they asked and were entitled to, but he said the question simply resolved back into the problem of revising the tax system of the state. He said he believed the tax system can be revised, but added, "no man or men can write a tax system with one hand and a political platform with the other."

Speaker Cecil Neill urged an end to the prejudice which has existed between the common schools and the higher institutions of learning, insisting that each was dependent upon the other and each of equal importance. He also urged an end to the somewhat similar spirit of prejudice which has existed in Georgia between the cities and country districts, and said that these two were absolutely dependent each upon the other.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

JUL 31 1924

Appropriate $25,000 For Normal School

Appropriation of $25,000 to build a dormitory for the Georgia State Normal and Industrial Institute, a negro institution at Savannah, was authorized by the House Wednesday at its first afternoon session. The dormitory is to replace a structure burned several months ago.

It was decided to devote the afternoon sessions to consideration of appropriation bills until they are disposed of.

Savannah, Ga. News

AUG 1 1924

APPROPRIATION FOR COLORED COLLEGE IN SAVANNAH

GOVERNMENT THREATENS WITHDRAW MORRELL FUND FROM ATHENS.

REPORT SAVANNAH COLLEGE NEEDS FUNDS

The papers are noticing that although a large number of pressing appropriaitons havo been reduced by the legislature, the house in Atlanta voted $25,000 for the State Normal & Industrial School for Colored Youths in Savannah.

It is a fact that Georgia received a federal appropriation annually of $50,000 for its land grant colleges under the Morrill act. One-third of this goes for negro, industrial and agricultural education. There are seventeen states having land grants colleges for negroes. Of these Georgia has the largest number of negro inhabitants and the legislature, it is pointed out, has been appropriating the smallest sum of money

ACTION ON MONEY BILLS AWAITS CLOSE OF HEARINGS

All appropriation bills referred to the appropriations committee will be held in abeyance until July 16, when hearings on the various measures will be concluded and the committee will take action. There are several deficiency and emergency appropriations asked at this session, the total approximating $2,000,000.

The University of Georgia, through representatives appearing before the committee, has asked for $45,000 for the Industrial School for Colored Youths, at Savannah, this sum being needed to prevent the loss to the state of $50,000 given annually by the general education board. It was pointed out Wednesday by Judge Enoch Callaway, of Augusta, member of the university board of trustees, that the Morrell fund of $50,000 will be withdrawn unless Georgia rebuilds the negro school at Savannah to which $16,000 of the fund is apportioned, the balance of the fund going to the university.

"SCHOOL BOOK BOARD" BILL WILL UNDERGO REDRAFTING

The "school book board" bill, in-

for these institutions. The state gave $10,000 more than the proportion of one-third of federal funds. This brought the total income for current expenses up to $29,000, the lowest by far of the seventeen states. The total income of the Texas negro college was $375,000.

Why It Is Important.

It is very necessary to vote this appropriation to the colored institution, not only on account of the large number of colored people in Georgia, but because in this way the federal appropriation can be maintained for the state agricultural college in Athens. The commission managing this college has been diligent and conscientious in its work, but the general government may withdraw the appropriation on the ground that this state fails to fulfill the obligation which it assumed when it accepted the land grant college legislation. The bureau of education in the department of the interior in Washington announces that it will give close attention to the work and progress of the Georgia State Industrial College in the near future and if conditions do not show considerable improvement it will recommend that the annual appropriation of $50,000 which has been made to the state of Georgia under the Morrell bill be withdrawn from the state.

Why the Complaint.

Complaint is made in the report that a large per cent. of the pupils enrolled are from Chatham county, which leaves the impression that the federal government and the state of Georgia are supporting a more or less local school for the benefit of Savannah.

The government report states that the building needs of the Savannah institution are urgent. The auditorium should be completed as soon as posible and a dormitory and practice school should be erected at once. Not only must the plant be put into better condition, but a maintenance should be provided, the faculty should be strengthened and proper equipment furnished. For these purposes it was urged that the state should appropriate not less than $30,000 annually.

Atlanta Ga. TELEGRAPH
AUG 1 1924

POKED IN THE RIBS

There has been more or less pointed talk about that school for the Negro youth of the State down there at Savannah, and some of the smoke had fire in it—enough, at least, to fire up the State School Superintendent's race, since Supervisor Walter B. Hill helped investigate the school. It is interesting to note in yesterday's press that, although a large number of requested appropriations have had to be refused, the House voted $25,000 for the Savannah school, whereas in past years it has been voting only eight, nine or ten thousand dollars. All of which arises out of recent incidents.

Georgia receives a Federal appropriation annually of $50,000 for its land-grant colleges, under the Morrill Act. One-third of this, or $16,667, goes for Negro industrial and agricultural education, under conditions agreed to by the State. There are 17 States having land-grant colleges for Negroes, and of them all, Georgia has the largest number of Negro inhabitants and its Legislature has been appropriating the smallest sum of money for their industrial-agricultural education. Texas appropriates $144,185; West Virginia $89,400; Oklahoma $75,000; South Carolina $63,000, and Virginia $47,000.

The $16,667 of Federal funds allotted to such education in Georgia was bestowed upon the Georgia State Industrial College, formerly at Athens but later removed to Savannah. To this was added the $10,000 State appropriation, and other funds brought the total income for current expenses up to $29,667, the lowest by far of the 17 States. The total income of the Texas Negro college is $375,079.

But there were other details that came to the attention of the Federal Government that caused it to send a special investigator to Georgia to make a study of the situation. Simply as a matter of information, we present herewith the following excerpt from the conclusions found in the report made by the investigator:

> The Georgia State Industrial College has come far short of making the progress which might reasonably have been expected of it. In order that it may take on new life and serve more effectively the purpose for which it was established the following suggestions are made to those who have the welfare of the institution at heart:
>
> First. The State's control of the college is unsatisfactory and it is doubtful whether much can be done by way of making the school worthy of the continued support of the State and of the Federal Government under the board of commissioners as now constituted. It is therefore suggested that the matter be fully considered whether the present board should not be replaced by a new board to consist of seven members, each appointed by the Governor, to serve seven years, and holding office in such a way that one vacancy occurs each year. Ex-officio members seem of doubtful value for this board but if such are desirable and necessary they could be designated by the Governor in making his appointments. It is also suggested that the President of the Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts might well serve as the supervisor of the Georgia State Industrial College.
>
> Second. The building needs of the institution are urgent. Meldrim Auditorium should be completed as soon as possible. A girls' dormitory and a practice school should be erected at once. These projects necessitate State appropriations totalling $60,000.
>
> Third. If the college is to render the service which may reasonably be expected of it the annual appropriations for current expenses must be increased
>
> a. To put the plant in respectable condition;
>
> b. To maintain the plant;
>
> c. To strengthen the faculty;
>
> d. To secure and replenish the proper equipment, furniture, supplies, etc. For these purposes the State should appropriate for the present not less than $30,000 annually.

When the chairman of the board of commissioners was asked whether the State of Georgia had kept faith with the Federal Government in this matter, he replied with an emphatic "No," and volunteered the statement that it never would. It is scarcely conceivable that the latter part of his statement adequately represents the attitude of the citizens of Georgia.

The inspector commissioned was the Specialist in Charge of Land-Grant College Statistics. He made particular objection to the fact that "55 per cent of the high school and 54 per cent of the elementary school pupils enrolled were from Chatham County," which "leaves the impression that the Federal Government and the State of Georgia are supporting a more or less local school for the benefit of Savannah, the latter city not having provided a high school for colored persons."

In concluding, the report states that "it becomes the plain duty of the Bureau of Education (Department of the Interior) to recommend that the Federal funds be withdrawn from a State which fails to fulfill the obligation which it assumed when it accepted the land-grant college legislation;" and "in view of the conditions now existing at the institution, the Bureau will give close attention to the work and progress of the Georgia State Industrial College in the near future and if conditions do not show considerable improvement it will be prepared to recommend that the annual appropriation of $50,000 which is made to the State of Georgia from the Morrill-Nelson fund be withheld from the State."

Another paragraph in the report that has caused no little interest and more, states that "valuable assistance was rendered (in connection with the investigation) by Mr. Walter B. Hill, Special Supervisor, of the Georgia State Department of Education, who has for years been interested in the college and who consequently is well informed on its work." We wonder if this had anything to do with Mr. Hill leaving Georgia.

Atlanta Ga. JOURNAL
OCT 19 1924

GAMMON SEMINARY TO DEDICATE NEW BUILDING THURSDAY

Formal dedication of Thirkield hall, handsome addition to the Gammon Theological seminary, in South Atlanta, will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The new building was recently completed at a cost of about $100,000, and forms one of the most important units of the enlarged negro seminary. It will be used as an administration and class room building.

The dedication exercises will bring together a number of well-known churchmen from Atlanta and other southern cities. Bishop E. C. Richardson, resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, will preside and pronounce the dedicatory ceremony. Bishop Robert E. Jones, of New Orleans, will deliver the dedicatory address, and responses will be by Bishop and Mrs. Wilbur P. Thirkield. Dr. W. H. Crawford, former president of Allegheny college, and Dr. I. Garland Penn, of Cincinnati, will also be on the program.

Completion of the structure marks an important step in the progress of the Gammon Theological seminary, which is now known as one of the leading colored educational institutions of its kind in the country.

The new building is a beautiful three-story structure of brick and stone, containing offices, chapel, and class rooms. It was constructed by the Service Construction company.

Half the funds for its erection were supplied from the Methodist centenary and half from the income of the seminary.

The building is named for Bishop Thirkield, the first president of the institution, who served in that capacity for eighteen years following its founding in 1883.

Following the dedication of the new building, the beautiful dining hall, completed some time ago, will be formally named Bowen hall, in honor of Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, a veteran member of the faculty. The public is invited to attend the exercises.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY TO RECEIVE DONATION

New York, November 21.—Extensive plans for the further development of educational work among the natives of Africa were discussed at the annual meeting today of the Phelps-Stokes fund, established in 1911 by the late Caroline Phelps-Stokes. Resources of the organization are devoted to promoting interracial cooperation, education of negroes and Indians and the improvement of tenements in New York.

The trustees appropriated $25,000 to the campaign of Hampton and Tuskegee institutes in which these schools hope to develop their collegiate departments.

Small appropriations, the sums were not announced, were made to Fisk and Atlanta universities, the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, the National Urban league, the Inter-racial commission and the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

The board also voted to make a resurvey of the more important negro colleges in the United States and to conduct a survey of Indian education in this country. Dr. Anson Phelps-Stokes was elected president to succeed J. B. Phelps-Stokes, and Dr. James H. Dillard, of Charlottesville Va., was made vice president.

Constitution
11-22-24
Atlanta, Ga.

Education—1924.
Money for,

CITY ARCHITECT TO DESIGN TWO SCIENCE BUILDINGS

Hentz, Reid and Adler, Atlanta architects who are designing many structures throughout the country have been commissioned by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, with headquarters in New York, to design two science buildings, one to be located at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and the other at Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., according to announcement made here today.

Attention was attracted by the American Baptist Home Mission Society to the science building designed by the Atlanta architects at Spellman University in Atlanta and they were commissioned for the new work. The firm designed Morehouse College and the colored Y. M. C. A. in Atlanta.

$150,000 Campaign for "Business Training" Scholarships Launched

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 18.—The most ambitious effort of the century was launched when the Aggressive Men's Federation for Negro Students, known as the Negro Youth Movement, announced the decision to raise one thousand economic scholarships during 1924 and 1925. This announcement was made to the Preston News Service by the head of the movement, I. J. K. Wells, after a consultation with Attorney Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Negro Youth Movement.

The scholarships, valued at $150.000 each, will be raised in order to aid and to encourage our youth to prepare for the business field. The urgent need of a trained force in this field has caused the movement to seek a way whereby this important breach in our economic life may be filled. Following an investigation it has been concluded that the vast majority of our youth in our schools and colleges, and some of the best minds among them, are preparing for the professions. Examination of the educational numbers of the Crisis during the last five years shows a noticeable absence of those who have received definite business training. Today, as reported by the A. F. of N. S., our businessmen who have built large businesses need to be surrounded by well trained specialists, but they cannot be found in the race.

The scholarships have been made of such a size that they will aid anyone receiving them, but will not be large enough o destroy the initiative and the pluck of the winner.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University; Dr. Gilbert Haven Jones, president of Wilberforce University; Atty. Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, and Mrs. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, members of the advisory scholarship award committee, will aid the Youth Movement in its drive for $150,000 worth of scholarships.

General.

College Education Is Worth $72,000 in Cash to Student

Boston, October 17.—The cash value of a college education to its possessor is $72,000, according to a report made public today by Dean Everett W. Lord, of the Boston University college of business administration. The report is based on a long study of the earning capacity of college graduates. The cash value of a high school education is placed by the report at $33,000.

The report gives the average maximum income of the untrained man as $1,200; that of the high school graduate as $2,200 and of the college graduate as $6,000. The total earnings of each of the three types, up to the age of 60 are placed at $45,000; $78,000 and $150,000, respectively. Dean Lord in his computation estimated also that while the untrained man at the age of 50 begins to drop toward dependence, the college man reaches his maximum earning capacity at 60.

"The untrained man goes to work as a boy of 14 and reaches his maximum income at the age of 30," the report said. "This maximum is on the average less than $1,200 a year. In view of the fact that this income is earned through manual labor dependent on physical strength, it begins to fall off at the age of 50 or even earlier and soon reaches a level below self support. The figures show that more than 60 out of every 100 untrained workers are dependent upon others for support at the age of 60. The total earnings for the untrained man from 14 to 60 are about $45,000. Between the ages of 14 and 18, the four years which might have been spent in high school, the young man usually earns not more than $2,000.

"The high school graduate goes to work at 18, having lost the opportunity to earn $2,000 which the untrained man earns during this period. However, starting at 18, the high school graduate passes the maximum income of the untrained man in seven years, rises steadily to his own maximum of $2,200 at 40 and continues at that level for the rest of his life. He averages a total earning of $78,000 from 18 to 60. The $33,000 excess over the life earnings of the untrained man represents the cash value of a four-year high school course.

"Now, consider the college or technical school graduate. His permanent earnings begin at 22, although a considerable amount may have been earned during the college course. By the time he is 28 his income equals that of the high school graduate at 40 and it continues to rise practically without a break. Since his income is dependent upon his mental ability and training constantly improved by practice, it increases instead of diminishing with the years. The college or technical graduate's average income of $6,000 at 60 years is often surpassed.

"His total earnings from 22 to 60, not including anything earned during the college period, are $150,000. The $72,000 more than is earned by the high-school graduate represents the cash value of college or technical school training.

$46,000,000 Trust Set Aside To Aid Charity, Education

J. B. Duke, Multi-Millionaire Power Magnate Gives Huge Fund for North, South Carolina.

$6,000,000 WILL GO TO BUILD UNIVERSITY

One-Fifth of Interest Annually Added to Principal Until It Shall Reach $80,000,000.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Charlotte, N. C., December 8.—Establishment of a trust for charitable and educational purposes in North and South Carolina, embracing properties valued at at least $46,000,000, was announced here tonight by J. B. Duke, multi-millionaire North Carolina power magnate.

Among the securities thus set aside are about three-fourths of Mr. Duke's holdings in the Southern Power company, the income of which during the next few years will aggregate approximately $2,000,000 a year.

The trust will be administered by 15 trustees, who will constitute a self-perpetuating body.

$6,000,000 For University.

The trustees first are directed and empowered to expend not exceeding $6,000,000 in acquiring lands and erecting and equipping thereon buildings "in the state of North Carolina to be known and operated as Duke University," but with the provision that if Trinity college at Durham, N. C., sees fit to change its name to Duke university, this sum may be spent in expanding and extending Trinity college.

The trust then provides that 20 per cent of the income shall be retained each year and added to the principal until such funds have aggregated $46,000,000, making the total of the trust fund approximately $80,000,000. After this percentage has been set aside, the other 80 per cent of the income is to be divided as follows:

Thirty-two per cent to Duke university for all purposes of the university.

Gives Aid to Hospitals.

Thirty-two per cent for maintaining and securing hospitals primarily in the states of North Carolina and South Carolina on the plan of paying to the hospitals a sum not exceeding $1 per day for each free bed occupied and in assisting in building and equipping hospitals.

Ten per cent for the benefit of white and colored orphans in North and South Carolina.

Six per cent for assisting in building Methodist Episcopal churches in the sparsely settled rural districts of North Carolina.

Four per cent for assisting in maintaining Methodist Episcopal churches in the sparsely settled rural districts in North Carolina.

Two per cent for pensioning superannuated preachers and widows and orphans of deceased preachers who have served in North Carolina conferences.

Five per cent to Davidson college, Davidson, N. C. Davidson is a Presbyterian institution.

Five per cent to Furman university, Greenville, S. C. Furman is a Baptist university.

Four per cent to Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte. Johnson C. Smith university formerly was known as Biddle university, and is a negro school.

The trustees named by Mr. Duke include Mrs. James B. Duke, Somerville, N. J.; George C. Allen, William R. Perkins, William B. Bell, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Walter C. Parker and Alexander H. Sands, Jr., all of New York; William S. Lee, Charles I. Burkholder, Norman A. Cocke and Edward C. Marshall, Charlotte, and Benjamin E. Geer, Greenville, S. C.

Trust in Preparation.

The trust indenture according to tonight's announcement, is now in course of preparation and will be executed by Mr. Duke on his return to his home in New Jersey in a few days.

Recalling that he has for years been engaged in developing water power resources of North Carolina and South Carolina, Mr. Duke in a statement set out in the indenture for the guidance of the trustees, says that "my ambition is that the revenues of such developments shall administer to the social welfare, as the operation of such developments is administering to the economic welfare of the communities as opposed to dogmatic and theoretical which they serve." He then commends lines is, next to religion, the greatest to the trustees the securities of the civilizing influence," says Mr. Duke's Southern Power system as the prime

Orphans Are Remembered.

Orphans are included in the trust, Mr. Duke's statement to the trustees says, "in an effort to help those who are unable to help themselves." He adds that in his opinion, however, investment for the funds of the trust creating Duke university assuring the university increase "the efficiency of mankind and prolong human life."

Education Next to Religion.

"I recognize that education, when for training preachers, teachers, lawyers and physicians, and practical and advises the trustees not to change that a faculty assumes such investments unless urgently necessary. Hospitals have been of such educational world" be secured, and that courses be arranged primarily to the needs of the sick, but of the comfort of mankind

"nothing can take the place of a home and its influences," adding that "every effort should be made to safeguard these wards of society."

The choice of superannuated ministers and rural churches of the Methodist church is chosen as "a very fertile and much-neglected field for useful help in religious life," in order to assist "by way of support and maintenance in those cases where the head of the family, though devoting his life to the religious service of his fellowman, has been unable to accumulate for his declining years and for his widow and children, and assisting in building and maintenance of churches in rural districts where the people are not able to do this properly themselves." He expressed the belief that such a pension system "is a just call which will secure a better grade of service." In conclusion he says:

"I have endeavored to make provision in some measure for the need of mankind along physical, mental and spiritual lines, largely confining the benefactions to those sections served by these water power developments (the Southern Power system). I might have extended this aid to other charitable objects and to other sections, but my opinion is that so doing would probably be productive of less good by reason of attempting too much. I therefore urge the trustees to seek to administer well the trust hereby committed to them within the limits set and to this end, and that at least at one meeting each year this indenture be read to the assembled trustees."

Announcement of the creation of the trust, while not unexpected, came several days before it had been planned, according to persons who had been advised of Mr. Duke's intentions. It had been planned first to call together representatives of the beneficiaries of the trust and advise them of its terms. This meeting was to have been held here tomorrow, and tonight it was understood that many of the beneficiaries had not been definitely advised of this plan. Word of the plan, however, became public in some manner and Mr. Duke decided to make the announcement tonight.

Trinity Aid Expected.

Reports have been rife for many months that Mr. Duke planned to create a large endowment fund for Trinity college, of which he and members of his family have long been benefactors. Mr. Duke already has given several million dollars to the college. B. N. Duke, of New York, and the late General Julian S. Carr, of Durham, also were large benefactors of the institution.

The only conditional item in the trust, in so far as the announcement of tonight shows, is that for Duke university. The items for Furman university, Davidson college and Johnson C. Smith university, are unconditional.

EASTMAN ANNOUNCES GIFTS OF $12,500,000.

Rochester, N. Y., December 8.—Bringing his total known benefactions to $58,602,900, George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak company, today announced new gifts of $12,500,000 to institutions of higher education, after recently announcing a gift of $2,500,000 in the greater University of Rochester campaign. Those to benefit under the latest gifts of Mr. Eastman are:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $4,500,000, which is added to a previous gift of $11,000,000; University of Rochester $6,000,000; Hampton Institute, $1,000,000 and Tuskegee Institute, $1,000,000.

Of Mr. Eastman's total of $58,602,900, the sum of $23,578,500 has been given to the University of Rochester.

Despite the fact that today's gifts mark the disposal of the last large block of his personal stock holdings in the Eastman Kodak company, Mr. Eastman makes it clear that he will continue to direct the affairs of the company and hopes to as long as he lives.

Gifts made today and not announced before are under terms similar to those made to employees. Stock is sold to benefiting institutions for $12,500,000 less than its actual value. While provision is made that it may be paid for in installments during the life of Mr. Eastman, it is given without any restriction regarding the time for sale. It may be sold today if the beneficiaries desire to part with it.

TRINITY BOARD PRESIDENT UNWILLING TO COMMENT.

Raleigh, N. C., December 8.—"I had heard a rumor of something of that kind, but I have not yet had any official notice of it and would not like to comment at this time," stated Joseph Brown, of Raleigh, president of the board of trustees of Trinity college, here tonight when informed of the offer of a trust fund to be given to Trinity college by James B. Duke, provided its name is changed to "Duke University."

"The matter of changing the name of the college is one solely for the board of trustees," stated Mr. Brown. "The next regular meeting of the board will not be held until June and no special meeting has yet been called, but I should think that any board would convene promptly to consider such an offer coming from such a source."

TRINITY PRESIDENT ANXIOUS TO COOPERATE.

Durham, N. C., December 8.—Asserting his gratitude to James B. Duke for the provision made for Trinity college in the $40,000,000 trust fund announced tonight, Dr. William P. Few, president of the institution, expressed the belief tonight that "the trustees and all others connected with the college will be equally grateful and equally anxious to cooperate with Mr. Duke in his wonderful plans."

Following is Dr. Few's statement:

"A representative of The Associated Press has just handed me a press dispatch from Charlotte announcing large gifts that Mr. Duke is making to good causes in North and South Carolina. I am naturally grateful to Mr. Duke for the way in which he has remembered educational institutions, especially the one with which I am connected. As an officer of Trinity College, I will do everything in my power to cooperate with Mr. Duke's purposes, and I feel sure that the trustees and all others connected with the college will be equally grateful and equally anxious to cooperate with Mr. Duke in his wonderful plans."

GIVES $46,000,000 TO BIG TRUST FUND



J. B. DUKE

Education - 1924

Money for.

General.

METHODISM'S FINANCIAL SHOWING IN 1924 BENEVOLENCES BEING A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISTRIBUTION TO BOARDS

	Seven Months Ended 5-31-24	Five Months Ended 10-31-24	Year Ended 10-31-24	Year Ended 10-31-23	Increase Decrease	
Board of Foreign Missions	$1,005,936.59	$1,651,042.96	$2,656,979.55	$ 4,616,289,23	**$1,959,309.68**	**42.4%**
Board of Home Missions and Church Ext	1,005,936.59	1,651,042.96	2,656,979.55	4,616,289.28	**1,050,308.73**	**42.4%**
Board of Education	527,767.84	364,205.69	891,973.53	911,812.72	**19,839.19**	**2.2%**
Board of Education for Negroes	351,206.81	184,543.44	535,750.25	606,078.01	**70,327.76**	**11.6%**
Board of Sunday Schools	188,422.03	145,665.14	334,087.17	319,202.56	14,884.61	4.7%
American Bible Society	82,530.46	48,555.04	131,085.50	142,683.86	**11,598.36**	**1.8%**
Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals	82,530.46	60,715.22	143,245.68	142,683.86	561.82	.4%
Board of Epworth League	57,672.83	42,474.97	100,147.80	132,225.04	**32,077.24**	**24.3%**
General Deaconess Board	24,762.30	21,836.92	46,599.22	42,810.13	3,789.07	8.8%
Board of Hospitals and Homes	19,261.49	42,474.96	61,736.45	33,300.76	28,435.69	85.4%
Board of Conference Claimants	5,499.20	36,437.69	41,936.89	9,508.80	32,428.09	341.1%
Commission on Conference Course of Study	23,333.35	14,557.96	37,891.31	39,999.96	**2,108.65**	**5.3%**
Commission on Life Service	32,976.06	18,197.44	51,173.50	45,731.74	5,441.76	11.9%
Committee on Conservation and Advance	519,707.59	.....	519,707.59	827,323.50	**78,566.35**	**9.5%**
World Service Commission	.....	229,049.56	229,059.56	.....		
Other Interests	173,376.76	89,306.91	262,683.67	272,696.80	**10,013.13**	**3.7%**
TOTALS	$4,100,920.36	$4,600,106.86	$8,701,027.22	$12,758,636.27	**$4,057,609.05**	**31.8%**

The record is written. Whatever the achievement, it cannot be altered. As never before and in no uncertain voice Methodism was summoned by her leaders to her vast task of missionary and benevolent endeavor to meet the world's harrassing needs. Her reaction to the call is written in the above figures which we do well to ponder. For from these figures we are justified in interpreting the mind and attitude of the church toward the task.

Future Christian Endeavor

It will be observed that the table naturally falls into two divisions. The first seven months of the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1924, shows receipts and distribution of $4,100,920.36; the second half of the year comprises the period of 5 months from May 31st, to October 31, 1924, and shows a totalof $4,600,106.86, a grand total of $8,701,027.22 as against last year's 1923 total of $12,758,636.27. Thus 1924 shows a clear decrease of $4,057,609.05 over the church's receipts for 1923, or a 31.8 percentage. This record is alarming in the face of the world's pressing needs, and presents a rather dark picture for those of us who are feverishly contemplating the Christian conquest and evangelization of the earth. We shudder lest our church may be found doing less than her share for realization of our God-inspired dream.

11-27-24

Missionary Sec.

Fortunately the figures disclose some lights in the picture, some rifts in the clouds. While nine of the boards suffer a decrease over their 1923 receipts, happily there were five other boards that made an appreciable increase. The Board of Sunday Schools, the General Deaconess Board, the Board of Hospitals and Homes, the Commission on Life Service, and the Board of Conference Claimants ranged in their increase from 4.7 per cent to as much as 341.1 per cent. And in case of the Board of Hospitals and Homes and the Board of Conference Claimants, that show the largest increase, the gains were made during the second half of the year since the Centenary guarantees terminated and under the new World Service program and appeal. Here evidently is the indication that these two boards hold a sustained and very vital place in the affection and interests of our people. It is most gratifying to observe that the Board of Conference Claimants, practically outlawed in the previous benevolent scheme from sharing in the gifts of the church, under the new regime, is receiving at the hands of Methodism that support and nurture it needs and so richly deserves.

Within the range of a series of about a half dozen questions might be indicated at least one or more of the causes or explanations for the general slump in the total benevolence receipts. [illegible] because members of the churches having been under the strain of the Centenary for a five-year period felt the need of a "pause" period in which to take their breath, to relax from the strenuousness and exactions of that campaign. Or was it a reaction from the Centenary, heading up in a storm of criticism of Centenary administration. Perhaps the slump is largely due to unsettled conditions incident to a General Conference year and to our economic and political national life which is always reflected in an election year.

Another group of questions would indicate graver elements in the situation. Is the slump meant as a protest against making the financial emphasis so acute in the life of the church. There are those who contend so saying that Methodism, grasping for the shadow, is missing the substance of Christian experience and life. On the other hand, the slump in our church giving may indicate that our membership have lost their original sensitiveness to the missionary appeal and are lacking (which God forbid), in missionary fervor and passion. While resolutely and prayerfully the benevolence giving of the church; they too, there is a remote probability that our Methodist millions do not must take therefrom the measure of the spiritual and moral pulse of adequately comprehend the task of the church for world-wide impact church membership; must readjust the machinery and program of upon the life of this needy and sinful world. the church to the requirements of the discovered situation, and calcu-

However, it may be explained, the slump of nearly one-third in late the church's ability for world service on the findings which such our benevolent giving is a cause for much thought and prayer. Casual process shall disclose. Only in this way will we be able to save our- or indifferent consideration of all the factors of the situation would selves from serious embarrassment. To such reflection and procedure be unpardonable. To those faithful, hard-pressed missionaries on the accompanying table unmistakably calls the leaders of the church foreign fields and to those no less faithful and deserving in the home field, the church is under the moral obligation for sustentation. For the aggressive spread of the Gospel under the urge of the Great Commission the obligation is no less imperative. The challenge of the world's spiritual need is as compelling as, and even more than, it has ever been. The leaders of the church therefore must study anew.

Education - 1924 General.

Money for.

METHODISM'S FINANCIAL SHOWING IN 1924 BENEVOLENCES BEING A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISTRIBUTION TO BOARDS

	Seven Months Ended 5-31-24	Five Months Ended 10-31-24	Year Ended 10-31-23	Increase Decrease	
Board of Foreign Missions	$1,005,936.59	$1,651,042.96	$ 4,616,289,23	**$1,959,309.68**	**42.4%**
Board of Home Missions and Church Ext.	1,005,936.59	1,651,042.96	4,616,289.28	**1,050,308.73**	**42.4%**
Board of Education	527,767.84	364,205.69	911,812.72	**19,839.19**	**2.2%**
Board of Education for Negroes	351,206.81	184,543.44	606,078.01	**70,327.76**	**11.6%**
Board of Sunday Schools	188,422.03	145,665.14	319,202.56	14,884.61	4.7%
American Bible Society	82,530.46	48,555.04	142,683.86	**11,598.36**	**1.8%**
Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals	82,530.46	60,715.22	142,683.86	561.82	.4%
Board of Epworth League	57,672.83	42,474.97	132,225.04	**32,077.24**	**24.3%**
General Deaconess Board	24,762.30	21,836.92	42,810.13	3,789.07	8.8%
Board of Hospitals and Homes	19,261.49	42,474.96	33,300.76	28,435.69	85.4%
Board of Conference Claimants	5,499.20	36,437.69	9,508.80	32,428.09	341.1%
Commission on Conference Course of Study	23,333.35	14,557.96	39,999.96	**2,108.65**	**5.3%**
Commission on Life Service	32,976.06	18,197.44	45,731.74	5,441.76	11.9%
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However, it may be explained, the slump of nearly one-third in our benevolent giving is a cause for much thought and prayer. Casual or indifferent consideration of all the factors of the situation would be unpardonable. To those faithful, hard-pressed missionaries on the foreign fields and to those no less faithful and deserving in the home field, the church is under the moral obligation for sustentation. For the aggressive spread of the Gospel under the urge of the Great Commission the obligation is no less imperative. The challenge of the world's spiritual need is as compelling as, and even more than, it has ever been. The leaders of the church therefore must study anew, resolutely and prayerfully the benevolence giving of the church; they must take therefrom the measure of the spiritual and moral pulse of the church membership; must readjust the machinery and program of the church to the requirements of the discovered situation, and calculate the church's ability for world service on the findings which such a process shall disclose. Only in this way will we be able to save ourselves from serious embarrassment. To such reflection and procedure the accompanying table unmistakably calls the leaders of the church.

Education—1924.
Money for.

Kelly Miller and the Howard Appropriation

AN EDITORIAL

In our issue of last week we carried a feature news article in which it was stated that Kelly Miller nearly wrecked Howard University's appropriation then pending in Congress. This news story was carried in the utmost good faith, and stated what appeared to be true in the light of the facts at hand at the time. It was not intended to in any way question either the sincerity or good intentions of Professor Miller, but to state the facts as to the effect of what he did. In the light of facts learned by The Tribune since this publication, it should be stated in fairness to Professor Miller that he carried out what appeared to be the consensus of opinion among the officials of the University. But in the light of subsequent events it has developed that the willingness to withdraw the fight for the $500,000 item for the Medical School, as apparently agreed upon by the University officials and as expressed by Professor Miller to Senator Smoot, was a mistake in judgment and turned out to be unnecessary.

It appears that there has been some misunderstanding as to our attitude toward Professor Miller by reason of the news story as carried by us. A careful reading of Professor Miller's letter in last week's Tribune will serve to show that he was in no sense actuated by indifference to the welfare of the Medical School—in which his son is now a student—but was endeavoring to save—as he supposed—something from what looked like an imminent wreck.

Neither The Tribune nor anyone else could dare question the loyalty of Kelly Miller to Howard University or to his race. He has given the best years of his life to Howard, during some of which years the compensation barely kept the wolf from his door. In the early days, when Howard could not boast of her present large buildings, her present large teaching force and her present adequate salaries, Professor Miller was numbered among that faithful few who, by their sacrifices in the school room and on the public platform, kept the doors of Howard open for the black youth of this land, who with little or no money sought a higher education. For the race at this time to forget those sacrifices and struggles would be base ingratitude.

Kelly Miller has reared a family of boys and girls all of whom he saw fit to educate in the school which he has so much helped to build and develop. These sons and daughters not only attended Howard, but now reflect credit upon their Alma Mater. This demonstration of faith in Howard and race institutions, dispels any suggestion that Professor Miller does not love the school he has served so long and so loyally.

No man has done more to make Howard University known throughout this land as the one great institution for the higher education of our race than has Kelly Miller through his books, his pamphlets, his speeches, his lectures and his example. This writer has been told by a young man from Oakland, Cal., (a student at Howard) that not until he got to Washington did he know that Kelly Miller was not the President of the Howard University, with which his name and fame have been so long and so closely associated.

D. C.

SENATE FIGHT WAGES OVER $500,000

Appropriation For Howard Medical School Lopped Off Again And Then Put Back

SENATOR WELLER ABSENT

Senator Bruce Opposes Point Of Order But Votes For Appropriation

By MORRIS BROWN

Washington, D. C., Feb 28.—By a vote of 40 to 35 the Senate on Wednesday killed a point of order against the Interior Department appropriations bill because it contained proposed amendments in the Howard University items for additions to and equipment of the medical school building.

Overman Raises Point

The point of order was raised against the bill as a whole on last Wednesday by Senator Lee S. Overman, (Dem., N. C.) The amendments which gave rise to this point of order were as follows:

"For additions to medical school buildings, $370,000.

"For equipment for additions to medical school buildings, $130,000."

New Legislation

Senator Overman argued that these proposed amendments constituted new legislation and that under the rules of the Senate the Committee on Appropriations had no right to put these items in the bill.

The sole question involved in the point of order was whether or not the amendments proposed new legislation, and not upon the merits of the appropriation.

Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, in charge of the bill, argued against the construction of the rule as made by Senator Overman. The question was debated Wednesday and Thursday afternoon and finally voted upon. The president pro tempore of the Senate would not rule. There were no precedents and he desired that the Senate should first construe and apply the rule.

Th Senate by a vote of 40 to 35 sustained the point of order. The vote to sustain was as follows:

Many Senators including Senator Bruce, Democrat, of Maryland, and Fess, (Rep.) of Ohio, declared they favored the appropriation but would not violate the Senate rules.

Appropriation Put Back.

As soon as the appropriation was put back, Senator Spencer ,(Rep., Mo.) and Senator Lenroot, (Rep., Wis.) introduced amendments from the floor inserting the $500,000 item again in the bill under a "suspension of the rules."

Senator Overman again raised a point of order when the amendment came up for discussion on Monday. Debate extended into Tuesday's session when additional points of order were raised, by Senator Harrison, (Dem., Miss.) and Senator Robinson,(Dem., Arkansas).

Steam Roller Used

The Senate, using the steam roller, voted 54-14 upholding the ruling of the president pro tempo that Senator Lenroot's amendment was in order and soon thereafter voted down 49-18 Senator Harrison's appeal from the decision of the chair.

Senator Bruce and many northern Democrats joined in these votes. Senator Weller was still absent. Without objection then the Senate adopted Senator Lenroot's amendment, putting the University appropriation totaling $865,000, in the bill as finally passed.

Education - 1924.

D.C.

Money for

FULL TEXT OF SERMON THAT CAUSED APPROPRIATION LOSS

WHAT IS THE TROUBLE WITH THE CHRISTIANITY OF TODAY? THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG ABOUT IT. WHAT IS IT?

An Address Delivered by the Rev. Francis J. Grimke, Pastor of the 15th St. Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., at the Seventh Annual Convocation fo the School of Religion of Howard University, Washington, D. C., Nov. 20, 1923.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the time that I am to occupy I wish to address my remarks to the question: "What is the Trouble with the Christianity of Today? There is Something Wrong About It; What Is It?" In one direction at least, I think I know what the trouble is.

To my mind, it is its hypocrisy, its manifest insincerity. It professes to believe what it does not believe; it professes to believe what it has no intention of living up to except so far as it doesn't interfere with its selfish aims, so far as it does not run counter to its prejudices. The great indictment which Jesus Christ would make against it if he were here today is "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say."

(1) Its great deficiency, as I view it, is not in the line of its non-acceptance of Jesus Christ as the great teacher sent from God. It hails him as the greatest of teachers. It has studied, and studied very carefully, all the things that he has said. Every word that fell from his lips, as recorded down in the Scriptures, it knows and knows the meaning of. Volumes have been written extolling him as teacher, and expounding his words, setting forth his ideals and principles. The Christianity of today is not deficient in knowledge of what Jesus said, of what was clearly in his mind as to the principles that were to have sway in his kingdom. He not only, while he was on earth, outlined what those principles and ideas were; but after he had gone, in accordance with his promise, sent the Holy Spirit to guide the apostles in unfolding those principles. No one can read the 21 epistles of the New Testament and fail to see exactly what is involved in the teachings of Jesus Christ. Everything is set forth clearly, line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little. The Christianity of today knows perfectly well what is required of it, what it ought to be, and what it ought to do.

(2) Its great deficiency, as I see it, is not in its non-acceptance of Jesus Christ as priest. It makes much of his atoning blood; it magnifies the cross of Christ as the great sacrifice for sin. "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up that whosoever believeth on him should not perish but have everlasting life," it preaches. It believes that Jesus is the only mediator between God and man, and that his blood cleanses from all sin.

On these two points it seems to be mainly or largely right; but when we go a step farther, and think of Jesus Christ as King, we find that it is far from being right. The one thing which it does not acknowledge, except in a halting, hypocritical way, is the right of Jesus Christ to control its action, to say what it shall do, and what it shall not do. It has never learned, and shows no disposition to learn, the great lesson which God taught centuries ago through Samuel: "To obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams." The Christianity of today is a Christianity that makes no serious effort to carry out the whole counsel of God, to live up to the full requirements of his most holy and righteous laws. Its attitude towards these requirements is precisely that of the bootlegger and the whole criminal gang represented by the liquor power in this country, in regard to the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act; it choses among these God given requirements which it will carry out and which it will not. When its prejudices are crossed, its selfish interests interfered with, it sidetracks the law of God, it shuts its eyes to the violation of the most sacred and fundamental principles laid down by the founder of Christianity. It professes, e. g., to believe in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man,—these are both vital and fundamental principles in Christianity, and straightway in the face of these principles, everywhere is setting up barriers against men on account of race and color. Here in this city we have a Federation of Churches—a federation of what kind of churches? A federation of white churches. The very fact that such a federation exists in this city shows what kind of Christianity we have here, what kind of Christianity is represented in these churches. It is not a federation of Christian churches, but a federation of white churches, which shows that these churches, consciously or unconsciously, are standing for a Christianity that lays greater emphasis upon the color of a man's skin than upon his Christian character. What right has any group of churches, calling itself Christian, to set up barriers against another group on account of race or color? When the Christianity of today comes to recognize fully the authority of Jesus Christ in all that it does; when it turns a deaf ear to every other consideration except the will of Jesus, as Lord, there will be no white churches, nor white federation of churches; nor will there be any colored churches, or colored federation of churches. All churches, and all federations of churches will be open alike to all who are Christians without distinction of race, color, or condition.

We have also in this city a White Y. M. C. A. and a White Y. W. C. A., from which colored people are excluded, and excluded because they are colored, because they happen to be of another race variety. The very fact of the existence of such associations is a standing reproach to the Christianity that they represent. What right has any so-called Christian association to draw the color line on any one? It may have the right as an association ot do so, but not as long as it bears the name Christian. That name, that sacred Name, forbids all such distnictions. And the man who doesn't see that it does, is either a fool, or is woefully ignorant of what Christianity really is, and what it teaches. Surely, the wayfaring man though a fool, if he knows anything about Christianity, the Christianity which Jesus taught and lived, knows that such distinctions are entirely out of place in a Christian organization.

And the reason why such distinctions exist, and why they continue to exist, is because the church has persistently refused to render to Jesus the obedience which is his due. He speaks—speaks in his beautiful spirit, in his noble character and life, in the great principles and ideals set forth by him; but the church will not hear, or, rather, hears but will not obey. The evil within it overpowers the good. It listens, as Eve did, to the tempter instead of to the voice of God.

Only within this present month, just about two ago, a thing occurred in this city h will help to throw some ligh the character of our present-d ristianity. A professor in this U: ersity, the dean of one of the colleges, a gentleman, a scholar, a man worthy of the highest respect, a man fit to live in the choicest section of any city in the country, was waited upon by five hundred of his white neighbors, men and women, and told to get out of his own house, purchased with his own hard earnings. And why? Not because he was a criminal, a thief, a penitentiary convict, a bootlegger, not because his moral character was such as to render his presence in the neighborhood undesirable (he is, in every respect, the peer, if not the superior of every man and woman in that crowd who waited on him), but he was ordered out simply because he happened to be identified with the colored race. The color of his skin was his only offense.

And strange to say, but it is not strange, the meeting where the resolutions were passed decreeing his expulsion, was held in the United Brethren Church, a Christian organization. And we are further told, after forming in line, the five hundred men and women as they marched to the residence of this colored gentleman sang:

"Onward, Christian soldiers,
Marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus
Going on before."

Imagine, if you can, the cross of Jesus going on before in pursuit of any such infamous undertaking as that.

When this outrage on this highly respectable and law-abiding citizen was reported in the papers the next morning, did the entire Christian community in the name Jesus Christ and of common decency, rise up and solemnly denounce the outrage? No! No! Not a word of disapproval, of condemnation, was heard; nor has any been heard since.

The fact that such a demonstration could take place in a so-called Christian community; and could take place without being condemned; and the fact that those who fomented the agitation were permitted to meet and lay their plans in a Christian church, show clearly the kind of Christianity that we are p against; how far, far removed, it is from the spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ.

So that if I am asked, What is the matter with the Christianity of today? My answer is: Its lack of the spirit of Jesus Christ; its lack of obedience to the revealed will of God; its failure to recognize, except in part only, the kingship of Jesus Christ. A Christianity that is deficient, as present-day Christianity is, in the spirit of obedience to Christ is a Charistianity under which all kinds of evil may be expected to exist. Race prejudice and every other evil that is cursing the world today, would speedily disappear if the men and women professing to be Christians, some forty millions in this country alone, would honestly, without equivocation, without reservation, make up their minds to obey Jesus Christ, to be true to Christian ideals and principles. As long as we have a Christianity that is content with saying, "Lord, Lord," but do not the things which Jesus enjoins, conditions will continue as they are, the world will go on its way to the devil, and the church with it.

The only hope for the world, as I see it, is in a better type of Christianity. And there never will be a better type of Christianity, until the spirit which says: "Not my will, but thine be done." "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth," takes possession of it. We cannot serve God and mammon; we cannot serve God and the devil; we cannot be true to God, and to our prejudices. And htat is the lesson which the church is so slow to learn. John Wesley said: "If I had three hundred men who feared nothing but God, hatred nothing but sin, and were determined to know nothing among men but Jesus and him crucified, I would set the world on fire." What could not the forty millions of profession Christians in this country do, in correcting evils that are everywhere about us, if they were what they profess to be; if they were loyal to the King in whose service they are supposed to be enlisted? The world wil never be what it ought to be unti there is brought to bear upon it a Christianity that sincerely, honestly aims, and as sincerely and honestly strives to bring every thought and every imagination into captivity to Jesus Christ as Lord. It must be a Christianity that knows nothing among men but Jesus Christ—nothing among men but Jesus Christ as prophet, as priest, as King. If his kingship doesn't enter into it; if he is not really the power that is ruling in it, it will be powerless to save a lost world; it will be no better than the present brand of Christianity.

I have very little faith in the Christianity of Mr. Woodrow Wilson; but what he says, in his article, "The Road Away from Revolution," in the August number of The Atlantic Monthly, is well worth careful consideration. "Our civilization," he says, "cannot survive materially unless it is redeemed spiritually. It can be saved only by becoming permeated with the spirit of Christ and being made free and happy by the practices which spring out of that spirit."

True, true; but how can our civilization become permeated with the spirit of Christ, when professing Christians, like Mr. Woodrow Wilson and Mr. William Jennings Bryan, outstanding figures in the church, go on preaching and practicing the kind of Christianity which they represent? How can our civilization become permeated with the spirit of Christ, when the Church itself, the visible representative of Christ, is not permeated with it? In the cowardly roll which it is playing today in the ignoble surrender which it is making to the forces of evil, it is not only playing false to Jesus Christ its Lord, but is also imperiling the most sacred interests of humanity. Its value to the world is and will be just in proportion as it is loyal to the spirit, the principles, the ideals of Jesus Christ. There can be no halfway acceptance of these ideals and

principles. It must accept all of them or none of them, the whole of Christ or none of Christ, if it is to do effectively the work to which it is called of God.

That is the way I feel about it. I may be all wrong, of course; Jesus Christ may never have intended his followers to follow him, to conform to his spirit and teachings; he may have meant for them simply to look over his scheme of life, and pick out of it so much of it as suits their fancy, their whims and caprices, their likes and dislikes, and let the rest go. If so, then the present-day Christianity is all right, and things will go on as they are, will never be any better than they are. A cowardly, time-serving, unbrotherly, stiff-necked, uncircumcised, color-prejudiced Christianity can never save this world, can never bring it to Christ—a world two-thirds of the inhabitants of which are not white but colored.

A man said to me not long ago—we were studying a book, "Money the Acid Test": "Dr. Grimke so far as the white man's religion is concerned, the Acid Test is not money, but his attitude toward the colored man." And what he said is true. The white man's Christianity will never be what it ought to be until it is big enough, broad enough to forget the color of a man's skin or his race variety, until it rises superior to the spirit of colorphobia, with which it is at present afflicted. And there is no better place to hold up that fact than here, no better place from which to send out a message like that than here, in connection with this Convocation, held under the auspices of the School of Religion of this University. It is a shame! a burning shame, that we are under the domination of a Christianity that discriminates against human beings, made in the image of God, and for whom Christ died, on account of race and color! And, as a Convocation, let us say so; and say it, not with bated breath, but boldly; say it in the fear of God; say it as ambassadors of God. The heathen may rage; but we know, as well as we know anything, that this attitude of present-day Christianity is wrong, abominably wrong, and that God can not and does not approve of it. And if we fail to say so, and fail to do all we can to bring about a change, we, too, are traitors to God, and to humanity; we, too, are utter unworthy to bear the name Christian.

I know, of course, what will be said: You are a pessimist. It may be that I am. Isaiah was, doubtless, regarded as a pessimist in his day, when he lifted up his voice like a trumpet and cried aloud: "What unto me is the multitude of your sacrifices? said Jehovah: I have han enough of the burnt-offerings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts; and I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of he-goats. When ye come to appear before me, who hath required this at your hands, to trample my courts? Bring no more vain oblations; incense is an abomination unto me; new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with iniquity and the solemn meeting."

John the Baptist was, doubtless, regarded as a pessimist when he said to the scribes and Pharisees, the officials of the Jewish church, who came out to hear him, "Generation of vipers who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come. Bring forth fruits meet for repentance." And Jesus Christ himself was, daubtless, regarded as a pessimist, when, in that memorable address of his, in the 23rd of Matthew, he cried out, "Woe unto you scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte; and when he is become so, ye make him twofold more a son of hell than yourselves." If that is pessimism, then the more of it we have the better, the sooner there will be change for the better.

If to call present-day Christianity to an account for its lack of the spirit of Christ, in its shameful attitude on the race question, is to be a pessimist, then let us hope that there may be pessimists springing up all over the land and in all of the churches. That is the kind of pessimism that is needed, the kind of pessimism that has been back of all the moral and religious reforms that have taken place in the world. In spite of what may be said, in spite of being called pessimists, there is nothing for us to do but to go on upbraiding the church with its inconsistency, its unbrotherly, unchristian spirit, until it either ceases to call itself Christian, or makes up its mind to square its actions with its professed ideals and principles.

Those are my sentiments. There is where I stand. There is where I expect to stand until there is a change for the better.

A word now, in closing, by way of application. What can we do to help bring about such a Christianity? We may not be able to do very much, but one thing we can all do, we can enthrone Jesus Christ in our own hearts; we can make up our minds to be true to him, and to his principles and ideals, never mind how unpopular it may be, or how unpleasant it may be made for us. We cannot hope to do much towards improving the Christianity of today if we are cowards, if we are afraid to stand up for what we believe to be right, to be in harmony with the teachings of Jesus Christ. We want men, must have them, not only of convictions, but men of courage who will stand up and be counted in the struggle between what is Christian and what is not.

"Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne,
Yet that scaffold sways the future,
And behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow
Keeping watch above his own."

So wrote James Russell Lowell, during the great anti-slavery struggle in this country. And in the effort that must be made to rescue the Christianity of today from the spirit, the unbrotherly, unchristian spirit that now has possession of it, if our faith is weak, and if we are not willing to go to the scaffold if need be, not willing to suffer, we won't be of much service. Very little can be expected, in this great moral and religious crusade that must be waged, from the timorous, the half-hearted, the cowardly. Within the next few years much, very much, will depend upon whether we are to have a better type of Christianity that will ring true every time, and everywhere to the principles of Jesus Christ, or whether we are to have the same old, narrow, prejudiced, unbrothely Christianity that we have today. Let us hope that a change for the better will come, and come speedily; and let us, one and all, make up our minds to do all that we can to hasten it.

I clipped from one of our magazines some time ago the following lines, entitled, "Our Fellowship":

"Not dependent on identity of theological opinion,
Nor on outward circumstances, nor of denominational name;
But growing from a common loyalty to Jesus Christ,
A common passion to serve the world,
A common purpose to do justily, to love kindness,
And to walk humbly with God."

That, it seems to me, furnishes a most excellent program for improving the type of our present-day Christianity. It is for us all to catch the spirit of it, and to live under its great and inspiring influence.

A STROKE TO INTIMIDATE A RACE.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE in his first message to Congress recommended that $500.000 be granted for the support of Howard University. This was done in view of the fact that in the last nine years there have been three attempts to cut the appropriation to that institution. The biggest item in the Negro news of last week was to the effect that $207,500 had been cut from the recommendation of $865,000 for this year by the act of the Committee of Congress before the matter was submitted to the House. The people of Howard are now looking with hope to the Senate appropriation Committee which will have the power of restoring the item which was cut out by Congress. The following are the names of the persons constituting the Senate Appropriation Committee: Senators Reed Smoot, Nevada; Charles Curtis, Kansas; Selden D. Spencer, Missouri; Lawrence C. Phipps, Colorado; Wm. B. McKinney, Illinois; Republicans, Wm. J. Harris, Georgia; Andrews A. Jones, New Mexico; Kenneth McKellar, Tennessee; M. M. Neeley, W. Va., Democrat.

Any one who knows or has any influence with either or several of these senators, who is interested in the success of our chief university of learning should write to them at once, urging that this appropriation which was meagre enough at first be passed as it was first recommended. It is reported that Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, made the stab at the university upon a point of order, in which he took exception to an address delivered by Dr. Francis J. Grimke before the school of religion of the university. Dr. Grimke had said "It is a burning shame that we are under the domination of a Christianity that discriminates against human beings made in the image of God and for whom Christ died, on account of race and color." Mr. Byrnes said, "This sermon shows that government funds are used to support an institution that is stirring up race hatred instead of promoting harmony between the races." He then proceeded to hold up the appropriation by magnifying the budget and minifying the religion of himself and his class. We refuse to believe that he represents the sentiment of the American Congress. He is a true exponent of South Carolina which has reduced its citizenship to the status of dumb driven cattle by ruthlessly refusing them the ballot. This is how South Carolina keeps itself first at the bottom in illiteracy among the states of the Union, and now by Representative Byrnes that state proceeds to reverse the order of progress by leading the nation backward on the education of the race. If Mr. Byrnes were representing a constituency where his citizens of color had their God-given rights of franchise he would not dare to make that point of order. Dr. Grimke is a member of the boasted freest citizenship of the world, the American. He stated on a public occasion his opinion which was his God given and American protected right.

He was not only in keeping with his perogatives under the Constitution, but he was announcing a fundamental principle with the expression of regret that America is slow to whip up to its standard. This principle, he truly said, emanates from the indiscriminating cross of Calvary. The presentation of the picture of a dying Christ for the races of men without regard to color should have had in Congress the opposite effect to that action which was taken. Congress if she adopts this, goes on record in affirming the diabolic intimation that the truth of Christ when told by a Negro is not only offending, but inadmissible. What a travesty on a Congress of a Christian nation! Surely the Christian sentiment of America will not let this stand. The Negro race does not want Dr. Grimke to take back a single word of that utterance, and it will demand the resignation of any member of the faculty of Howard if he truckles a single inch in the matter. Dr. Grimke is right in saving that we would rather see the appropriation out completely, if necessary, test the principle of free speech in Howard University.

Somehow, we feel, that this stroke of intimidation comes before the Negro Sanhedrin now meeting in Chicago as a sort of gesture to those Howard teachers who are the leaders of the movement that in a great Negro get-together to beware of free speech. They will not beware; they will not retreat a single inch, they will not equivocate; they will be heard, and if there is one difference, we predict that this latest effort to humiliate the race by smiting its proudest national institution will stimulate our leadership to a bolder assertion and a louder claim for the rights which are

purchased by toil, tears and blood to uphold the Constitution this republic.

Education—1924

D.C.

Money for,

NEGRO COLLEGE MAY GET MONEY

Item for Howard Restated in Senate.

AFTER GREAT DRIVE

New England Negro Politicians Said to Have Made White House and Senate Campaign.

By Hugh W. Roberts.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The power of the negro vote in doubtful states caused the senate this afternoon directly to reverse itself regarding an appropriation for Howard university, a negro institution. Appropriations previously stricken on points of order were restored. When the bill was in the house Representative J. F. Byrnes of South Carolina contended that there was no law authorizing the proposed appropriation. His point was sustained by the chairman. In the senate the same point was made by Senator Overman of North Carolina and the point was sustained by a vote of the senate.

Thereafter the educated negro politicians of New England made a concerted drive against the White House and the senate. The president exerted himself strenuously and called to his assistance every senate vote pledged to the administration. Democrats from above the Mason and Dixon line weakened and trembled in their boots. Finally everybody save Southerners capitulated. The vote this afternoon restoring the appropriation was overwhelming.

Representative Byrnes announced his regret tonight that the senate had failed to perpetuate what he had accomplished in the house but promised to continue his fight when the bill was returned to the house. If he fails, however, the congress will have continued the government in the business of caring for a sectarian religious institution, whereas it cares for no other in the country, and an institution, one of the trustees of which can dedicate his oratory to engineering friction between the races. The trustee in question, one Grimke, a preacher, delivered some time ago a bitter harangue against the white man's religion as typified by the late Woodrow Wilson. In the senate today Senator Dial of South Carolina, in a short speech, protested against the movement to restore the appropriation but to no avail.

Mr. Byrnes said tonight, "As the interior department appropriation bill was reported to the house, it carried for Howard university $365,000. I made the point of order that there was no law authorizing the appropriation and the chair finally sustained me as to $207,500, eliminating this amount from the bill." The senate has today not only restored the $207,500, but has added $500,000, making a total of $865,000 for this institution. "The action of the senate may give some prestige to the appropriation but I shall force a separate vote on the amendments in the house and force the house to decide whether it will select this of all educational institutions in the country and appropriate almost $1,000,000 for a private institution and a school of theology, where a member of the board of trustees can denounce the Y. M. C. A., the religion of Woodrow Wilson and the white churches of America.

Students Make Favorable Response

To Test of Financial Reliability.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12. Howard University School of Medicine was chosen for the first time this year (1923-24) as one of the colleges to co-operate with the Harmon Foundation in its practical experiment of lending money to students in the Junior Year or above on a strictly business basis. The ultimate objective of this test of student reliability in financial obligations is to prove to the investing world that properly selected, student character is sound security.

That the faith of the Foundation is justified as far as the affiliated colleges are concerned is evidenced by the fact that already more than $1000 has been returned to the Division of Student Loans seven months in advance of the date on which the first installments were due to begin. This early response on the part of the student borrower has made it possible to grant an appropriation to the University of Montana to be used during the second semester of this year, thus extending the triel of the Harmon system of loans to another section of the country not already represented and bringing the number of affiliating colleges to forty-three during the present year.

Students in the Junior year or above working toward a degree in liberal arts or one of the professions are eligible for loans not exceeding $250 in any one year, or $500 in all. Repayment is arranged on the installment basis of $10 a month, due to begin one year after graduation. The interest is 6 per cent, but all students paying in full within one year after graduation receive a discount of 6 per cent on the amount they actually borrow. To insure the fund against loss a premium of 10 per cent is charged, and after the entire amount loaned in any one year has been repaid with interest at 6 per cent, any premium remaining will be distributed among the borrowing students of that year with interest at 6 per cent in proportion to the premium paid by them.

It is the desire of the foundation to place the financing of higher education on such a secure business basis that any student who desires may obtain his college or university training without the feeling of charity or paternalism. It aims to make the self-financing of education out of the realm of sentiment and place it upon a plane of equality with all other undertakings of positive value. In the very act of repaying his debt the borrowing student is proving his financial integrity to the world at large. He can well be proud that he has borrowed for he has established his credit in case of future need. It is a well known fact that men who never borrow frequently find it exceedingly difficult to arrange a loan when a sudden emergency arises.

The administration of the loan fund to students of the School of Medicine of Howard University is in the hands of a special committee composed of Dr. E. D. Williston, Chairman; Dr. F. P. Barrier, and Dr. W. C. McNeill

THE FUTURE OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The delay, if not the absolute refusal of the Congress to make the needed appropriation for the operation and enlargement of Howard University because of the objection of certain Southern Congressmen who took exception to a statement made by one of the Trustees of Howard regarding the inconsistency of American Christianity, raises the issue as to the future existence and character of the University. When one recalls the slender thread by which governmental support of the institution has hung and the splendid development as to size and character the school has made one is surprised. There has never been a time when a single point of order was not sufficient to estop the needed grant. From time to time, no doubt, objections have been raised, but better counsel has prevailed, thus permitting the building up of the one outstanding and standardized University among us.

Located at the Capitol of the nation, always maintaining a high academic and moral standing indeed qualifying as to standards with the best educational agencies, with an able corps of self-sacrificing upstanding teachers and thousands of worthy alumni all over the world, we have been and are proud of Howard University. It is the national University for Negroes and ought to be independent and free to grow and make grow.

Three courses are open to it so far as maintenance is concerned. It may go on mainly dependent upon the inadequate, non-compulsory and increasingly capricious government al support. Legislation and of an obligatory and permanent character might be enacted. An adequate endowment perhaps, is the best way out. It would seem that an institution with the record and possibilities of Howard University should make a tremendous appeal to our great educational funds, our wealthy philanthropists and especially to our Negro citizenship. A campaign for ten or more million dollars should be immediately organized and launched. Here is a task for the Negro Sanhedrin. The founding, developing and maintaining of a great University is a stupendous undertaking, not only requiring large sums of money but time. We have Howard. We can and should, with the help of others who value untrammeled and thorough scholarship for Negroes as for other people, save this great institution from such embarrassing situations as now confront it and to a future of manly service.

MILLER LETTER NEARLY QUEERS H. U. PLANS

Unauthorized Document Sent Senator Lenroot Disavowed By Pres. Durkee

In a statement for the Afro today, Dean Kelly Miller said: "For three days I camped on the flank of the Senate. The entire faculty was urged to do what it could to save the appropriation.

"I left a memorandum with Senator Lenroot that if the $500,000 appropriation jeopardized the regular appropriation for maintenance, then it would be well not to insist upon it. I had no idea he would show it to Senator Lenroot. The entire administration and the faculty had given up the $500,000 appropriation at that time and had no idea it would be pushed thru the Senate as a matter of political expediency.

"Since all is well that ends well we are delighted with this unexpected turn of affairs. I deeply regret, that as often happens, service is requited with criticism."

Afro's Washington Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—The unauthorized sending of a letter by Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University almost cost that institution $500,000 on yesterday.

Insistence Unwise.

Senator Lenroot stated that he had just received a letter from one of the officers of Howard University suggesting that it was unwise to insist on the item of $500,000 for Howard Medical School and "for that reason, and that alone, I shall refrain from moving to suspend the rules and offering the amendment."

He quoted the following paragraph from Dean Miller's letter:

"I beg to suggest that it is unwise to insist further on this item, as there is no likelihood that it will pass the House even if the Senate should grant it. Further insistence may kill the whole university appropriation."

Letter Unauthorized.

An hour later, President J. Stanley Durkee of Howard University learned of Dean Miller's action, called Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin on the telephone, and advised him that Kelly Miller had no authority to make a request that the medical school items be not pressed. President Durkee stated that Kelly Miller's letter did not express the sentiments of the university and that they were anxious, if possible, to secure these appropriations.

Senator Lenroot then took the matter to the floor of the Senate and after giving an explanation of the misunderstanding which had come about through Dean Miller's letter, offered the amendment for additions to the medical school building, $500,000.

Baltimore Herald
MAR 20 1924

Byrnes Lost Fight On Negro College

A special from Washington to The Charleston News and Courier under date of March 13 says:

Today in the house the final chapter was written in the spectacular fight waged by Representative Byrnes of South Carolina on the appropriation for Howard university, an institution in this city for the higher education of negroes.

When the matter came up in the house originally, Mr. Byrnes had $207,000 of the appropriation struck out on the point of order that there was no authorization of law for the item. In the senate, after a long contest, this provision was restored and $500,000 more was added. The house stood by Mr. Byrnes to the extent of rejecting the $500,000 addition, but accepted the original $207,000 item by a vote of about 200 to 106, most of the adverse votes coming from Southern members.

Lauds Tuskegee.

Representative Byrnes reiterated his point that no appropriation should be made when there was no law authorizing it. He expressed the opinion that if the money was to be appropriated for political reasons, it should go to a college like Tuskegee or Hampton, which serve practical purposes. These institutions he explained, did not have Rose Pastor Stokes teaching socialism or the Rev. Francis J. Grimke preaching religion by denouncing white churches and the christianity of Wilson and Bryan.

Congressman Madden, of Illinois, chairman of the appropriation committee led the fight for the Howard item. In the course of his speech he stated that Grimke was a democrat.

Representative Burton of Ohio commenting on this alleged fact, said that it probably accounted for Grimke's peculiar views. "I didn't know his politics," interjected Byrnes, "But I judge that when he referred only to democrats as outstanding charitanss he did so because he was not able to think of a republican in that connection." This sally produced much laughter.

Mr. Byrnes took issue with statements made by Madden that he (Byrnes) did not believe in the advancement of the negro and that the South did not contribute anything to higher education for negroes. Byrnes declared that South Carolina contributed to a university for negroes and that the same thing was true of practically every other Southern State.

MAKES $1,000 LIFE POLICY TO HOWARD

Plans To Give $100. Each Subsequent Year; Act Indicates New Spirit of Self-Support of Institutions.

Washington, D. C., Sept 10—When Howard University has come to mean in the life of its graduates is best expressed and evidenced by the act and words of Dr. L. Greeley Brown, of Elizabeth, N. J., one of its "sons" who has just commemmorated the tenth anniversary of his graduation by insuring his life for $1,000.00, naming his Alma Mater as beneficiary.

Howard To Be Remembered In Will

In forwarding the policy to the Secretary-Treasurer of the University, Dr. Brown wrote: "I am enclosing an endowment life policy taken out by me for $1,000.00 with Howard as the beneficiary. It has been ten years since Howard conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on me. This policy will represent $100.00 for each year I have been out. It is my plan to provide in some way for Howard to have $100.00 for each year I am out, payable at the end of ten year periods. That is to say, that ten years from this date, should I be living, I shall send Howard my check for $1,000,00 and should I not live to see that date, my will will provide that Howard my check for $1,000.00 each year so represented.

"This is not to be considered a part of my pledge of $300.00 for the Medical Endowment Fund, since I shall handle that separate from this altogether. This pledge of mine for $100.00 each year is to be given as a token of appreciation for Howard and for the love I have for the institution. I am sending this policy by registered mail, protecting it against loss. The premium on this policy has been paid for the next year, and will be paid annually as long as I am alive."

The Spirit Of Self-Help

The spirit of self-help in connection with the support and development of Howard University as exhibited by its graduates and former students throughout the country is one of the proud traditions of this great school. To those who remember the important part which graduates and friends of Howard played in helping the school to meet the terms of the General Education Board's conditional offer of $250,000.00 for the endowment of the School of Medicine, this gift of Dr. Brown's is simply additional evidence of the fact that the colored people of the United States are determined to support their own institutions.

This is the second colored physician to insure his life in favor of Howard University, Dr. John A. Kenney, now of Newark, N. J. having been the first.

Education—1924. D.C.

Money for.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY'S APPROPRIATION IS KILLED IN HOUSE

On points of order made yesterday by Representative James F. Byrnes Democrat, of South Carolina, against items for the maintenance and support of Howard University in the Interior Department appropriation bill, appropriations amounting to $207,500 for the university were stricken from the measure.

Sermon Is Cause.

The South Carolina Congressman took exceptions to an address delivered by the Rev. Francis J. Grimke, pastor of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, at the seventh annual convocation of the School of Religion of Howard University, on November 20, 1923.

The subject of this address was "What is the Trouble With the Christianity of Today?" In it the Rev. Grimke criticized the Christianity of today for setting up barriers against men or account of race or color. The following excerpts from this sermon were quoted by Mr. Byrnes:

"We have also in this city a white Young Men's Christian Association and a white Young Women's Christian Association from which colored people are excluded because they are colored, because they happen to be of another race variety. The very fact of the existence of such associations is a standing reproach to the Christianity that they represent.

"I have very little faith in the Christianity of Mr. Woodrow Wilson, but what he says in his article, 'The Road Away From Revolution,' in the August number of the Atlantic Monthly, is well worth careful consideration. 'Our civilization,' he says, 'can not survive materially unless it is redeemed spiritually. It can be saved only by becoming permeated with the spirit fo Christ and being made free and happy by the practices which spring out of that spirit.'

"True, true; but how can our civilization become permeated with the spirit of Christ when professing Christians like Mr. Woodrow Wilson and Mr. William Jennings Bryan, outstanding figures in the church, go on preaching and practicing the kind of Christianity which they represent?

"It is a shame, a burning shame, that we are under the domination of a Christianity that discriminates against human beings made in the image of God and for whom Christ died, on account of race and color."

Incites Race Hatred.

In his remarks, Mr. Byrnes charged that Government funds are used to support an institution that is stirring up race hatred instead of promoting harmony between the races. He said:

"When such statements can be made by a member of the board of trustees without an officer of the university taking issue with him, it is evident that the Congress would not be justified in making appropriations to carry on such work, inciting the students of the university to hatred of the white people of America, and of their religion. If, notwithstanding this, Congress is to persis in appropriating the money of the taxpayers for this private institution, then Congress should have the courage to enact legislation, declare that it will select this of all the institutions in the country to receive Government aid, and then specify the amount the Government will contribute, and the amount the District of Columbia will contribute, because one-fourth of the students come from this city. But above all else, if the Congress is forced to legislate to authorize this appropriation, some control should be provided, a board of trustees should be elected that will exercise some control and will not permit the preaching of such a sermon as that from which I have quoted—and Congress shall never authorize an appropriation to any institution having a school of religion, in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and the judgment of men, based upon experience."

The items against which the points of order were made and sustained by the chairman were as follows:

For maintenance, to be used in payment in part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employees of the university, ice and stationery, the balance of which shall be paid from donations and other sources, of which sum not less than $2,200 shall be used for normal instruction, $125,000.

For tools, material, salaries of instructors, and other necessary expenses of the department of manual arts, $30,000.

Medical department: For part cost of needed equipment, laboratory supplies, apparatus, and repair of laboratories nd buildings, $9,000.

For material and apparatus for chemical, physical, biological and [illegible] history studies and use in laboratories of the sceince hall, including cases and shelving, $5,000.

For books, shelving, furniture and fixtures for the libraries, $3,500.

For improvements of grounds and repairs of buildings, $20,000.

Fuel and light: For part payment for fuel and light, Freedmen's Hospital and Howard University, $15,000.

The chair would not sustain the point of order made against the item appropriating $157,500 for the completion of a building for assembly, gymnasium, armory and administration headquarters for department of health and hygiene. The chair ruled that this item was authorized by the appropriation bill of last year.

The other items went out of the appropriation bill because there is no existing law or authorization to sustain the appropriation. Efforts will be made to have these itmens inserted by the Senate and the bill sent to conference. In that event, it will be necessary for the House to agree to them, and another point of order against the appropriation would again strike it from the bill.

Howard University

From Washington (D. C.) *Sentinel*

The recent action of the House of Representatives in striking out, on points of order by Representative Byrnes, of South Carolina, of items in the Interior Department Bill totalling $207,500 was a very unfortunate and deplorable action. It is a blow at the heart of Justice and democracy and fair dealing.

For more than fifty years Howard University has stood here in the Nation's Capital as a beacon light, a testimonial, although inadequate, to the belief in these United States of America that the millions of slaves and their descendants are entitled to a square deal—to an opportunity to acquire that which all men are due and desire, development of their God-given talents.

General O. O. Howard, in establishing Howard University, felt the situation after the war when he with Federal aid and support brought it into being. After the war, after the actual bodily emancipation of the slaves, here was begun their spiritual rehabiliation—the offering of an opportunity to them to acquire that long neglected knowledge and spiritual freedom. The men and women who although in limited numbers benefited by Howard's training and contact, would be torch bearers, so to speak, would be missionaries of education and opportunity and proper leadership. And so, Howard University has come down to us for more than half a century, each year growing in power and influence and increased facilities for fulfilling its mission.

For more than half a century this Nation through its Congress, has realized and responded to its responsibility by appropriations for maintenance and extension. Several times during this period, the University's stipend has been the target for attacks of one kind cripple the institution by withholdcripple the institution by with holding financial support. Each time however, better counsel has prevailed and the items have been restored.

That the utterances of a member of the Trustee Board should be made the occasion for this most recent attack, cannot but be considered as a puerile reason. Why should the welfare and interest of thousands—yea, millions be jeopardized because of exceptions taken to the address of a highly respected and influential minister of the gospel who, although identified with the university as a trustee, was only giving utterance to his own feelings and that of millions of his fellows, and certainly only operating within the constitutional confines of freedom of speech.

We are quite certain that Justice will prevail and that this institution will emerge from this attack more strongly intrenched in the hearts of the nation than ever before and that Congress will resent this unfair and utterly unwarranted attack.

Appropriation reported favorably by U. S. Senate

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Carrying a total appropriation of $885,000 for Howard University, an increase of $707,500 over the amount as passed by the House of Representatives the Interior Department appropriation bill was reported favorably to the Senate Saturday, February 9th from the U. S. Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The additions made in the bill for Howard University cover the $207,500 for maintenance and equipment stricken from the bill in the house on a point of order and also $500,000 for additions to the Medical School of the University.

Senator Phipps, of Colorado, a member of the sub-committee which handled the bill and also chairman of the subcommittee which handles the District appropriation bill was largely instrumental in bringing about the inclusion in the bill of the $500,000 for the Medical School.

He also supported the restoration to the ball of the $207,500 for the maintenance and equipment of the University, which had been stricken out of the bill in the House on a point of order raised by Representative Byrnes of South Carolina.

During the consideration of the bill in subcommittee, the president of the University, Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer, declared that the work of the university would be seriously handicapped if these appropriations are not allowed.

Howard University is one of the two universities for colored students which give degrees in medicine. The great need of more and better trained colored practioners was pointed out to the committee as an argument for the $500,000 to be used for additions to the Medical School. Of this amount $370,000 is to used for additional buildings and $130,000 for equipment.

The Senate Committee also added $9,000 to the ittems for Freedmen's Hospital for salaries, etc. The total recommended for Freedmen's Hospital is $174,700.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATESMANSHIP

In the South where every effort is made to keep Negro leaders "safe and sane", school appropriations, public benefactions and other methods have been more or less successfully used to muzzle those men who spoke out against the wrongs of racial oppression. But generally this has been confined to punishing the men themselves rather than innocent students seeking an education. Because Dr. Grimke, a trustee, says something in a sermon displeasing to Representative Byrnes he would withdraw Congressional aid from Howard, the outstanding Negro university in this country.

This is the kind of blind thinking and statesmenship that sometimes comes out of South Carolina.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY $207,000 APPROPRIATION STRICKEN FROM BILL ON POINT OF ORDER BY DEMOCRAT

(Preston News Service)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb .6—Taking exception to an address recently delivered by Rev. F. J. Grimke at the seventh annual convocation of the school of religion at Howard University, Rep. J. P. Byrnes, Democrat of South Carolina, was successful last Tuesday in having appropriations for the university amounting to $207.500 stricken from the Interior Department appropriation bill on points of order.

Byrnes declared that Dr. Grimke's address on "What is the Trouble With Christianity Today?" teached a "dangerous doctrine." He added that he was opposed to the congress defraying the expense of a course in theology. He said that Dr. Grimke had declared that he had very little faith in the Christianity of Mr. Woodrow Wilson.

OVERMAN MAKES POINT OF ORDER ON HOWARD APPROPRIATION

The Government appropriation of $500,000 to Howard University, $370,000 of which is for additions to the medical school building and $130,000 is for equipment for additions to medical school buildings, is endangered in the Senate where a point of order has been made against this item by Senator Overman, Democrat of North Carolina.

Mr. Overman made no points of order against the other items appropriating a total of $169,000, which were inserted in the bill Senate Committee on Appropriations after they had been stricken out in the House of Representatives on points of order made by Representative Byrnes o South Carolina.

Unauthorized.

In making his point of order, Senator Overman contended that "the Committee on Appropriations has no right to put this item in the appropriation bill, because it never was authorized by Congress." He declared that it was new legislation, and the debate centered upon that question.

Senators Smoot of Utah, Jones of Washington, Spencer of Missouri and Warren of Wyomig argued i nfavor of the appropriation. Their opinion was that it was not new legislation; that Howard University was a quasi Govern institution and the appropriation ought to be made.

Miller Letter To Lenroot Unauthorized

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—The unauthorized sending of a letter by Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, almost cost that institution $500.00 yesterday.

Insistence Unwise.

The Senate had under consideration the Interior Department appropriations bill. All the items stricken out in the House upon points of order by Representative Byrnes, of South Carolina, had been agreed to. They amounted to $207,500, making a total of $265,000 in the bill for Howard University.

At the time Senator Overman, of North Carolina, had made his point of order against the whole bill because of the item for additions to the medical school, $370,000, and equipment for additions, $130,000, Senator Lenroot gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules so that these amendments might again be offered and considered.

Obtaining the floor, Senator Lenroot made a statement of these facts and added that he had just received a letter from one of the officers of Howard University suggesting that it was unwise to insist on this item and "for that reason, and that alone, I shall refrain from moving to suspend the rules and offering the amendment."

He quoted the following paragraph from Dean Miller's letter:

"I beg to suggest that it is unwise to insist further on this item, as there is likelihood that it will pass the House even if the Senate should grant it. Further insistence may kill the whole university appropriation."

Letter Unauthorized.

An hour later, J. Stanley Durkee, of Howard University, learned of Dean Miller's action, called Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, on the telephone and advised him that Kelly Miller had no authority to make a request that the medical school items be not pressed. President Durkee stated that Kelly Miller's letter did not express the sentiments of the university and that they were anxious, if possible to secure these appropriations.

Senator Lenroot then took the matter to the floor of the Senate and after giving an explanation of the misunderstanding which had come about through Dean Miller's letter he offered the amendment for additions to the medical school building, $373,000.

This amendment was met by a point of order by Senator Overman that the amendment added a new item which the rules required to be submitted to the Committee on Appropriations one day before it was brought to the floor.

Senator Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas, made two additional points of order. They were, first, the amendment proposes general legislation, and, second, it is not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill.

The chair overruled the point of order raised by Senator Overman and the first point made by Senator Robinson. The other, he ruled, would have to be decided by a vote of the Senate.

This ruling was made at 5:55 o'clock and by agreement the vote went over until today.

Education-1924

Missouri.

Money for.

$240,000 School Opened

Kansas City, Mo., No. 13 — The new $240,000 Northeast Junior High School with its faculty of 20 was opened last week.

Negro Education In Missouri

Address of President N. B. Young of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., delivered during a session of the Twenty-Fourth annual meeting of the Missouri Conference for Social Welfare at St. Louis, this week.

Members of the Conference, my remarks will be confined to a statement of facts regarding Missouri's contribution to the public education of her Negro youths.

Missouri imposes upon herself a dual school system, an expensive and undemocratic scheme, because it is discriminative and compels the support of two schools in many places where one school would be sufficient.

Missouri at present has an estimated Negro school population of 53,000; about 37,000 enrolled in school leaving around 16,000 out of school. Of this unschooled number some 3,000 have no schools provided for them, because the law requires 15 Negro children to reside in a district before a school can be established for them. There are 40 counties in Missouri with a total Negro school population of about 200. This law practically denies public education to the Negroes in these and other counties of a sparse Negro population.

Those in school are taught by 1261 teachers. In addition to her elementary schools for Negroes, there are 8 first class high schools, including the high school of Lincoln University, 4 second class high schools, 4 third class high schools and 20 unclassified schools.

Missouri expends in the Negro section of her school system $88.00 per child, $4.00 less than she expends in the white section per child. For higher, technical, and professional training of her white youths she expends about $2.00 per capita. For the training of Negro youths at Lincoln University she expends about $1.35 per capita. To be true to facts, however, this per capita should be cut 65 per cent. because at least 65 per cent of training given at Lincoln University is of elementary grade. And so it actually comes to pass that Missouri is spending only about 47 cents per capita in promoting education for her Negro citizens above high school grade.

This cauculation is based on the appropriation of the 52nd General Assembly and approximate population at the time 1923-1924. That General Assembly appropriated for purposes of higher and professional, and technical education in white institutions of learning $6,358,208. For the education of Negroes above high school grade it appropriated $83,905.50, 35 per cent. of the amount appropriated for Lincoln University—$239,730. At that time the white population was 3,225,044; the Negro popluation 178,241.

In the matter of educating her subnormal Negro youth, the following are the facts: She admits her criminal minded Negro boys to our Industrial school at Boonville for both races. She has a separate school for her criminal minded Negro girls at Tipton. She makes no arrangement for her feeble minded Negro youths of whom there are in estimate 1326, nor for her tubercular youths. Blind Negro youth are admitted to the school for the blind in St. Louis; and deaf Negro youth are admitted to the school for the deaf at Fulton where there are 23—about 50 per cent. of the deaf in the state.

Twelve or thirteen thousand of her Negro youth within reach of school are out of school although she has a compulsory school attendance law. About 3,000 of her Negro children have no school offered them. She has an inadequate and unsatisfactory arrangement for the training of her crimnal minded Negro boys. Her feeble minded and tubercular Negro youth are left uncared for in an educational and elemosynary way.

This in brief, is the status of Negro Education in Missouri as promoted by the state. Her statesmanship should face up squarely to the question whether the Negro citizens are receiving a fair deal in matters of education, whether the spirit as well as the letter of the laws creating racial schools are carried out. Upon their face the laws authorizing and making mandatory separate schools for youth of African descent seem to be as far as any discriminatory law can be in democracy. Tho' apparently fair in letter and in interpretation, yet in actual operation they are more or less unfair and unjust. Even the compulsory school attendance law is not properly enforced in the case of the Negro in many places. All Negro public schools should operate in the spirit of this declaration of the white teachers of Misouri, "We believe in equal educational opportunities for all the children of all the people of the state. We believe that teachers' salary should be placed solely upon experience and preparation." To what extent does this patriotic statement of sound democratic, educational doctrine find concrete expression in the Negro schools of Missouri? Conceding that that doctrine does not yet find full expression in the white public schools of Missouri, yet the fact remains that with but few exceptions, no serious effort is made to give the Missouri Negroes "equal educational opportunities, nor to the Negro teachers equal pay for equal service and efficiency." This is especially true in the matter of her higher technical and professional education.

However, to remedy this particular defect in her school system, the 51st General Assembly changed the official style of Lincoln Institute to Lincoln University. Section 3 of this Act reads as follows:

"The board of curators of the Lincoln University shall be authorized and required to reorganize said institution so that it shall afford to the Negro people of the state opportunity for training up to the standard furnished at the state university of Missouri wherever necessary and practical in their opinion. To this end, the board of curators shall be authorized to purchase necessary additional land and to locate buildings, to provide necessary additional equipment and to locate in the county of Cole the respective units of the University, where, in their opinion, the various schools will most effectively promote the purposes of this act."

It only remains for the next legislature to make available the 500,000 appropriated by the 51st General Assembly to make effective this act, to the end that Negroes of the state may not be compelled to keep on sending their children out of the state to seek the training that the state provides for her white youth. At present there are several hundred Negro youth attending institutions of higher learning out of this state who would be attending Lincoln University if it were a full fledged institution of higher learning.

Her educators and her law makers together with her forward looking citizens of both races, are becoming more and more insistent that the demands of her Negro youth for equal eaducational opportunities be met in the spirit of true democracy and American fair play.

Education-1924
Money for.

Georgia.
8

JUL 3 1924

MONEY BILLS ARE HELD UP

House Appropriations Committee Defers Action On All Measures Until July 16

By the Associated Press

ATLANTA, July 3—The appropriations committee of the Georgia House of Representatives late yesterday decided that it will hold all bills referred to it in abeyance until this date, it was announced. no hearings will be held on any bills.

Judge E. H. Calloway, of Augusta, member of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia, appeared before the committee to advocate an appropriation of $50,000 this year and $10,000 annually beginning next year. This amount, he explained is necessary to keep from breaking a contract with the United States government as well as to continue the $50,000 annual appropriation from the government for educational work in the state.

It was explained that Georgia receives from the government $50,000 yearly, two-thirds of which is used as a maintenance fund at the State University and the balance for negro educational work, which goes to the Industrial School for Colored Youths at Savannah. This appropriation was made after the state had contrcted to keep the two institutions in good condition. The negro school building at Savannah burned a short time ago, and it is estimated that $20,000 is needed to complete the new building already begun and $25,000 for a new dormitory. If the school is not put in condition, the speaker said, the government will stop the $50,000 appropriation.

A resolutio from the state prison commission was read before the committee asking $2,500 to be used in paying salaries of employees in the office of the prison commission.

Education-1924.

Ohio.

Money for.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars For Wilberforce University

Atlantic City Chautauqua Surpasses All in History

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 2—The Annual Chautauqua and Educational Rally for the First Educational District of the African M. E. Church closed today. Several hundred ministers and laymen were in attendance upon the two days' session, held in St. James A. M. E. Church, Rev. A. C. Sanders, D. D., pastor. The purpose of the meeting was two-fold: first to raise money for Wilberforce University, the leading school of the A. M. E. Church, and secondly, to have an educational institute. Bishop W. H. Heard presided. Rev. J. C. Beckett was secretary. Reports were made by the thirteen presiding elders, for the churches in their districts, and showed $15,781.10 raised. The districts were as follows: Boston District, Rev. Wm. Byrd, $442,-50; Newport District, Rev. W. H. Jones, $858.50; Rev. C. E. Wilson, Manhattan District, $938; Brooklyn District, Rev. C. P. Cole, $1264.25; Newark (N. J.) District, Rev. Samuel Sturgis, $967.25; New Brunswick District, Rev. J. F. Vanderhorst, $991.50; Camden District, Rev. W. H. Hoxter, $942.25; Trenton District, Rev. W. W. Johnson, $1158; Wilmington (Del.) District, $1204.25; Georgetown District, Rev. M. P. Jackson, $250.10; Philadelphia District, Rev. W. S. Drummond, $1384; South Philadelphia District, Rev. E. Byrd, $1300; Harrisburg District, Rev. I. H. Ringgold, $1036; West Philadelphia District, Rev. R. F. Wright, $1393. Women's Missionary Societies, $400; miscellaneous, $1064.75.

The professors engaged for the instruction of the ministers gathered at the chautauqua were Bishops W. H. Heard, W. W. Beckett, Revs. G. W. Henderson, W. H. H. Butler, R. R. Wright, Jr., Geo. W. Henderson. Short addresses were made by Dr. G. H. Jones, president of Wilberforce University; Revs. J. A. Brown, J. Howard Jackson, E. H. Coit, D. M. Baxter, and others. Many of the most important phase of religious life and education were discussed. There will be held other meetings in other districts, which compose the First Educational District under Bishop J. H. Jones in Ohio and Eastern Pennsylvania, and Chicago by Bishop A. L. Gaines, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois by Bishop W. T. Vernon.

More Consecrated Men Needed.

Bishop Heard in his address to conference emphasized the need for a better prepared ministry today. "Yes, we need a better trained ministry. The need is everywhere; in the North, in the South, in the East, in the West, it is felt in the cities and in the country districts as well. It is not merely a need for college training, but for heart training. I feel the biggest need is consecration to the ministry. We need men who are willing to sacrifice; no, I won't call it sacrifice, for what a minister suffers ought to be done with love. His hardships ought to be made sweet by the knowledge that they are necessary for service."

Speaking about the practical work of the ministry, the Bishop paid his respects to the preacher's wife as follows: "A preacher's wife should be consecrated to the ministry. No woman should marry a preacher unless she feels called to the work. And no preacher should marry a woman unless that woman loves the ministry as well as the minister. For a great deal of the hardship of the ministry comes from discontended wives; women who should never have married preachers; women who do not sympathize with their husbands, women who do not understand what it means to be in the ministry. So I say, we not only need consecrated ministers, but consecrated ministers' wives."—C. R.

Education - 1924

Alabama.

Money for.

NEW YORK
DEC.

Money for Negro Education.

The announcement of an anonymous gift of $250,000 for Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes will be encouraging to negroes and friends of the negro. Hampton and Tuskegee are seeking a new $5,000,000 endowment fund. The new gift will have a double value. It will be a material help in itself, and it will aid the trustees of these two schools to raise their first million dollars, thereby automatically getting another million from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The gift is one of an increasing number going to build up resources for educating the negro. The Negro Year Book for 1922 gave a total of $1,235,000 bequeathed by white philanthropists in 1919, 1920 and 1921. Ever since the Polish patriot Kosciuszko in 1798 left $16,000 for negro education gifts have been slowly accumulating and effecting results. The Peabody Education Fund and the John F. Slater Fund, the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Julius Rosenwald Fund have aided negro education. The Carnegie Corporation has spent $2,360,000 on libraries and schools for negroes. More than eighty special negro colleges and institutions are carrying on the work of improving the black race in the United States.

On the other hand, the actual progress made in negro education has not been as great as these facts might suggest. All the endowed educational institutions of the United States had in 1922 productive funds valued at $511,000,000. Negro institutions had but $11,000,000. Many of the negro schools carry on their work under the greatest conceivable financial difficulties. Teachers are poorly paid, equipment is limited. That they not only graduate an increasing number of young negro men and women but also command the services of scientists like Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee indicates how well they make use of what they have.

The impetus to create larger endowment funds for negro education must produce good results. Too little money has been devoted to this purpose in the past. Dissatisfaction has been expressed with the capacity the negro has exhibited as a free man, but there has been too little effort to help him develop this capacity. Negroes of vision and industry have done much for themselves and their race. A greater growth may be expected as a greater opportunity for growth is provided. Intelligence manifests itself with difficulty where educational facilities are lacking and the negro has yet to get his share of facilities.

SECURE $600 FOR LEE COUNTY SCHOOL

Mass Meeting Acts in Favor of Proposed Negro Institution

AUBURN, ALA., Dec. 15.—Special to The Advertiser.—The Lee County Training School, to be located at Auburn, Alabama, was given a boost Sunday evening, when Dr. Yarborough, mayor, M. H. Griffin, state Rosenwald agent for negro schools, E. C. Roberts, C. J. Calloway and T. M. Campbell, of Tuskegee met in a mass meeting with the citizens of Auburn to raise funds for the school.

Montgomery Advertiser
12-16-24

After short talks were made M. H. Griffin moved the collection. More than six hundred dollars in cash was raised, which was added to a thousand dollars that had been previously raised for the school. Some of the colored patrons gave as much as one hundred dollars while others gave from ten to fifty dollars. This is to be a fifteen thousand dollar building, which is to take care of the negro children of Lee county above the sixth grade.

The white people of Auburn are behind the project as was attested by Dr. Yarborough. The Rosenwald fund as was stated by M. H. Griffin, has helped to build 324 county training schools for negroes in Alabama. Dr. J. L. Sanders, president of the Birmingham Baptist college was master of ceremonies, and gave his check for fifteen dollars to the project.

The most noteworthy gift to this project was made by an ex-slave who is more than seventy years old. He gave twenty-six dollars, and an ex-slave blind woman gave five dollars.

MILES COLLEGE G NEGROES GRANTED $75,000 DONATION

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 8.—Dr. J. W. Perry, secretary of negro, Indian, and city missions of the M. E. Church, South, following a recent conference with Jackson Davis, field agent of the general education board of New York city, has granted an additional donation of $75,000 for Miles College, Birmingham, Ala., an educational institution for negroes.

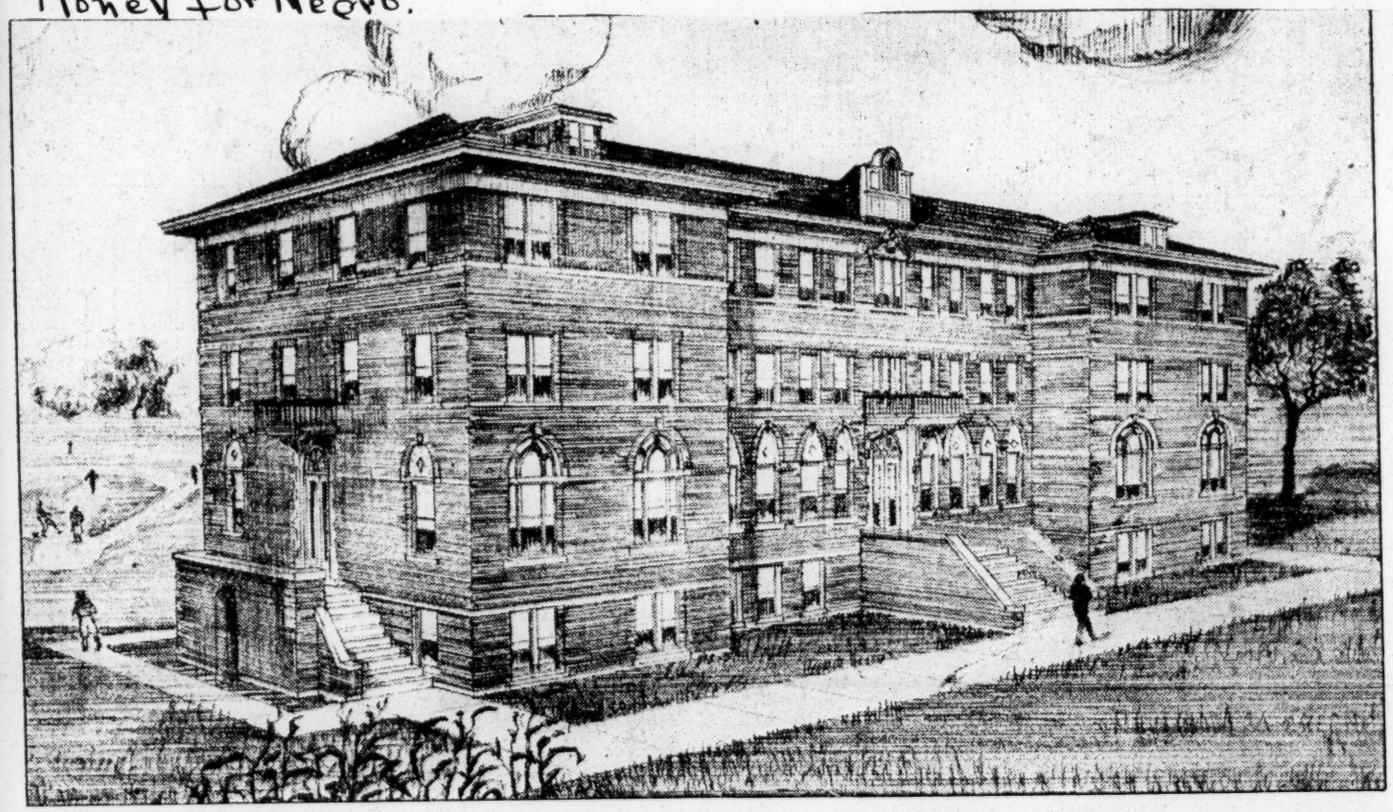
It is estimated that this amount will cover half of the cost of the new administration building for Miles Memorial College, where 500 negro men and women are enrolled. Miles College also receives aid from the M. E. Church, South, sharing in the centenary movement of that denomination.

Dr. Perry expects to go to Birmingham on December 12, where he will meet Mr. Davis, L. M. Favort, an architect and landscape gardener; Bishop C. H. Philips, of the A. M. E. church, in charge of Alabama colored Methodism, and G. W. Word, president of Miles College, and discuss the proposed extension.

Education—1924
Money for Negro.

Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky
Times
11-21-24



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF THE NEW CLASS ROOM AND DORMITORY BUILDING FOR SIMMONS UNIVERSITY ON WHICH WORK BEGINS NEXT WEEK. THIS BUILDING DESIGNED BY PLATO & EVANS, ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

SIMMONS UNIVERSITY LETS CONTRACT FOR NEW BUILDING AWARDED TO SAMUEL PLATO, LOW BIDDER, FOR $82,760; WORK TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY.

Dr. C. H. Parrish, President of Simmons University, announces the letting of contract for their new, three-story, modern Class Room and Dormitory, work on which will be started immediately. The contract was let to Samuel Plato, General Contracotr, a former student of the University, whose bid for $82,750.00 was the lowest of the five bids received. The bids were as follows:

Louisville News
5-24-24

C. A. Koerner	$92,468.00
National Con. Construction Co.	88,750.00
L. W. Hancock	87,990.00
Platoff & Bush	87,235.00
Samuel Plato	82,760.00

For several years the University has felt the deen of additional class room and dormitory facilities to care for the ever growing number of applicants turned away each year for lack of accommodations. This building, designed by Plato and Evans, Architects and Engineers, will somewhat relieve this situation, providing for eight class rooms, dormitory accommodations for approximately one hundred boys, and a gymnasium. The trustees of the University are formulatinf plans for launching a campaign for additional funds needed to complete the project, in order that the building may be ready for occupancy as early after the opening of the Fall Session as possible.

Ground will be broken for building operations during the early part of the coming week.

Architect's drawing of the new Class Room and Drmitory Building for Simmons University on which work will begin next week. This building was designed by Plato and Evans, Architects and Engineers, and provides for eight class rooms, a gymnasium and dormitory accommodations for one hundred boys

DEDICATE ANNEX OF NEGRO UNIVERSITY

The new $100,000 dormitory for boys at Simmons University, 722 West Kentucky Street, was dedicated at 11 o'clock this morning. Mayor Quin was the principal speaker. Addresses were made by the school trustees, ministers, visitors and representatives of the Alumni Association. Keys to the building were formally delivered to Dr. C. H. Parrish, president, by William H. Steward, chairman of the board of trustees.

Judge R. W. Bingham, Henry M. Johnson and J. H. Chandler were to speak at the meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon at which the Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins, president of the Southern Boptist Theological Seminary, was to preside.

Ground was broken for the auditorium May 26. The cornerstone was laid June 27. Samuel Plato, negro architect and builder of the dormitory, is a graduate of the university.

It was expected that the $37,000 debt on the building would be reduced at the meeting. The Baptist Women's Educational Convention contributed $10,000 when the building was started and pledged $10,000 when it was completed.

The school offers a complete college education for negro youths and is the only school in the State where they can receive degrees fitting them for ministers, teachers and lawyers.

The institution was organized by the General Association of Colored Baptists of Kentucky in 1873. It was made a university in 1881 and called State University. In 1918 the name was changed to Simmons University in memory of William J. Simmons, who served as its president.

Money for Negro

LOUISVILLE COURIER JRNL
NOVE[illegible] 22, 1924

$100,000 Annex to Negro University Is Dedicated

$15,000 Contributed in Day; Mayor Quin Is Principal Speaker.

A new dormitory and classroom annex to Simmons University, a negro institution, 722 West Kentucky Street, was dedicated at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mayor Huston Quin was the principal speaker.

Judge Robert W. Bingham, Henry M. Johnson, J. H. Chandler, P. H Callahan and E. Y. Ford spoke at a meeting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon Following the meeting Dr. C. H. Parrish, negro, president of the university, announced that more than $15,000 had been contributed during the day by negroes to pay off the debt on the building.

Mr. Quin stressed the value of determination as a factor in life, and illustrated by saying the building had been erected as a result of determination and continued effort. He urged the value of a Christian education.

Cites Chicago Youths.

Judge Bingham told the student body the history of the institution was stimulating, "its accomplishments in the face of humble beginnings and many difficulties. But," he said, "it is proper to say to you the scholastic side of life may be over emphasized."

Illustrating with the story of the two Chicago youths, Judge Bingham said "all book learning is not only useless, but dangerous, unless it is based upon a superstructure of sound moral principles."

He classified the three domains of life as that of positive law, that of absolute free choice, and that which lies between the two, the domain of obedience to the unenforceable. He stressed the third, where citizens, with no infringement of law involved, refrained from those contacts which might harm, or hurt or injure some of their fellows.

Rejoice In Progress.

Judge Bingham said he rejoiced in the fact that the negro race had made the greatest progress in America in the last fifty years in its thousands and thousands of years of history.

He urged the race to keep its mind on its opportunities and "to think less of your drawbacks or your grievances Where would you find the oportunities and the rights you have here?" he asked.

Mr. Ford took up that thought, saying, "seek first your own development and all these things will be added unto you." Mr. Ford urged that the race take serious note of its responsibilities.

Mr. Chandler presided at the meeting. Col. Dan Carrell and Charles F. Huhlein, members of the Board of Public Safety, and Wood F. Axton were present and were introduced to the audience.

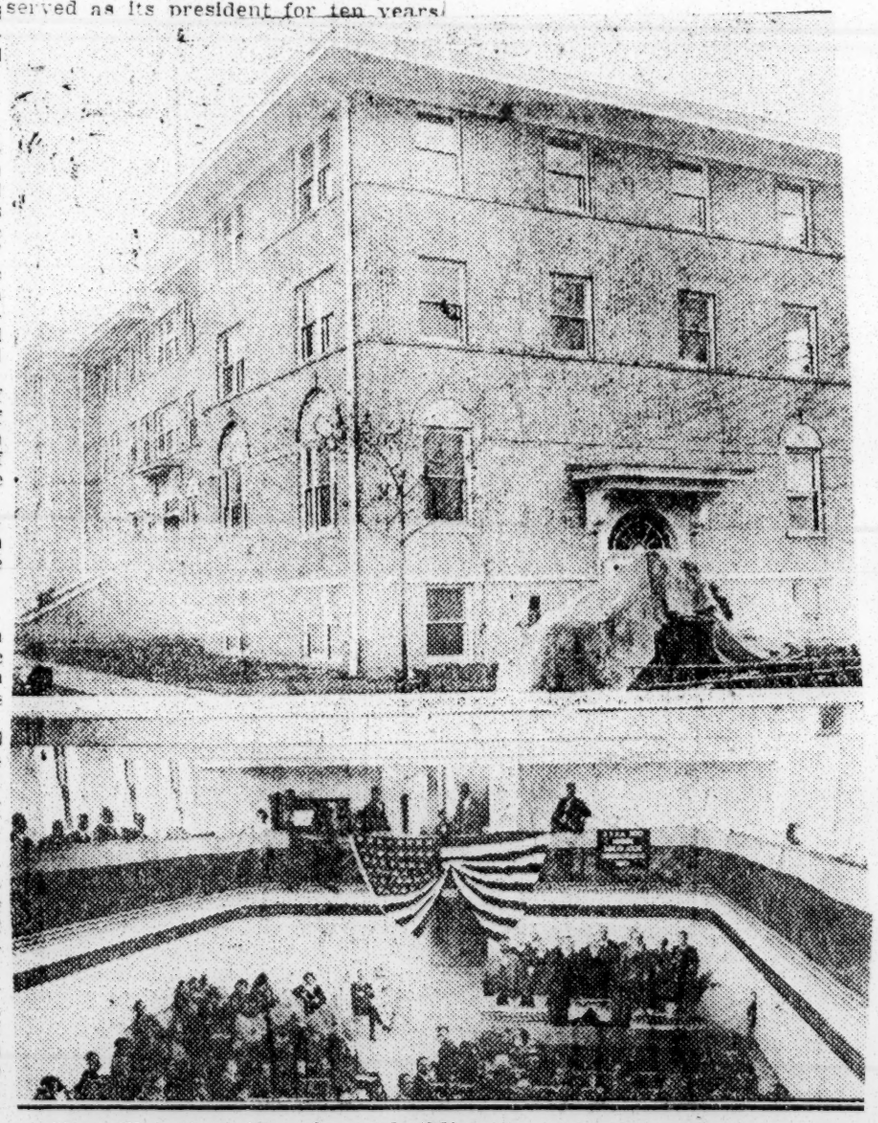
Cost $100,000.

The new dormitory cost approximately $100,000. A debt of more than $30,000 was against the building prior to the subscription made yesterday. The Baptist Women's Educational Convention, which had previously contributed 10,000, pledged $10,000 more, to be paid when the building is completed.

More than seventy boys can be kept in the dormitory. In addition, the building has several modern class rooms, and a gymnasium, which will also be used for an assembly room. The building will be occupied immediately.

Keys to the building were formally delivered to the president at the morning exercises by William H. Steward, chairman of the Board of Trustees. Ground was broken for the dormitory May 26. The cornerstone was laid June 27.

The institution was organized by the General Association of Colored Baptists of Kentucky in 1873. It was made a university in 1881. In 1918 it was named Simmons University, in honor of William J. Simmons, who served as its president for ten years.



Top—Exterior view of new building.
Bottom—Interior view.

Education — 1924

Money for Negro,

Arkansas.

Governor of Arkansas Asks Quarter Million

Pittsburgh Courier 1-12-24

Gov. McRae Urges Appropriation For Negro Education.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 10—Governor T. C. McRae has asked an appropriation of $250,000 to finance an educational program for Arkansas Negroes after a conference in the State Capitol on the needs of various institutions dedicated to educating Negroes. Supt. Malone of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal school, formerly the Branch Normal College, at Pine Bluff, was the only colored person to speak before the members of the meeting.

The governor is at present spending $80,000, a year for such education at the Pine Bluff school al

AID SOUTHERN SCHOOL ABOUT TO BE CLOSED

Chicago alumni of Southland Institute, Southland, Ark., are concentrating in a drive to raise funds to aid in the maintenance of the institution. Southland Institute is located in the hills of Arkansas near the scene of the Elaine riots.

Chicago Defender 2-16-24

The school has been in existence since the Civil War, and has done a very creditable work. Since the rioting in Elaine much support has been withdrawn from the school and unless aid is quickly given, its doors must close. Twelve thousand is needed. Of this only about $3,000 has been pledged. In addition to debts, the buildings, which are frame, are rapidly deteriorating.

Chicagoans have planned a benefit musical concert, the receipts of which will be sent to the school authorities. On the occasion of the concert, which will be held Monday night, Feb. 25, at Friends Church, 4413 Indiana Ave., an attempt will be made to arouse larger interest in the work of the school.

After the public has become acquainted with the situation, a larger benefit will be given with the hope of increasing the fund.

Education-1924.

Money for.

Alabama.

PROGRESS IS NOTED ALONG EDUCATIONAL LINES IN ALABAMA

First Two Years of Brandon's Administration Compared With Last Two Years of Kilby's

ELEEMOSYNARY AMOUNTS ALSO RECORD INCREASE

Common Schools, Soldiers and Hospitals are Receiving More Than in Former Regimes

This is the first of a series of articles written by Atticus Mullin on the various departments of the state government. The series is similar to that written by Mr. Mullin on the Kilby administration sometime ago.

By ATTICUS MULLIN.

The purpose of this series of articles on the activities of the state government of Alabama for the fiscal years of 1923-24 is to make an accounting to the stockholders of the commonwealth. Every man, woman and child in Alabama is a stockholder in this big enterprise, tax payer or non-taxpayer.

The articles will contain figures from the books of the state auditor of Alabama, figures which are correct and which are not subject to dispute. They will show what the state has done during two years of the Brandon administration. For purposes of showing either the progress of retrogression of the state in its activities, comparisons will be made with the last two years of the Kilby administration.

The first article deals principally with education. Education was chosen as the subject of the first article because education is closer to the heart of every stockholder in the state government than any other activity. There will be noted in connection with the article a chart showing a comparison between the first two years of the Brandon administration as against the last two years of the Kilby administration. The chart shows the increased expenditures made by the Brandon administration over the Kilby administration for the purposes of education.

In the first article which deals with education is included expenditures for the Confederate soldiers including the soldiers' home and for Confederate pensions. There is also included in this article the expenditures of the state during the first two years of the Brandon administration for eleemosynary institutions and work as compared with the expenditures for the last two years of the Kilby administration.

During the two years of 1921-1922, the last two years of Kilby administration the State of Alabama spent $11,671,329.92 for educational purposes. During the years 1923-24, the first two years of the Brandon administration there was spent for educational purposes a total of $12,765,371.40. The first two years of the Brandon administration, therefore, shows an increase in expenditures for educational purposes over the last two years of the Kilby administration of $1,094,041.48. During the course of his campaign for the office Governor Brandon in speeches told the people of Alabama there would be no backward step so far as education was concerned during his administration. The reader can judge whether or not he kept his promise during the first two years of his administration.

11-13-24

During the last two years of his administration, 1921-1922, Governor Kilby spent $77,020 for the Confederate soldiers' home. During the first two years of his administration Governor Brandon spent $74,100 on the Confederate soldiers home.

Governor Kilby spent during the last two years of his administration a total of $2,560,001.50 in pensions to Confederate soldiers. During the first two years of his administration Governor Brandon spent $2,897,357 for pensions for old soldiers. Governor Brandon therefore spent $334,435.50 more on the old soldiers in the first two years of his administration than Governor Kilby did in his last two years. The amount of the quarterly pensions for old soldiers was considerably increased by the Brandon legislature. While there are a great many less old soldiers on the pension rolls of the Brandon administration, due to deaths, than were on the pension rolls of the Kilby administration, the expenditures for the old soldiers as a total have been very appreciably increased. During his campaign Governor Brandon promised increased aid to the old soldiers.

During the last two years of the Kilby administration there was spent a total of $1,762,531.47 for eleemosynary work including the insane hospital and other activities of like character as well as child welfare work. Governor Brandon during the first two years of his administration 1923-1924 spent a total of $2,247,250.12 for the same activities. Governor Brandon has thus spent a total of $484,718.55 more during his first two years than Governor Kilby spent during his last two years on eleemosynary work. The table at the conclusion of this article shows just where this money was spent.

For the combined activities, education, Confederate soldiers and eleemosynary work Governor Kilby spent during the last two years of his administration a total of $16,070,882.89. During the first two years of his administration, 1923-1924, Governor Brandon spent $17,983,707.12 for the same activities. Thus Governor Brandon expended in his first two years $1,912,195.63 more than Governor Kilby did during his last two years on these same activities.

In spite of the fact that during his first two years, Governor Brandon spent considerably more for educational purposes than Governor Kilby spent during his last two years, Governor Brandon's receipts were less for his two years from the constitutional three mill school tax on property than Governor Kilby's was during his last two years. This tax goes into the state treasury.

During the last two years of his administration Governor Kilby collected a total of $5,687,868.01 from the constitutional three mill tax on property for school purposes. Governor Brandon's administration the first two years, 1923-1924, received only $5,566,509.54 as a result of the three mill constitutional property tax levied for school purposes. The reason Governor Brandon's administration received a decrease in three mill school tax money was because of the decreased assessments for the taxing period October 1st, 1922, the last year of the Kilby administration.

During the first two years of Governor Brandon's administration permanent improvements in schools and the insane hospitals have been added to the amount of $1,226,200.24.

Common schools are dearer to the hearts of the people of Alabama than any other one of the state's activities. During the last two years of the Kilby administration there was spent for public schools a total of $6,781,633.97. During the first two years, 1923-1924, of the Brandon administration there was expended for public schools a total of $7,644,221.57. From these figures it is shown that Governor Brandon in his first two years, spent $862,587.60 more for public schools than Governor Kilby spent during the last two years of his administration, 1921-1922.

Governor Brandon in his campaign pledged his assistance to the rural schools. He stressed rural school work in his talks to the farmers. During the last two years of his administration Governor Kilby spent $423,062.10 for erecting and preparing rural school houses. During the first two years of his administration Governor Brandon has expended $703,481.46. Thus Governor Brandon during his first two years spent $280,419.36 more for this purpose than Governor Kilby spent during the last two years of his administration.

Normal schools of the state have gone forward during the two years of the Brandon administration. During the last two years of his administration Governor Kilby spent $404,499.04 for normal schools, while during the first two years of the Brandon administration there has been spent $430,756.89 for normal school purposes.

The higher institutions of learning including Auburn, Montevallo and the University, have not had as much money during the first two years of the Brandon administration as during the last two years of the Kilby administration. Slight decreases are shown in the expenditures for these three schools which may be seen by studying the table accompanying this article. The table follows:

Disbursements For Educational And Eleemosynary Purposes	Fiscal Years 1921-1922	Fiscal Years 1923-1924
Agricultural schools	$ 150,000.00	$ 151,875.00
County high schools	466,000.00	530,750.00
Auburn	671,060.00	585,560.00
Alabama Technical Institute for women	230,337.00	170,698.52
University of Alabama	541,000.00	431,000.00
Boys' Industrial school	307,815.88	200,785.43
School for Deaf and Blind	213,450.00	283,455.00
College A. and M. Arts (Merrill Fund)	100,000.00	100,000.00
State Training School for Girls	134,975.00	153,692.77
Negro Reform school	70,385.45	79,229.52
Erecting and repairing rural school houses	423,062.10	703,481.46
Public school library fund	5,900.00	10,990.00
Bonus school fund	394,000.00	397,000.00
Public schools	6,781,633.97	7,644,221.57
Normal school	404,499.04	447,499.92
Educational contingent fund	8,083.72	6,229.78
Vocational education	324,763.17	430,756.89
Educational revolving fund	199,677.59	197,888.34
Educational department salaries	29,180.00	31,398.52
Other educational activities	215,508.00	208,858.68
Total	$11,671,329.92	$12,765,371.40
Increase		$1,094,041.48
Confederate Soldiers		
For Confederate Soldiers' Home	77,020.00	74,100.00
Pensions paid	2,560,001.50	2,897,357.00
Insane Hospital		
Expenses Insane Hospital	1,274,353.77	1,560,990.44
Alabama Home for Mental Inferiors	124,999.67	148,890.71
State health department	315,023.17	357,714.67
Federal board maternity and infant hygiene	17,407.91	92,164.74
Child welfare department	30,746.85	87,489.56
Total	$4,399,552.87	$5,218,707.12

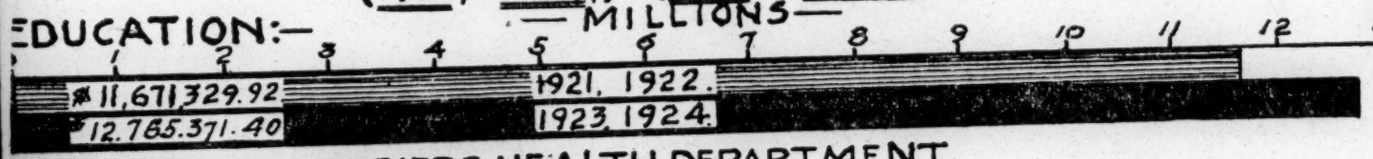
The above chart shows the expenditures by the State of Alabama for educational and eleemosynary institutions, including old soldiers, for the last two fiscal years of the Kilby administration, 1921-1922, as compared with the first two years of the Brandon administration, 1923-1924.

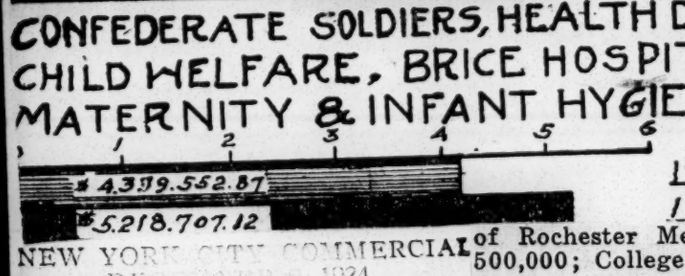
The illustration at the top is devoted to education. The heavy black line projected at the bottom ... the extent of the expenditures of Governor Brandon's first two years for education. The light illustration just above it shows the expenditures of the last two years of the Kilby administration. The figures above the projected lines represent millions and extend to 13.

The bottom illustration shows Confederate soldiers, health department, child welfare, Brice hospital, Alabama Home ... and Hygiene. The black bottom projection is the first two years of the Brandon administration and the top light projection is the last two years of the Kilby administration. The illustrations in both instances show increases of the first two years of the Brandon administration, 1923-1924, over the last two years of the Kilby administration. 1921-1922.

PROGRESS IS NOTED ALONG STATE EDUCATIONAL LINES

STATE EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS (1921, 1922,) (1923, 1924)





NEW YORK CITY COMMERCIAL
DECEMBER 9, 1924

FOUNDED ON KODAK STOCK

Massachuseetts Institute of Technology, University of Rochester, Hampton and Tuskegee Beneficiaries.

WOULD SEPARATE HIMSELF FROM MERE MONEY-MAKING

Gift to Engineering School in Cambridge Brings Benefactions to That Institution Up to $15,500,000.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 8.—New gifts of $15,000,000 to educational institutions were announced by George Eastman, president of the Eastman Kodak Co., today. This is the largest sum ever given by the philanthropist at one time.

The institutions benefited are Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $4,000,000; Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, $3,000,000; University of Rochester Medical School, $1,500,000; College for Women, University of Rochester, $1,500,000; Hampton Institute, $1,000,000, and Tuskegee Institute, $1,000,000.

The gift to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology brings the total of Mr. Eastman's gifts to that institution to $15,500,000. A few years ago he gave many millions to the institute anonymously, his name being known only to the officers of the college.

The latest gifts are in the form of Eastman Kodak Co. stock, which is sold to the institutions at $15,000,000 less than its actual value.

One interesting angle fo this philanthropy is that Mr. Eastman will during suceeding years keep working, piling up a fortune for his beneficiaries. He retained just enough of his stock in the Eastman Co. to insure him an effective place in the concern's management.

In announcing the gifts, Mr. Eastman said:

"One of the reasons why I wish this disposition of my Kodak stock is that it separates me from making money for myself and will give me the benefit of a somewhat more detached position in respect to human affairs. I look forward with interest to finding out how much the changed conditions will affect my aspect of current affairs.

"I select educational institutions because the progress of the world depends almost entirely on education. Fortunately the most permanent institutions of man are educational. They usually endure even when governments fall. Hence my selection of them. I chose a limited number because I want to cover certain kinds of education and felt that I could get results with the institutions named more quickly and directly than if the money were spread."

DONATES $250,000 TO NEGRO EDUCATION

New York Banker Whose Name Is Withheld Contributes to Hampton and Tuskegee.

M. L. SCHIFF AIDS SEMINARY

Gives $25,000 in Honor of His Mother's 70th Birthday—Has Given $325,000 in Year.

Two important gifts to endowment funds reflected the spirit of Thanksgiving yesterday. A New York banker whose name is withheld, gave $250,000 toward a new $5,000,000 endowment for Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, and Mortimer L. Schiff gave $25,000 to the Jewish Theological Seminary in honor of the seventieth birthday of his mother, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff.

The $250,000 gift was announced by the Hampton - Tuskegee Endowment Fund, with headquarters at 5 Maiden Lane. According to Clarence H. Kelsey, Chairman of the Board of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and an official of the Fund Committee, the giver, a prominent New York banker, preferred that his name be kept anonymous.

"This $250,000 donation," said Mr. Kelsey, "is symptomatic of the increasing interest men of large affairs are taking in Negro education. Bankers, business and professional men and other leaders in public and industrial life have come to a realization that the Negro problem can be solved only through education. The industrial type of education fostered by Hampton and Tuskegee makes a special appeal to these men. The two schools train Negro young men and women to be real producers and at the same time to be leaders and teachers of their race.

"Wherever the graduates of Hampton and Tuskegee have gone they have created areas of inter-racial understanding. By their industry and character they have made themselves respected by the whites and have bettered the economic, moral and social conditions among their own people."

The General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation recently pledged $1,000,000 to Hampton and Tuskegee on the condition that the trustees of the two institutes raise an equal amount.

Mr. Schiff's donation was to the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, according to Rabbi Max Drob, Chairman of the One Million Dollar Endowment Fund Campaign. This is Mr. Schiff's second gift of $25,000 toward this fund, of which $950,000 has already been collected in cash and pledges from Jews throughout the country.

During the last twelve months Mr. Schiff has donated to the Jewish Theological Seminary approximately $325,000. Sixty-four thousand dollars was contributed by him toward a fund which was devoted to the purchase of the Elkan Adler library, the acquisition of which gives the seminary the largest Jewish library in the world.

Mr. Schiff also gave $10,000 toward the purchase of the Israel Solomon collection and $3,000 for rearranging the library. Mr. Schiff recently gave jointly with Felix M. Warburg, his brother-in-law, the sum of $215,000 to the seminary for the purchase of a building adjoining the institution at 531 West 123d Street to be used as a library building.

In addition Mr. Schiff presented several original valuable manuscripts to the library during the last year and also was the donor of a copy of the first Bible printed by Gutenberg, now in the possession of the library. Efforts are now being made to complete the One Million Dollar Endowment Fund, of which Louis Marshall is Honorary Chairman.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor announced yesterday total contributions to its work during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1924, of $670,000, an increase of $2,000 as compared with 1923. Contributions this year numbered 11,084, as compared with 10,232 in 1923. The organization extended relief this year to 28,553 persons, an increase of 3,200 over those assisted last year.

A citizens' committee of 165, of which Mrs. August Belmont is Chairman, is arranging a benefit performance for the A. I. C. P., to be held in the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Dec. 30. It is expected that in some respects it will be one of the most unusual benefit concerts ever held in the city. Sixteen noted pianists will appear, with their pianos, on the stage at the same time.

Mobile Register
NOV 17 1924

NEGRO SCHOOL AT PRICHARD DEDICATED

Structure Represents $42,000 Investment in Building.

More than 2,000 negroes, with a sprinkling of whites, gathered on the campus of the new Prichard negro school yesterday evening to attend dedication exercises for the $42,000 building. The Mobile board of school commissioners was represented by Dr. S. S. Murphy, superintendent of schools, and Commissioner Heyman Gabriel, who delivered addresses.

Dr. H. Roger Williams was master of ceremonies. Dr W. F. Harding, principal of Emerson Institute, led in prayer, and Arlena Arlington, teacher in the new school, sang, "Thank God for Sunshine."

Commissioner Gibriel, speaking for the school board, extended congratulations to patrons and instructors on completion of the model school and urged c-operation with school commissioners to obtain best results. Dr. Murphy, dedicating the building to the cause of education, declared the structure one of the best in the state and, referring to Ella Grant, principal, declared the school a concrete example of what may be accomplished by persistent and unselfish personal effort. Ella Grant, the principal, recited the history of the school for 12 years and declared the enrollment was 600, with 15 instructors.

Dr. E. T. Belsaw delivered a short address and introduced Rev. A. F. Owens, dean of Selma University, who spoke on the power of personality and urged his people to realize the responsibility devolving from the school. M. Brown, chairman of the School Improvement Association of Prichard, responded to the dedicatory address. Music was furnished by the Lipscomb band and the audience sang "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," 100 voices, led by Professor W. D. Robbins of the Booker Washington school.

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics of Prichard presented a large United States flag to the school. Doors were thrown open after the exercises and the building inspected.

Education - 1924.
Money gov.

Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn
Banner

DEC 7 1924

NEGRO SCHOOL GETS GIFT.

A. & I. Normal Awarded $100,000 By General Education Board.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 6.—The Agricultural and Industrial Normal School for Negroes here has been awarded a gift of $100,000 by the general education board of New York to apply on the school's $325,000 building programme, which will include a training school building, a science and library building and dormitory for girls, P. L. Harned, state commissioner of education, announced today. The appropriation by the general board was authorized at a recent meeting in New York, but announcement was withheld by Mr. Harned pending arrangement of final details.

The movement to secure the money for the negro normal was initiated by Gov. Austin Peay, Mr. Harned said and the matter was put before the state board of education Nov. 16. The $100,000 gift is conditional on an appropriation by the state Legislature sufficient to raise a fund of $325,000 for the improvement of the normal. Another gift of $60,000 for the school has been assured, Mr. Harned said, but the donor's name cannot yet be announced.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Journal

$160,000 Gift To State Negro School Seen South's Record

DEC 7 - 1924

Special to The Knoxville Journal.

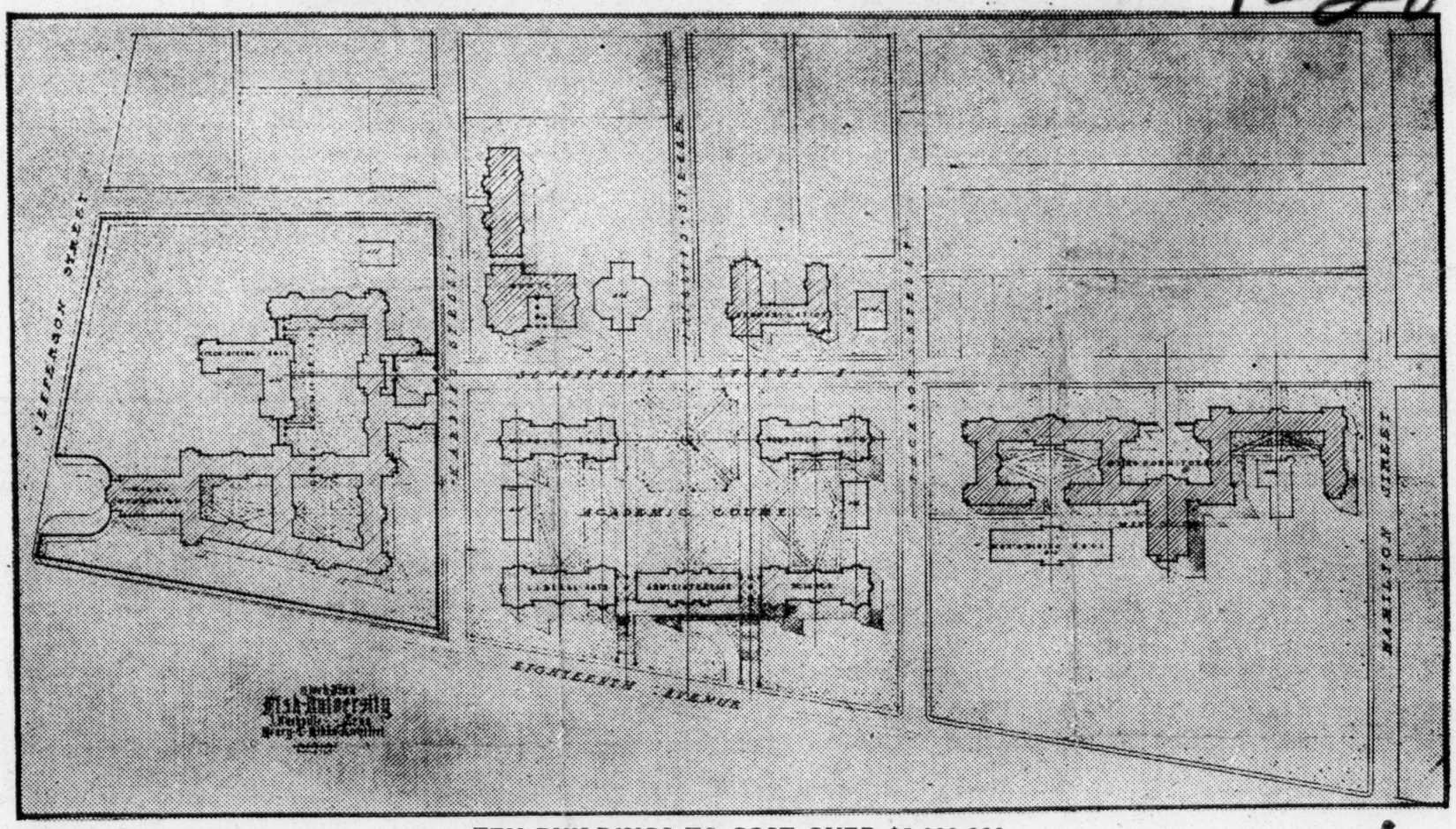
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 6.—Tennessee, it is believed, is on the eve of the greatest development it has ever known in the interest of negro training as the result of a $100,000 gift from the general educational board of New York to the Agricultural and Industrial State Normal school of Nashville, announced today by P. L. Harned, commissioner of education.

At the same time, it was announced that another $60,000 is available, given by a donor whose name is withheld. Together with $165,000 which is to be asked from the next state legislature the school will have a budget for building the amount of which probably has never been exceeded by a negro state school in the South.

The money will go for a training school building, science and library building and a girl's dormitory. As the result of the new building plans, practically the entire course of the school will be revised to provide for more practical training of negroes, along the lines of industry, agriculture and mechanics.

BUILDING PLAN FOR GREATER FISK

7-26



TEN BUILDINGS TO COST OVER $2,000,000.

The above is the building plan for Greater Fisk, designed by Architect H. C. Hibbs of this city. The structures will represent an expenditure of over $2,000,000. They are really twenty-nine in number, but they are so interlaced that they number ten, and are formed in five groups.

The combined linear space of these buildings is 3,000 feet, or three-fifths of a mile. They will be of collegiate Gothic design of a uniform height of three stories. Brick and cut stone will be used, Vermont slate and copper roofs, leaded glass windows and steel frames throughout.

A landscape architect has been employed and is at work in connection with Mr. Hibbs. The buildings will cover three and a half city blocks. Ornamental and spacious courts will feature each group. The campus extends from Jefferson to Hamilton street.

The administration group will be arranged around the large administration court, stretching nearly a block from Harding to Jackson street, and will face on Seventeenth avenue. In this group will be the administration proper building, those for liberal arts, science, household arts and manual training. The group will be closed on three sides and open on Seventeenth avenue. It will have a linear measurement of 1,000 feet.

Group number two will be the woman's dormitory group, and will cost $500,000.

The men's dormitory group will be south of the administration group and face on Seventeenth avenue. It will have accommodations for 500. There will be living and study rooms, halls, gymnasium, recitation halls.

Directly across Seventeenth avenue from the administration building will be the demonstration school and the conservatory of music.

The construction of these groups will give Fisk university an equipment far beyond that of any institution in the world for the education of the Negro.

Tenn. State Normal Gets $100,000 Gift

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11—A gift of $100,000 by the General Education Board of New York to the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Normal of Nashville for new buildings and the practical certainty that the school will receive $60,000 additional from another source was announced today by P. L. Harned, state commissioner of education.

NORMAL SCHOOL GETS $100,000 XMAS PRESENT

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27.—The Tennesse Agricultural and Industrial State Normal of Nashville received a gift of $100,000 from the General Education board of New York this week according to reports received here from P. L. Harned, state commissioner of education.

The state board of education will recommend that the next legislature supplement these gifts with $165,000 of state money within two years, thus making a fund of $325,000 for a building program which will include a training school building, a science and library building, and a dormitory for girls.

These additions will make the school one of best equipped teacher training schools in the south, not even excepting Tuskegee Institute in Alabama or other noted schools throughout the south.

Alexandria Gazette 12-10-24

Southern Methodists Plan Negro Educational Work

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Southern Methodists are expending huge sums for negro educational projects, according to Dr J. W. Perry, missionary secretary in charge of negro missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

Among the projects undertaken by the Methodists is construction of a new administration building for Miles college at Birmingham, at a cost of $125,000. Negro Methodists of Birmingham have already contrubuted $25,000 to the undertaking.

A new administration building was recently completed at Texas college, Tyler, Texas, at a cost of this State in the election last auditorium costing $80,000 was constructed at Holly Springs, Miss., for the industrial school for negroes.

Education – 1924.
Money for.

General.

LITTLE ROCK GAZETTE
NOVEMBER 3, 1924

CHURCH AIDING IN NEGRO EDUCATION

Southern Methodists Plan to Devote $500,000 to This Purpose.

The cause of negro education in Arkansas is sharing liberally in extension work of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, which is spending and planning to spend in the near future nearly a half million dollars for new buildings and equipment at various negro educational institutions in the South, according to a report just issued by Dr. J. W. Perry, missionary secretary in charge of negro missions, and sent here from Methodist headquarters at Nashville, Tenn.

The chief beneficiary of the church negro extension activities in Arkansas is the Haygood Institute at Pine Bluff, where a $70,000 administration building is under construction. Of this amount, Dr. Perry's report says, $35,000 is Methodist centenary money; $15,000 subscribed by white citizens of Pine Bluff and $20,000 by negro Methodists throughout the state, while the Rockefeller board has promised aid in equipping the building when completed.

The report continues: "A new administration building for Texas College at Tyler, Tex., has been completed recently at a cost of $110,000. Of this amount $35,000 was centenary money; $20,000 from the Rockefeller board; $5,000 from the Chamber of Commerce of Tyler, and $50,000 from the negro Methodists of Texas. The first use to which the new building was put was the recent pastors' school attended by 260 negro pastors from Southern Methodist territory.

"A new building and auditorium at Holly Springs (Miss.) Industrial School for negroes has been completed recently, at a cost of $80,000, and when equipped will add an additional $20,000 to its value. Centenary money paid $30,000 of the amount; the Carnegie board gave $25,000, and the general Board of Education is making a proposition for the equipment of the scientific department.

"During the past summer, $50,000 has been secured for Paine College, Augusta, Ga., and bids are being taken on the new boys' dormitory there.

"Plans are being made for the erection of a new administration building for Miles College at Birmingham, Ala., to cost not less than $125,000. Jackson Davis, field agent of the general Education Board, recently conferred with leaders concerning the enterprise. The negro Methodists of Birmingham already have raised $25,000 toward the building and about $20,000 centenary money is available for it. Mr. Davis expressed the belief that within 10 years the institution will enroll 500 students o fcollege grade.

MR. EASTMAN'S BEQUESTS

George Eastman, inventor and manufacturer, many times a millionaire and always a bachelor, has faithfully endeavored to be a useful American citizen. He has observed the ethical standards of industry and commerce. He has given pleasure to millions through the device of the pocket camera. He has sustained an eager interest in the affairs of men, particularly the cultural interests of his fellow Americans. He has used his organizing ability and his capital to promote the public's taste for sound music. He has used his money lavishly to provide rich educational opportunities for young America.

Mr. Eastman's most recent bequest is in the sum of $15,000,000, which he has divided between four colleges, one of them an Alabama institution, as follows: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $4,500,000; University of Rochester-Eastman School of Music, $3,000,000; College of Liberal Arts $2,500,000; medical school, $1,500,000; college for women, $1,500,000; Hampton Institute, $1,000,000; Tuskegee Institute, $1,000,000.

To raise the $15,000,000 Mr. Eastman sold stock held by him in his company. Commenting upon his gifts, the manufacturer says:

> "One of the reasons why I welcome the disposition of my stock is that it separates me from money-making for myself. It will give me the benefit of a somewhat more detached position in respect to human affairs. I look forward with interest to finding out how much the changed conditions will affect my views on current events.

"The most permanent institutions of man are educational," Eastman commented. Referring to his gifts to Hampton and Tuskegee, he said: "Most of our attention has been centered on the white race but the only hope of the negro race is through proper education of the Hampton-Tuskegee type. These institutions make useful citizens through education along industrial lines."

Eastman Gives $15,000,000

: TUSKEGEE AND HAMPTON EACH GET MILLION :

To Endowments of 4 Colleges

Rochester, N. Y., December 7.—Fifteen million dollars at least is a stiff price to pay for a psychological experiment upon oneself, but that is the reason given Sunday night by George Eastman in announcing the disposal of such a sum to various educational institutions. He sold stock to raise the amount.

"One of the reasons why I welcome the disposition of my stock," the head of the kodak company declares, "is that it separates me from money-making for myself. It will give me the benefit of a somewhat more detached position in respect to human affairs. I look forward with interest to finding out how much the changed conditions will affect my views on current events."

Mr. Eastman has sold stocks at less than their market value. The yield will be payable in installments to certain educational institutions with the intention of benefiting them to the amount of $15,000,000.

The institutions and the minimum amount of benefit expected to be derived by each follows:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $4,500,000.

University of Rochester-Eastman School of Music, $3,000,000; College of Liberal Arts, $2,500,000; medical school, $1,500,000; college for women, $1,500,000; Hampston institute $1,000,000; Tuskegee institute, $1,000,000.

"The most permanent institutions of man are educational," Eastman commented. Referring to his gifts to Hampton and Tuskegee, he said: "Most of our attention has been centered on the white race, but the only hope of the negro race is through proper education of the Hampton-Tuskegee type. These institutions make useful citizens through education along industrial lines.

"I naturally am interested in Rochester, the city I live in, and I consider the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the greatest school of its kind in the world. It already is ready to make use of these additional funds."

EDITORIALS OF THE DAY

GREAT GIFTS TO EDUCATION

(Springfield Republican.)

In apportioning the great sums which they have set aside for philanthropy James B. Duke and George Eastman have followed the precedent established by an imposing line of American millionaire benefactors in placing the cause of education first. Mr. Eastman's gifts are made in general accord with a program which he had already made known through earlier generous contributions to good causes. Mr. Duke, who, it will be noted ,has like Mr. Eastman made special provision for negro education, bestows his great fortune chiefly in his native North Carolina and its sister state to the south. The incident may be taken as sympolizing a new era of recovered material prosperity and of intellectual progress in the South.

Mr. Duke's ambition to establish a great university which shall bear his name has honorable precedent. It is natural also that he should prefer that it should be a university developed from an old school of high standing in his native town. It is hardly to be supposed that the authorities of Trinity college, at Durham, will accept without deliberation the proposal that they change the honored name of the institution in order to benefit by the Duke millions. It is to be considered, however, that Mr. Duke's offer is of so large a sum—$6,000,000 for the enlargement of the plant and more than as much again for its development and maintenance—that it amounts to a proposal of refounding; or the founding of a university on a college base.

There are now at least four institutions in the United States bearing the name of Trinity college—at Hartford, Vt., at Durham, N. C., at Waxhachie, Tex., and at Washington, D. C. The Durham Trinity, while the largest, is not the oldest. That distinction belongs to the Hartford school, which celebrated its centennial last year and whose present name dates from 1845. Trinity college at Durham was founded in 1859.

DUKE SETS UP A $40,000,000 FUND FOR A UNIVERSITY IN SOUTH; EASTMAN GIVES $15.000.000

Wants to See Results During Lifetime — Money Making Does Not Interest Him, He Says—Will Remain Head of Company.

DONATIONS ARE HIS LAST BIG BLOCK OF STOCK.

Mass. Tech., University of Rochester, Hampton and Tuskegee Get Funds.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 8.—George Eastman of the Eastman Kodak Company to-day announced new gifts of $15,000,000 to educational institutions, bringing his total known benefactions to $53,515,000, and disposing of the last large block of his personal stock holdings in the Eastman Kodak Company.

The institutions which benefit under the new gifts are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $4,500,000; Eastman School of Music, $3,000,000; University of Rochester, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, $2,500,000; Medical School, $1,500,000; College for Women, $1,500,000; Hampton Institute, $1,000,000, and Tuskegee Institute, $1,000,000.

Will Pay for Itself.

Gifts made to-day are under terms similar to those made to employees. Stock is sold to the benefiting institutions for less than its actual value.

While provision is made that it may be paid for in instalments during the life of Mr. Eastman, it is given without any restriction regarding the time for sale. It may be sold to-day if the beneficiaries desire to part with it.

If they wish to keep the stock, it may be paid for out of its own earnings, as was the case with that given to employees of the company.

If the stock is kept by those to whom it is given, there is the possibility not only that it may be paid for by its earnings but that it will increase in value, thereby making the gift much larger than its present face value.

Won't Retire.

Despite the fact that he has parted with these large holdings in his company, Mr. Eastman made it clear that he will continue to direct the affairs of the company and continue his work there until his death.

Mr. Eastman issued the following statement addressed to "Fellow employees of the Eastman Kodak Company:

"This is to announce to you that I have sold certain stocks at less than their market value (the price being payable in instalments during my life) to various educational institutions, with the intention of benefiting such institutions to the amount of about $15,000,000.

"In view of the fact that you are, nearly all of you, new stockholders of the Kodak Company owing to the action of myself and of the Kodak

No Date
Not Complete.

Education— 1924.

Money for,

Alabama.

PEABODY WILLS $5,000 TO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

GLEN FALLS, N. Y.—In his will filed for probate here, James Peabody, late New York banker, left to Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute $5,000 and Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., $1,000.

NEGRO PROGRESS.

[Indianapolis Star.]

The announcement by the Rockefeller general education board of a gift of $1,000,000 to the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund on condition of the raising of an equal sum by the two schools brings out some interesting facts concerning Negro education. The two schools named are in the lead and Hampton at least is the oldest institution especially for Negroes where they could obtain an advanced education. Tuskegee has been better known by the general public because of the prominence given to it and to its work through the efforts of its founder, the late Booker T. Washington. But there has been a great development of opportunities for Negro education according to Dr. Robert R. Moton, a trustee of Hampton and successor to Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee. The most surprising advance is shown in the southern states several of which have been backward in providing public schools for white children and have done little or nothing for the colored children.

Dr. Moton says the period of greatest advance for the Negro has been made since 1919. The most liberal appropriations ever made by the southern states have been made since then and at no time since their emancipation have the Negroes recorded greater strides in education agriculture, religious work and business development.

In North Carolina for example, the amount raised by taxes alone and spent for Negro education increased from $250,000 in 1913 to $4,000,000 in 1923, while the value of school property rose from $500,000 to $5,000,000. Other southern states, Dr. Moton says, are following North Carolina's lead.

There are now 500 normal schools and colleges for Negroes in the United States, with an enrollment of 100,000. There are 40,000 Negro teachers and 2,000,000 Negro children in the public schools. The wise management of Hampton and Tuskegee has brought about a harmonious feeling between the white and colored people and has done much to convince southerners that the Negroes should be educated. Hampton, which was established in 1868 by Brig. Gen. S. C. Armstrong for teaching Negro youth of both sexes industry, thrift and practical Christianity, now has more than 2,000 students, with 250 teachers and a plant that comprises more than 1,000 acres and more than 150 buildings. Chief Justice Taft, of the United States supreme court, is president of the board of trustees. Tuskegee is equally prosperous, but like all privately sustained and growing schools and colleges, is in need of larger endowments.

What may be regarded as supplementary testimony to Dr. Moton's report of Negro education is an account in Harper's Magazine for October of the Negro colony in the Harlem district in upper New York city. There are between 300,000 and 400,000 Negroes in greater New York and they can not all live in Harlem, but the center of their population is there. Indeed, says the writer of the article, it is the intellectual center of the colored population of the United States.

the conditions of the General Education Board's $1,000,000 gift offer, consists of Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman; Chellis A. Austin, vice chairman; J. Henry Scattergood, vice chairman; Homer L. Ferguson, W. Cameron Forbes, Dr. James E. Gregg, Charles E. Mason, Dr. Robert R. Moton, George Foster Peabody, Julius Rosenwald, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Paul M. Warburg and Charles A. Wickersham.

Returned to Inter Committee.

11-13-24

Conditional gifts of $1,000,000 to two of the principal negro colleges, at Tuskegee and Hampton, are announced from the General Education Board organized by Mr. Rockefeller. The schools are required to raise an equal sum, to show their own responsibility and standing; the schools state that this condition will be met. Schools now receive $50,00 annual maintenance, which continues.

WORLD'S NEW HERALD

OCTOBER 1, 1924

Million Dollars To Negro Schools By Rockefeller Board Of Education

The Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund announced Monday last a gift by the Rockefeller General Education Board of $1,000,000, which was called one of the largest sums ever subscribed to the cause of Negro education. The gift will become effective as soon as the trustees of the two schools for Negro education raise an equal amount.

In announcing the gift, the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund, the offices of which are at 5 Maiden Lane, N. Y., hailed the action as insuring the "continuance of the progress the American Negro has made since 1919."

"The period of greatest advance in history for the Negro has been since 1919," said Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee and a trustee at Hampton, who is in New York in the interest of the endowment fund. A statement he gave out in connection with the announcement of the gift, read in part as follows:

"The most liberal appropriations ever made by the Southern States have been made since then and at no time since their emancipation have the Negroes made greater strides in education, agriculture, religious work and business development.

"In North Carolina, for example, the amount raised by taxes alone and spent for Negro education increased from $250,000 in 1913 to $4,000,000 in 1923, while the value of school property rose from $500,000 to $5,000,000. Other Southern States are following North Carolina's lead.

"There are now 500 normal schools and colleges for Negroes in the United States, with an enrollment of 100,000. There are 40,000 Negro school teachers and 2,000,000 Negro children in the public schools.

"No institutions in the country have accomplished so much to bring about a wholesome cooperation between the white and colored races as have Hampton and Tuskegee. The former was founded in 1868 by Brig. Gen. S. C. Armstrong for the purpose of instructing negro youth of both sexes in industry, thrift and practical Christianity. The school today has more than 2,000 students, with 250 teachers and a modern plant comprising 1,000 acres and more than 150 buildings.

"From its foundation Hampton Institute has been maintained by the joint efforts of members of white and colored races. Men and women of National prominence have always associated themselves with the institute. The present President of the Board of Trustees is William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court."

The Executive Committee of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund, which was organized to meet

Announces $250,000 Gift To Hampton and Tuskegee

New York Banker, Whose Name Is Withheld, Contributed Liberally to Great Virginia and Alabama Educational Institutions.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A gift of $250,000 toward a new $5,000,000 endowment for Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes was announced yesterday by the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund, with headquarters at No. 5 Maiden Lane. The money was given by a New York banker who preferred that his name be kept anonymous. it was said by Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the board of the Title Trust and Guarantee Company of New York, an official of the fund committee.

"This $250,000 donation," Mr. Kelsey declared, "is symptomatic of the increasing interest men of large affairs are taking in negro education Bankers, business and professional men and other leaders in public and industrial life have come to a realization that the negro problem can be solved only through education.

"The industrial type of education fostered by Hampton and Tuskegee makes a special appeal to these men. The two schools train negro young men and women to be real producers, and at the same time to be leaders and teachers of their race.

"When ever the graduates of Hampton and Tuskegee have gone they have created areas of interracial understanding. By their industry and character they have made themselves respected by the whites, and have bettered the economic, moral and social conditions among their own people.

The General Education Board, of the Rockefeller Foundation, recently pledged $1,000,000 to Hampton and Tuskegee on the condition that the trustees of the two institutions raise an equal amount.

Hampton Institute is at Hampton, Va. It was founded in 1868 by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, the son of missionary parents and a leader of colored troops in the War Between the States. Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., was established in 1881 by Booker T. Washington, Armstrong's first great disciple, upon the principles he had learned as a student and instructor at Hampton.

FIVE MILLIONS DOLLARS TO OUR PEOPLE

JEWS' GIFTS TO THE RACE TOTAL FIVE MILLIONS

Julius Rosenwald Gave $3,000,000 to Hampton-Tuskegee Alone — Two Schools Co-Operate—Principal Moton and President Gregg Tour North in $5,000,000 Drive.

(By Frank P. Chisholm.)

Boston, Mass., Dec. 18.—To make possible a broader educational program, whereby Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes will be able to offer courses in business, teacher-training, natural science and agriculture, the trustees and friends of these two institutions launched in Boston a national campaign for an endowment of $5,000,000.

The support of both the whites and negro population is sought. Boston's quota in this drive is $165,000. The New England quota is $365,000.

A Notable Gathering.

A dinner preliminary to the opening of the campaign was held in Boston at which many of Boston's oldest and most prominent families were represented. Charles E. Mason, Boston trustee of Tuskegee and chairman of both the New England and Boston campaign committees, presided. The speakers were Principal Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee; Principal James E. Gregg, of Hampton, and Dr. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard, senior trustee of Hampton, of which board Chief Justice Taft is chairman.

More than 100 special friends of negro education attended the dinner. Such names as the Higginsons, the Shaws, and the Hallowells were represented by the sons and daughters and the grandsons and granddaughters of men and women who were identified with the early abolition movement.

Among those at the head table were Miss Alice Longfellow, the daughter of the noted poet of the same name; Rev. and Mrs. Paule Revere Frothingham, Mrs. N. Penrose Hallowell, widow of the late Colonel Hallowell, who led negro troops in the Civil war, and Mrs. Charles E. Mason, granddaughter of John A. Andrew, the Civil war governor of Massachusetts.

South More Just to Negro.

"A few years ago I did not expect to live to see the negro race treated with so much of the spirit of justice and good will in the South as the white man there extends to him today," said Dr. Moton, adding, "I thank God for what Hampton and Tuskgee are doing today to help create that mutual good-will. The generality of white southerners have a real love for the negro race and the negroes in turn have a reciprocal affection for the average white southerner."

Dr. Moton paid high tribute to a number of paticularly liberal givers to Hampton and Tuskegee, including Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, who has given $3,000,000 and is spending $1,000,000 a year in building school houses for negroes throughout the south, and the late Miss Anna T. large sums to provide common schools for negro boys and girls in Jeanes, of Philadelphia, who gave the country districts of the south.

Dr. Moton spent a very busy week in Boston filling a number of speaking engagements, calling on a few special friends and otherwise assisting the Boston committee in launching the drive. He expressed gratification for the sum of $1,500 subscribed by Boston colored friends at a reception in his honor given by the graduates and former students of Hampton and Tuskegee.

CIVILIZATION BREAKS DOWN SAVAGE RLLE

Prempeh, last king of the stalwart Ashantis, is returning to his forest-girt capital, but he goes as a private citizen. He will never again occupy the golden stool. These facts, contained in news dispatches, are explained in the following bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society:

"The capital of the People Who Eat Corn is the City Under the Oakum Trees, which is the translated way of saying that the capital of Ashanti is Kumasi. There are many potentates in Ashanti, but, until Prempeh was deposed, the king of Kumasi was the paramount monarch of all the ebon Ashanti tribes. He it who, in theory at last, maintained the taditional harem of 3,333 wives, drank from the skulls of his would-be conquerors and immulated relatives of distinguished dead in the spirit house in the grove so that the departed might have an ample entourage in the next world."

Ashanti lies north of the gold coast of Africa, between the ivory coast and Togoland. The country, now under British control, is approximately the size of West Virginia. About half its area comprises one of the thickest, densest, most impenetrable primeval forests in all the world. The iron tree and the bombax, the silk-cotton and the hardwood, bamboos and ferns and an almost infinite variety of growths engage in a fierce fight for life. Every plant, from slender tendril to giant tree, rises erect, seeking a place in the sun, drawn to an absurdly disproportionate height in its endeavor to force its own head above those of its neighbors.

The mahogany, the teak and the ebony, varieties which civilization prizes, here crowd each other for life. Flowers, birds and beasts are excluded from these thicknesses; the plant life sucks in very iota of sustenance from sun and soil. Parasites abound. Velvety moss clings to the decaying trees that have met defeat. There being no more room aloft the lianas, or monkey ropes, festoon themselves from tree to tree and form weird arbors for lesser horizontal growths.

The white man, even with all the aids of modern medicine, cannot survive long in such a habitat; only the most stalwart of the black men can adapt themselves to it. In the seventeenth century, or a little earlier, migrating Moslem tribes to the north drove bands of blacks into the country. The newcomers took possession of this forest realm and in defending it developed themselves into a vigorous, clannish people.

Tradition has it that a famine drove large numbers of the settlers south and that these refugees kept alive on herbs, or "fan," in the native tongue; while those left behind ate corn, or "san." The former, who inhabit the gold coast, are known as Fanti, while those who remained were called Ashanti. Both tribes speak the same language, but the Ashanti, in their isolation, have developed a physical superiority to the southern neighbors.

In 1807 the Ashantis came into first contact with the British by attempting to invade the realm of the Fantis. Not until a quarter of a century later were the northmen driven back from the seacoast. Early in the 70's difficulties arose which caused the British forces to undertake the eceedingly arduous task of marching upon Kusami. The expedition was successful, and it was not until the elevation of Pirnce Prempeh to the golden stool in 1888—the same Prempeh who now is returning to his former domain—that troubles arose again.

Prempeh was enthroned after a civil war and he had to consolidate his power; but in 1893 he closed the roads of his domain to traders from the south, so that the Britishr government had to intervene in behalf of its gold coast protectorate. This intervention resulted in the surrender of Prempeh three years later and his exile, first at Elmina, a gold coast town, and later upon the Seychelles islands. There he spent 28 years and had, for varying periods, the company of such picturesque exiles as Saad Saghlul of Egypt, the warlike Kabarega of Unyoro and Sayyid Khalid of Zanzibar.

When Prempeh returns to Kumasi he will miss the king's palace, a handsome red sandstone building, which has disappeared. Gone, too, is the spirit house, scene of human sacrifices, which used to lie just behind the market place. Instead there now is a railroad station, terminus of the line from Sekondi, on the coast, 168 miles away. And he will find his old political capital transformed into a busy distributing center for the inland Gold Coast colony, of which Ashanti now forms a part.

NEWARK N. J. NEWS
DECEMBER 19, 1924

Match Gift of $1,000,000 For Hampton-Tuskegee Fund

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The $1,000,000 gift of the General Education Board toward a $5,000,000 endowment for Hampton and Tuskegee institutes has been matched, it was announced by the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund headquarters here. The board's offer was made provisional upon the raising of a second $1,000,000 by the trustees of the two institutions by June 30, 1927.

With the matching of the gift, the endowment campaign enters upon its second stage. George Eastman, in recently offering $2,000,000 to Hampton and Tuskegee, made his gift conditional upon the two schools raising the $5,000,000 endowment by the end of 1925. A campaign to obtain that amount has been started.

Education—1924.

Money for Negro

General.

E. H. HASKELL BEQUEATHS $5,000 TO SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS

(Special to The Freeman).

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—Edward H. Haskell of Newton, a prominent paper manufacturer, has bequeathed $5,000 each to Tuskegee Industrial Institute of Alabama, The Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., The Spellman Seminary for Girls, Atlanta, Ga., and Lincoln Memorial University of Tennessee.

The Freeman 1-26-24

Mr. Haskell died last week in California, where he had been spending the winter. He was the organizer and for many years had been an officer of the Great Northern Paper Co. Bequests amounting to half a million dollars are contained in Mr. Haskell's will which was filed for probate in the Ecast Cambridge Probate court.

$68,000 for Our Schools.

New York City.—The trustees of the John F. Slater Fund, who met here, recently, voted to spend $68,000 among our schools during 1924. $25,000 of this fund will be given to county training schools throughout the South. Hampton and Tuskegee will receive $5,000 each, and Fisk university $2,000. $16,200 will be given to colleges, while $12,500 more goes to private and secondary schools. In addition to its own gifts, the Slater board will govern the disbursement of an additional $47,000 which comes from the Peabody Fund, the Carnegie Corporation, and the General Education Board.

In History of Race.

The Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund announced yesterday a gift by the Rockefeller General Education Board of $1,000,000, which was called one of the largest sums ever subscribed to the cause of negro education. The gift will become effective as soon as the trustees of the two schools for negro education raise an equal amount.

In announcing the gift, the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund, the offices of which are at 5 Maiden Lane, hailed the action as insuring the "continuance of the progress the American negro has made since 1919."

"The period of greatest advance in history for the negro has been since 1919," said Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee and a trustee at Hampton, who is in New York in the interest of the endowment fund. A statement he gave out in connection with the announcement of the gift read in part as follows:

"The most liberal appropriations ever made by the Southern States have been made since then and at no time since their emancipation have the negroes made greater strides in education, agriculture, religious work and business development.

"In North Carolina, for example, the amount raised by taxes alone and spent for negro education increased from $250,000 in 1913 to $4,000,000 in 1923, while the value of school property rose from $500,000 to $5,000,000. Other Southern States are following North Carolina's lead.

"There are now 500 normal schools and colleges for negroes in the United States, with an enrollment of 100,000. There are 40,000 negro school teachers and 2,000,000 negro children in the public schools.

"No institutions in the country have accomplished so much to bring about a wholesome cooperation between the white and colored races as have Hampton and Tuskegee. The former was founded in 1868 by Brig. Gen. S. C. Armstrong for the purpose of instructing negro youth of both sexes in industry, thrift and practical Christianity. The school today has more than 2,000 students, with 250 teachers and a modern plant comprising 1,000 acres and more than 150 buildings.

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The Executive Committee of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund, which was organized to meet the conditions of the General Education Board's $1,000,000 gift offer, consists of Clarence H. Kelsey, Chairman; Chellis A. Austin, Vice Chairman; J. Henry Scattergood, Vice Chairman; Homer L. Ferguson, W. Cameron Forbes, Dr. James E. Gregg, Charles E. Mason, Dr. Robert R. Moton, George Foster Peabody, Julius Rosenwald, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Paul M. Warburg and Charles A. Wickersham.

The South's Progress

The most amazing thing in America is the unprecedented economical, financial and industrial progress made by the Southern States in the past few years. The nation has never experienced anything like it, nor is there any parallel for it in all history. The actual figures are staggering, but they only confirm the claim of Southerners that this section is bound to become the center of industrial and ruling center of the United States. Here are some of the most amazing facts concerning this Siuth taken from the Manufacturers Record:

"In 1922, the South with a population of 27,500,000 expended on public school education $323,067,000 which was $107,000,000 more than the United States expended for similar purposes in 1910.

"The expenditure of the South for public school work in 1922 was only about 15 per cent less than the total spent for the same purpose by the entire country as late as 1908.

"The deposits in all national, state and private banks in the South jumped from $680,000,000 in 1923, or nearly as much as the total deposits in all financial institutions in the United States in 1900.

"The value of the manufactured products of the South in 1921, the latest available census figures, was $6,877,000,000, which was more than four times the value of 1900 and twice as great as 1910.

"The cotton mill capital in the South exceeds $1,000,000,000, as compared with $361,000,000 in 1910 and is greater than the total capital thus invested in the United States in 1910

"The value of the mineral products of the South rose from $369,000,000 in 1910 to $1,489,000,000 in 1912.

"In 1922 the South mined 188,900,000 tons of coal, which is more than three times its coal output for 1900.

"The South produced in 1923, 362,000,000 barrels of petroleum, which is 150,000,000 barrels more than the United States produced as late as 1910."—Gadsden Times.

Rural Negro Schools Of Georgia To Get Share of Big Fund

The Constitution 9-30-24 Atlanta, Ga.

The sum of $29,500 is Georgia's portion of the half-million dollar Rosenwald fund for rural negro schools, it was announced Tuesday by S. L. Smith, general field agent for the estate of Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist. North Carolina receives $72,500; Mississippi, $56,800, and South Carolina $56,000 for the same purpose from this fund, Mr. Smith stated. The funds are to be disbursed through the respective state departments of education.

GIFT OF $1,000,000 TO NEGRO SCHOOLS

Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund Announces Donation by Rockefeller Board.

DR. MOTON ENTHUSIASTIC

Leader Declares Period Since 1919 Has Seen the Greatest Advance

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes after the annual meeting of the trustees, at No. 101 Park Avenue.

The trustees appropriated $25,000 to the Hampton-Tuskegee campaign being jointly waged by these institutions to raise money to develop collegiate courses in teacher training, agriculture and home economics, in addition to departments already maintained.

Reports were considered by the trustees from Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, who is in England preparing the report of the recent Educational Commission to East Africa, of which he is Chairman.

This commission was made up of representative British, American and African educators, and was sent out by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, with the co-operation of the British Colonial Office, the Department of Agriculture of the United States, the International Educational Board (Rockefeller) and representative missionary societies of Great Britain. The reports of the commission will be ready in February.

The commission visited Abyssinia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, supplementing the work of the first Educational Commission, sent out to Southern and Equatorial Africa four years ago under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

LANS SURVEY NEGRO COLLEGES

...ps-Stokes Group Trustees ...lso Plan Inquiry Into Indian Education.

Announcement that the Phelps-Stokes Fund plans to make a resurvey of the more important Negro colleges, also a survey of Indian education in United States, was made yesterday by

CHICAGO ILL. POST
OCTOBER 9, 1924

NEGRO PROGRESS

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TO TRAIN LEADERS FOR THE SOUTH

That is the expressed object of the munificent gift of Mr. Duke of Durham, to the people of the South. His $40,000,000 will go as an endowment to southern institutions whose business, receiving such large consideration, shall be to train leaders for the South.

Such a designation and such an expression of interest reveals the keen, constructive insight of the donor. Rightly he perceives the evident need of a trained leadership here, if the section is to be built up into anything like its possible estate. Here is a crying need, not indeed for a hard and fast division of society into the grouping of the Platonian Republic, in which some men are born into the preferred group of leaders as against the soldier and the toiler class. But men and women who, in a democratic society such as ours, forge their way ahead of the masses by sheer dint of application, self-denial, common-sense and character, and prove themselves capable of visualizing and pointing out the course, and blazing the path of social progress; men in whom society sees developed the capacity for leadership and, therefore, confides to them the shaping of the social destiny of the group. It is such men as these that the South needs to find and train for the largest possible service in promoting the interests of this section.

For sun-crowned statesmanship, the South needs trained leaders. These in the future must be men who, able to detach themselves from their own personal interest should this conflict with the larger good, would be prompt and willing to throw themselves into the game of courageously adjusting the social problems, the civic and political problems of this section in harmony with the genius of our Federal Constitution and the equities o fhuman justice and right. A leadership trained in the humanities and in the spirit of Christian ethics will lay aside obsolete traditions and concepts that seem valid for a narrow provincialism and will adopt those ideas and theories of government that have universal validity, upon which finally the permanence of any culture must rest. The South needs a leadership trained in the spirit of democratic institutions. Any section will suffer, as the South is now suffering, when it cherishes as a virtue in its leadership, the ability to devise and improvise a system of political and civic strategy adapted to exploiting one group of its citizens to enhance the fortunes and vantage points of another group.

For economic stability likewise, and for the development of its splendid natural resources, the South must have a trained leadership. The coming captains of southern industry must steer as far as possible from the old shrewd methods of enforced and exploited labor, so generally in vogue on the peonage farms in this section, often entrenched behind the judicial institutions whose processes are invoked to keep the labor supply always abundant. The history of industrial progress everywhere is that the only labor worth maintaining in the long run for assuring permanent industrial progress is free, contented, well-paid labor. This lesson in industrial procedure must be thoroughly learned and practiced by the new leadership trained under Mr. Duke's investment.

At present it is not quite obvious to what extent the Negro will enter into the benefits of Mr. Duke's proposal for the training of leaders. We trust somehow no exception will be made at this point. For the leadership of the affairs of the South must be shared with the Negro. These ten millions are a no inconsequential portion of all that enters into the vital life of the South. Among us there must be leaders. These, too, must likewise be trained. Upon no group of leaders in the nation is there greater need for training for their exacting duties than upon Negro leaders. In the past we have been afflicted with a type of leadership in many instances that has not always inured to our group welfare or to general social good. For the most part this has been due to a social system that designedly stiffled initiative.

The majority of our leaders have not been versed in the social sciences, or keen in their knowledge of political procedure. Still others, sad to say, have been disloyal to their group interests. Some have been as Benedict Arnolds to their race, reckoning nothing but their own promotion and well-being while they climbed to positions of remuneration and advantage over the dead bodies of their fellows. Others have been mere pottage-seekers and have shown themselves notoriously unworthy of any gifts bestowed or even of further respect at the hands of the race whose confidence they had previously enjoyed. Such types of leadership must be displaced by others more competent by reason of their sincerity, integrity and loyalty o those whom they are to serve.

This new and needed type of leadership must be sought and trained. In the future it is only this type that the people will follow. That type of leadership which the South selects for the Negro, and that selected by any group other than the Negro group itself, will always be repudiated by the group to be served. What we need among the Negroes is a leadership that does not sacrifice itself to the promotion of little pet traditional interests of those who seek to foist on the Negro certain substitutes and makeshifts for the real values and rights into which he should enter as a rightful heir. The new leadership for the Negro will be intelligent, frank, sincere, broad-minded, honest, unselfish, brotherly, fearless in the truth, Christian in its point of view. Only with such leadership can the problems of the South be solved and it therefore, is as profitable an investment for this section to see that its colored leaders are benefitted directly by the Duke gift as that the white leadership shall benefit therefrom. Leadership in both groups must work out our problems together. Both must be trained to a common viewpoint, each respecting the others leadership. If Mr. Duke's Foundation for training leadership in the South shall observe this common ground of leadership and seek to make possible some such procedure as is herein pointed out, the South by his gift, will be doubly benefitted. His large gift will undoubtedly call attention seriously to the need, and will make possible the establishment and fostering of those specialized institutions and agencies for the realization of much that the gift seeks to accomplish.

Education—1924
Money for Negro

Alabama.

Race Business Helps Educate Negro Youth

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 17.—Tuskegee Institute, through its president, is the recipient of a substantial donation from the Madam C. J. Walker Mfg. Co., of Indianapolis, Ind. This check comes as an annual benefaction of the company as begun by its founder, the late Mme. C. J. Walker. Scholarships for seven worthy students are made possible by the gift and Ernest Martin, formerly of an Indianapolis orphanage, a deserving student here, shares generously this part of the Walker Company's beneficence. Dr. Moton commenting on the gift, said, "We are indeed glad to have this money and I assure them of our appreciation of this gift, which will do a great deal of good in helping worthy students."

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
MARCH 12, 1924

PEABODY WILLS $5,000 TO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

GLEN FALLS, N. Y., March 12.—In his will, filed for probate here, James Peabody, late New York banker, left to Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute $5,000 and Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., $1,000

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 31, 1924

$12,544,407 GIVEN BY SAGE EXECUTORS

First Accounting Since 1920 Shows 36 Institutions Benefited Under Will.

$3,446,061 NOW REMAINS

Widow's Estate Shrank $1,960,000 in Three Years—Distribution of Remainder Now Ready.

Distribution of $12,544,407 among thirty-six institutions has been made by the executors of the estate of Margaret Olivia Sage, widow of Russell Sage, since December, 1920, it was disclosed yesterday in an accounting filed in the Surrogate's Court.

The accounting, filed by Colonel Slocum, brother of Mrs. Sage and legatee of $8,000,000 under her will, and Robert W. de Forest and Henry W. de Forest, executors and trustee, states that on Dec. 27, 1920, the date of the last accounting, they had a balance on hand of $21,609,000. Since then payments have been made to institutions as follows: $1,630,000 to the Russell Sage Foundation, $609,000 to the American Bible Society, $240,000 to the Troy Polytechnic Institute, $200,000 to Princeton University, $239,000 to Yale University, $300,000 to the Troy Female Seminary.

The sum of $236,000 each has been paid to Hampton Institute, State Charities Aid Society, Presbyterian Hospital, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Hamilton, Union, Barnard, Dartmouth, Williams and Amherst Colleges, New York University, Children's Aid Society, New York Public Library, New York Zoological Society and New York Botanical Gardens.

Syracuse University has received $474,000, while $472,000 was distributed among the American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Charity Organization of the City of New York, Presbyterian Board for Relief of Disabled Clergymen, New York City Mission Society, Board of Home Missions and Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

The executors add that $2,075,517 has been paid to general legatees in settlement of balances of legacies due them. They also say that since the last accounting was filed there has been a decrease of $1,960,000 in the value of certain securities held in the estate. They now have a balance on hand of $3,446,061, consisting of stocks, bonds and real estate, which they say is ready for distribution at the direction of the court.

PROMINENT WOMAN DIES

Two of Her Three Husbands Native Alabamians

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington, wife of Henry C. Huntington, of Alabama, a well known book collector, died here tonight. Her first husband was A. D. Yarsham, also of Alabama, and her second was Collis Huntington, railroad magnate, uncle of her third husband.

Mrs. Huntington donated large sums to educational institutions, especially those devoted to the development of the negro race.

N. Y. EVENING WORLD
JULY 31, 1924

WILLCOX LEFT ESTATE VALUED AT $1,531,623

Bequests to Charity in Will of Richmond Tammany Leader.

Appraisal of the estate of William G. Willcox, Democratic leader of Richmond and an officer of Tammany Hall, who died Sept. 19, 1923, was filed yesterday. A gross valuation of $1,704,245 is given, from which is deducted $172,622 in commissions, expenses and debts, leaving a net estate of $1,531,623.

His widow, Mary Otis Willcox, receives the residue, amounting to $762,622 and other interests in trust. Two sons and two daughters also share liberally, and there are thirty-seven bequests, among them:

Staten Island Hospital, $25,000; Staten Island Academy, $10,000; Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, $10,000; Richmond County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 5,000; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, $25,000; Church of the Redeemer, $1,000; Shiloh African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, $1,000.

JUL 31 1924

SAGE SECURITIES SHRINK 2 MILLIONS

Executors of Wife Also Show $12,544,407 in Gifts Since 1920.

MANY CHARITIES BENEFIT.

Foundation Got $1,630,000, and Colleges Lesser Sums.

A shrinkage of $1,960,000 in the value of securities belonging to the estate of Mrs. Russell Sage was revealed yesterday when her executors filed in Surrogate's Court a supplementary accounting, showing distribution by them of $12,544,407 among thirty-six institutions since Dec. 27, 1920, the date of the last previous accounting.

The executors have in hand a balance of $3,446,061 in stocks and bonds, and real estate valued at $71,800 ready for distribution by direction of the Court.

Legacies under Mrs. Sage's will were paid as follows: Russell Sage Foundation, $1,630,000; American Bible Society, $609,000; Troy Female Seminary, $300,000; Troy Polytechnic Institute, $240,000; Princeton University, $200,000; Yale University, $239,000; Syracuse University, $474,000.

Also $236,000 each to Hampton Institute, State Charities Aid Society, Presbyterian Hospital, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute; Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Hamilton, Union, Barnard, Dartmouth, Williams and Amherst Colleges; New York University, Children's Aid Society, New York Public Library, New York Zoological Society and New York Botanical Gardens.

Besides, $472,000 was distributed among the American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Charity Organization Society, Presbyterian Board for the Relief of Disabled Clergymen, New York City Mission Society, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church and Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

The report accounts for $2,075,517 paid to general legatees in settlement of balances, $238,000 to De Forest Brothers for legal services to the estate and $56,000 each paid to Robert W. De Forest, Henry W. De Forest and Col. Joseph J. Slocum, brother of Mrs. Sage, on account of commissions as executors and trustees.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
JULY 31, 1924

MILLIONS PAID SAGE LEGATEES

Executors Disburse $12,544,407 in Past Four Years to Thirty-six Institutions.

MORE THAN $3,500,000 LEFT

Balance Is Ready for Distribution at the Direction of the Court.

An accounting of the estate of the late Margaret Olivia Sage widow of Russell Sage, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, shows that since the last accounting was filed by the executors in December, 1920, there has been distributed a balance of $12,544,407 among thirty-six institutions.

LARGE DISBURSEMENTS.

Since the last accounting the executors made payments to the institutions, left legacies by the will of Mrs. Sage, as follows: $1,630,000 to the Russell Sage Foundation, $609,000 to the American Bible Society, $300,000 to the Troy Female Seminary, $240,000 to the Troy Polytechnic Institute, $200,000 to Princeton University and $239,000 to Yale University.

To each of the following institutions, was paid $236,000:

Hampton Institute, State Charities Aid Society, Presbyterian Hospital, N. Y. Infimary for Women and Children, Tuskeegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Wellesley Smith, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Hamilton, Union Barnard, Dartmouth Williams and Amherst Colleges N. Y. University, Children's Aid Society, N. Y. Public Library, N. Y Zoological Society and N. Y. Botanical Gardens.

VALUES DECREASING.

Syracuse University received $474,000, while $472,000 was distributed among the following:

American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Charity Organization of the City of New York; Presbyterian Board for Relief of Disabled Clergymen, New York City Mission Society, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church and Womens' Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

The accounting after stating that $2,075,517 has been paid to general legatees in settlement of balances due on legacies left them by Mrs Sage, recites that since the last accounting in 1920, there has been a decrease of $1,960,000 in the value of certain securities of the estate.

THREE MILLIONS LEFT.

The executors state they now have on hand a balance of $3,446,061 consisting of stocks and bonds, and real estate valued at $71,800. This balance, they state, is ready for distribution at the direction of the court.

Colonel Joseph J. Slocum, Mrs. Sage's brother, was left $8,000,000 under her will.

NEGRO INSTITUTE IS GIVEN ENDOWMENT

Hampton and Tuskegee Schools to Share $1,000,000 if Fund is Matched

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute at Hampton, Virginia, and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., both negro institutions, will receive $1000,000 from the Rockefeller general education board if a like amount is raised by the trustees of the schools, the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund committee announced today.

The board for several years has appropriated $50,000 annually to each institution.

"The period of greatest advance in history for the negro has been since 1919," said Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee and a trustee of Hampton, in commenting on the board's offer. "The most liberal appropriations ever made by the Southern states have been made since then and at no time since their emancipation have the negroes made greater strides in education, agriculture, re-

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
OCTOBER 14, 1924

Twenty Years Ago To-day In The New York Tribune

OCTOBER 14, 1904

ST. LOUIS—In a speech delivered before the American Street Railway Association to-day President Francis declared that the World's Fair had lost at least $1,000,000 through being compelled to close on Sunday.

CHICAGO—"The News" to-day says that Chicago is to have the largest hotel in the world. It will cost $10,000,000, will be twenty-two stories high and dwarf in size and magnificence any structure of the kind ever erected.

"AT THE SIGN OF THE WATERWAGON" is the Subway Tavern trademark that adorns the front cover of the restaurant bill of fare, while the fourth and last page exhibits a wine list from which nothing is omitted that might appeal to the thirst of the most cultured connoisseur in mixed drinks, cordials and cocktails.

DES MOINES—More than $300,000 was given to various public charities, schools and churches by James Callahan, of Des Moines, whose will was read this afternoon. Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute heads the list with $100,000.

BOSTON—Miss Nance O'Neill came forth to-night at the Tremont Theater in a new tragedy by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, entitled "Judith of Bethulia," appearing in the title character. The play is based on the story of "Judith" in the Apocrypha.

Education—1924.

Texas.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Houston Post 1924

MAR 18 1924

NEGRO ORPHANAGE WANTS AID FROM EDUCATION FUNDS

Juveniles Are Received From Many Texas Cities

**Austin Bureau,
The Houston Post.**

AUSTIN, Texas, March 17.—Efforts are being made by the Dickson Colored Orphanage at Gilmer to secure aid from some of the funds handled by the State department of education with which to enlarge the scope of this orphanage which in reality is an industrial school. This school was founded 25 years ago by W. L. Dickson, who has worked for its progress ever since. The school was dedicated by the late Dr. R. C. Buckner, founder of the orphanage bearing his name. At that time he pointed out the things which would have to be done if any good was to be accomplished among the negroes of the State and the South. Taking this advice the present head of the Dickson orphanage has built up a school which is on the verge of a needed enlargement.

Last year this orphanage supplied 54 maids and cooks to the people of the State and at the present time have 485 applications on hand. Through a working agreement with the juvenile courts of the State negro juveniles are sent to this school for training. Last year San Antonio, Houston, Fort Worth, Dallas, Austin, Waco and other large cities of the State sent incorrigibles there.

Truck and farm products raised at this orphanage last year amounted to more than $12,000, and included 12 bales of cotton, peas, syrup, peanuts, peaches, apples, potatoes and other truck.

Some of the leading men and women of the State comprise the board of directors of this school. Eli Sanger of Dallas is chairman of the board and other members are Henry C. Coke, L. Blaylock, J. C. Duke, J. A. Kemp, John H. Kirby, Maco Stewart, Rev. H. D. Knickerbocker, W. C. Proctor, Royal A. Ferris, J. T. Scott and many other prominent men of the State.

The State department of education has four funds over which they have supervision of distribution, and at the present time these funds are being used only among the negro schools. When these funds were first made available to the State, then Governor Campbell refused to accept them as did the superintendent of public instruction. From then until the advent of Miss Annie Webb Blanton as State superintendent all governors and superintendents since the Campbell administration have refused to accept the benefits of these funds. Various causes were attributed for the refusal. Miss Blanton only accepted these funds with the understanding she was to appoint the administrator of the distribution of the funds.

It is for the benefits to be derived from these funds that the head of the Dickson Orphanage is here conferring with the State superintendent of public instruction. It is not yet known whether any of these funds can be used at this orphanage, but Professor Marrs stated he would take the matter under advisement and render a decision at a later date.

Education — 1924.

Tennessee.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Simplicity of Design and Practicality Are the Features of the New Negro Orphanage



The first two units of the Charles Wilson Children's Home for orphaned and dependent negro children, shown in the accompanying cut, are to be erected at an early date on a seven-acre site in Douglas Park. Funds for the building will be provided by the Memphis Community Fund, $25,000 having been set aside in the initial campaign last April for this purpose. Use of the site in the negro park lying to the north of the city was given to the board of the proposed home by the Memphis Park Commission.

Commercial Appeal

Plans for the first units of the home, drawn by Hanker & Cairns, architects, have been approved by the building committee of which W. C. Johnson is chairman. John B. Edgar is president of the board, which is composed of ten white and ten colored members. John A. Riechman, Community Fund president, and Dr. Marcus Haase, president of the Memphis Council of Social Agencies, are ex-officio members of the board, of which William Wachs, executive secretary of both organizations, is secretary.

2-17-24

The buildings will be of frame construction, 160 feet in length and 80 feet apart. The central portion of each building with a frontage of 30 feet and running back 100 feet will include matron's quarters, observation ward for children just received into the home, a playroom and dining room which can be thrown into one large assembly room, kitchen, pantry, store room, etc. Flanking this part of each building on either side will be the dormitories having a depth of 18 feet and a capacity of 12 beds each. One of the buildings will be for girls, the other for boys. Separate dormitories for the small children and the larger children will be provided in each building. The dressing rooms, lavatories and baths, will be at the ends of the buildings opening into the dormitories.

Clapboard will be used for the exterior finish, with composition shingles for the roofs. Steam heat will be installed. The plans are in accordance with those approved by the most modern children's homes in other cities, Mr. Cairns said in discussing them before the building committee.

GROUND BROKEN FOR CHARLES WILSON HOME

Will Take Care of Orphaned Negro Children.

Commercial Appeal

2-22-24

Charles Wilson, negro citizen of Memphis who did active work in the yellow fever epidemics of '78 and '79, saw the beginning yesterday of the realization of his drame of many years when he turned the first shovel of dirt on the site of what is to be the Charles Wilson Children's home. The home is to care for orphaned and dependent negro children, and is to be located in Douglas Park, on a seven acre tract, use of which has been granted by the Memphis Park Commission, with the approval of the City Commission.

Funds to build the first two units of the home were provided in the initial campaign of the Community Funds when a budget of $25,000 was allowed for this purpose. Provision for maintenance of the hame is made in the budget for negro welfare work presented in the second campaign of the Community Fund.

The exercises marking the breaking of ground for the home were held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and were attended by both white and colored people interested in the work planned for the welfare of negro children. The programme was under the auspices of the committee on negro welfare of the Council of Social Agencies, John B. Edgar, chairman of this committee, which is made of ten white and ten colored men who constitute the first board of directors of the home, Mr. Edgar being president of the board. In his absence from the city, the vice president, W. H. Foote, negro attorney, presided.

Other officers of the board present were George Ehemann, treasure, and William Wachs, secretary. Dr. Marcus Haase, president of the Council of Social Agencies, J. A. Riechman, Community Fund president, Bayard S. Cairns, architect who drew the plans for the buildings, and Robert O'Brien of the city recreation department, were also present.

"Swayback" Makes Speech.

The story of the work done by Wilson in the effort to secure sufficient funds to make possible an orphanage for dependent and neglected children of his race was told by Foote, who also outlined the work done by the Council and the Community Fund in making the proposed home possible. He told how the board had decided that the institution should be named for Wilson, and then called on the latter to come forward and turn the first spadeful of dirt on the site marked off for the home.

When this had been done Wilson made a speech. He told how in years past he had gone in and out of the homes and offices of white people and colored people asking for money to help the orphaned children and how he had succeeded in raising over $5,000 for the purpose now on deposit in a local bank. Telling his story Wilson declared the newspapers had been good to him and that editors and reporters were always ready to help him. With much pride he produced a book in which he had clippings from the daily papers in regard to his work for the colored orphans.

"They called me 'Swayback Wilson' in the newspaper offices" he said, "but I didn't mind for they always gave me a good name and they believed in me in what I was trying to do and they helped me in my work."

"Swayback" Wilson has made many political speeches—some of them impromptu affairs in the newspaper offices for the benefit of the reporters who were always as he declared "his friends," but his speech yesterday afternoon when he told how proud and thankful he was that at last the home for orphaned negro children is to be a reality, beat any political speech he ever made.

There were other numbers on the programme, including an address by Rev. E. J. McCoo, a colored Methodist minister who made a plea for harmonious relations between the white and colored races. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Letter Carriers' Band. One of the members delivered the invocation.

A brief talk was made by Mr. Riechman, relative to the Community Fund's interest in a welfare programme that takes account of the needs of both white and colored people.

AUG 19 1924

Benefit Performance for Negro Industrial Home

A benefit performance for the Industrial Settlement Home, an institution located at 366 South Driver caring for negro boys and girls, will be given at the Venus Theater on Beale Avenue this evening.

The programme will be in the nature of a concert by Nettie Thomas Williams, and a number of assistants. The time is 8:30 o'clock.

The purpose of the performance, according to Bessie Simon, directress of the home, is to provide funds for the employment of a teacher for the industrial department. Numerous unfortunate negro boys and girls are now being cared for in the home which is said to be the only one of its kind in the state.

Committee sponsoring tonight's concert includes Mesdames Geo. Biram, Robt. A. Morris, Rosa Goldsby, A. L. Thompson, and J. R. Gloster.

MRS. STEELE PASSES 82ND ANNIVERSARY

Her Life an Unusual One of Service

Seldom in this life of hurry and bustle can we find a person who has time to think of the other fellow, least of all is he willing to sacrifice anything for that thought. We go through the world wearily, watching our opportunities to mount by kicking some one who is down further into the slyss, we fight each other; allow our bestial natures to predominate and in the end we die remorsefully, regretful of the fact that we have added nothing to life for our having occupied a small space here.

Chicago Defender 8-23-24

But there is one who exemplifies the old saying that there is something good in the worst of us.

Eighty-two years have passed since she—Mrs. Elmira Steele—was born in Chelsea, Mass. Forty-four years have passed since that same person, born to wealth, culture and position in the one state that has stood these many years just to redeem a nation of variant commonwealths, went out from her home with the single purpose of helping humanity, and for 44 years she has carried on in spite of adversities, of vicissitudes and the disapprobation of friends.

In 1880 Mrs. Steele went to Chattanooga, Tenn., a land of strange customs and traditions, to teach school. And in her own statements she was appalled at what she saw. A great yellow fever plague was sweeping the country and men, women and children were dying. Only those with ample means could go to the country or high and dry places where they could find comparative safety from ravages of the germ. The poor and less fortunate, in Tennessee—synonymous with ex-slaves and their children—were left alone to perish.

It was then that Mrs. Steele was struck with the idea of trying to help some of these. When the plague was over the philanthropist returned to Boston and consulted some friends about the next step to take in connection with some form of a permanent institution to help these unfortunates. Her friends advised her to let the matter drop and do nothing further about a matter that was sure to arouse animosities in Tennessee. But she consulted her young daughter, whose father had just died, and was encouraged to go ahead with her work.

Eighteen eighty-four saw the Steele Orphan home and school established and dedicated. The funds for this institution came from Mrs. Steele's own fortune. At once white citizens of Chattanooga began to remonstrate with the "nigger-loving" Yankee. The home was threatened and even Mrs. Steele was threatened. Trumped-up charges were brought against Mrs. Steele and attempts were made to send her to prison. During the 44 years of her work in Chattanooga 11 of her buildings have been burned. But she has gone steadily about her work, picking up little waifs from the streets, many of whom had white fathers living in the city, taking in those whose parents had died working in the fields for their white masters of civilization.

Mrs. Steele was ostracized by white society in Chattanooga—only once during her almost half century of fruitful effort in that city was she invited to speak at a white church. But she has gone about her way secure in the belief that somewhere, somehow, she will receive thanks for what she has voluntarily done for humanity. She has spent several small fortunes in the maintenance of her home—all her own private means—never during her years at the school finding it necessary to solicit one cent.

Today she is an old lady. Gray with her 82 years and bent from her labors—an almost thankless self-imposed task. But she smiles when she speaks of her home. She does not regret what she has done, not even to having spent more than half a million dollars that she might have used in trips abroad with liveried servants and a big house. Given the opportunity, she says, she would do it again. Almost all of her relatives have died—her father, who was president of a railroad in Massachusetts and a member of the state legislature; her brothes and sisters, all prominent people in their time—a distinguished family; all have passed on, but she has been left to carry on a work which no other has seen fit to do. And she has done it with a will.

Surely there must be some reward for such as she.

Education—1924. South Carolina.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Where Lies Responsibility For Crime Among Negroes?

Head of Jenkins Orphanage in Charleston Writes From His Thirty-three Years of Experience in Rearing Children of His Race.

To the Editor of The State:

A report came to me direct from McKeesport, Pa., that 45 negro citizens from Charleston were arrested last Saturday night and that they paid out among themselves over $800 in fines for drinking moonshine, gambling and other acts of misdemeanor. Such a report makes the decent negro people of Charleston hang their heads in shame. But what can we do? I am convinced that the majority of negro people are not responsible for the crimes. Writing and reading mean nothing without training, and thorough training to become honest, smart and industrious. This along with education will sweep crime off its feet. What puzzles me is that such a large number of citizens and lawmakers play blind to the situation. It is our best trained men and women who are going North and a lot of trash following behind their heels. If only our best citizens with plenty of money would open avenues to keep our best people here, it would be different, but they would not do it.

Here I have for 33 years proven by actual work the key to the situation. I have trained boys and girls by the thousands and they have gone out and are making good throughout the country, demanding the highest salary on the market. In the face of all this, what step has the better class of citizens and lawmakers taken to encourage the work of actual reform among them? Any state by its law that sends a negro boy to jail under 12 or 14 years of age for committing a crime of any kind is guilty of murder in the third degree. I shall go to my grave on these facts. I know what I am talking about. The divorce law, the separation of man and wife, testifies in my behalf. The life lived in the home by the parents of a large number of children breeds filth, liars, thieves and many other kinds of deviltry. These children, having been brought up in such an atmosphere, are not responsible for the crime they commit. They are born in crime and iniquity, brought up in the same, how can they be different until they are constrained in every move to be turned around from the things they were taught in the home? In doing this, a boy thinks some one hates him, even in the very best effort to get him to do what is right. You tell me a boy is responsible when by certain environments, he eats a dead chicken without being cooked and other things bad runaway boys do. Is this the worst? No, that same corrupt class will get hold of a boy in the jail or any other institution when he goes out on the street and teach him how to get out of the orphanage. They tell him, when the matron or teacher talks to him by way of correcting him and starts to whip him, just call out "murder" and the people on the outside will come to his rescue. They have tried it with great effect.

I noticed on three or four occasions when a boy in my orphanage pulls off his good clothes, puts on some old rags, dirties his face and runs away, the people on the outside ask him where he comes from. He says, "I am from the orphanage." The next question is, "Why, boy, this is the way they treat you?" He says in action, "This is the way they treat me," and he musters up a crowd of sympathizers, false to the core. This class of children can fool more people with a few lies than I could with 31 years of hard work, working day and night, suffering, rising every morning at 4:30 and 5 o'clock and going to bed at 11 and 1 o'clock, sometimes staying up all night trying to reform them. Very few people tell this, even the newspapers fail to find any news in it, but let a liar and theif get half naked and play the part of a comedian, he would immediately have more sympathizers than an angel from heaven.

The lawmakers are strictly responsible for this, also the ministers who practice among them, and bad men and women who are holding the church wrong. When I think of all the years I have struggled for the reform and good citizenship among the people, and how only a few have interested themselves to visit this host of children at the orphanage and those girls at the Rescue home, Lincoln Park, to even see what I am doing, I lose faith in their interest. The truth of it is they do not visit or send anything. A man or woman who sends or gives has practically visited the children. But a man or woman who never visits or sends anything can hardly be interested, and yet this is the class that believes the lies of the thief, cutthroat and vagabond and is always ready to knock a good work.

Mr. Editor, please pardon me for this long article but I have just started. Thirty-three years of being driven through a devil's hell on earth has taught me no little lesson. I can not tell all that I know, but the day is coming when I shall tell a story that every one will believe.

D. J. JENKINS,
President and Founder, Jenkins Orphanage.
Charleston.

SUSIE JAGGERS IN CHARGE NOW

Assumes Control of Old Folks' Home

WILL CONTINUE WORK

Wishes to Carry on Institution Established by Her Father, Charles Jaggers.

Susie Jaggers, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Jaggers, aged missionary to the poor whose death l[illegible] the Old Folks' home without a head, has assumed control of the institution. Since Jaggers' death, the Rev. Plaier has been in temporary charge.

The following statement was issued last night by the Interdenominational Ministers' union (Negro) of Columbia:

"Susie Jaggers having assumed control of her father's, the late Rev. Charles Jagger's estate, the public is hereby notified of the withdrawal of the Rev. Plaier who, on the recommendation of the Interdenominational Ministers' union, has been temporarily soliciting funds for the benefit of the Old Folks' home.

"The union also begs to express, on behalf of the old people and of the colored citizenry generally, grateful appreciation for the aid the white people of the city have generously given since the death of that Good Samaritan, 'Uncle Jaggers.' The home is now entirely under the control and management of his daughter, who wishes to carry on the good work of her deceased father."

Education—1924

New York.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

NEW YORK [illegible]

NOV [illegible] 13 1924

Wills for Probate.

New York.

GILBERT, CLINTON (Nov. 8). Estate, in excess of $30,000. To widow, Magdalene, life estate in trust fund of $500,000 and legacy of $10,000; residue divided equally among children, Clinton, Margaret Gilbert Perry, John W. and Frances B. Clinton Gilbert Jr. of 108 East Eighty-first Street, co-executor, with The National City Bank.

PETERSON, EMILIE (Oct. 26). Estate, about $2,000, to friend, Frances Banks, of 414 West Fiftieth Street, executrix.

McILVAINE, MARY GRAHAM (Aug. 6). Estate, does not exceed $10,000. To Worthington C. Smith, son of cousin, £300; to the Rev. Hugh Richard Laure Sheppard, £200. Central Union Trust Company, executor.

QUINLIVAN, JANE G. (Oct. 21). Estate, $7,271. To Sister Cecilia of St. Joseph's Home and the Rev. Francis X. Kelly, $500 each; other small bequests to relatives and friends; to St. Peter's Mission for Catholic Seamen, $100. Dennis F. Driscoll of 166 West 228th Street, executor.

SCHLEY, JAMES M. (Oct. 22). Estate, $24,000, divided equally among children, Katharine S. Variell, Marguerite S. Bonnell, H. Spaulding and Edith. George F. Canfield of 122 East Sixty-first Street, one of executors.

SCHLUMBOHM, DORA (Oct. 8). Estate, more than $11,000, to husband, Henry, one of the executors, after legacies of $2,000 each to children, Henry and Anna.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

JACKSON, JOSEPH S. (Nov. 3). Estate, $1,000; applied for by father, Samuel, of 141 East Forty-fourth Street, co-heir-at-law, with mother, Jennie.

TAUSZ, MIKE (Oct. 28). Estate, $3,000; applied for by widow, Tessie. Other heirs-at-law are brothers, Stephen, Anton, Louis, Emrich and Joseph; father, Anton; mother, Theresa, and sister, Theresa Baldasti.

Kings.

BENJAMIN, MAX (Feb. 9)—Estate, value not reported, is said to include realty valued at $35,000. To widow, Kate Benjamin, a son, Shepard Benjamin, executor, 57 Bradford Street, who is directed in the will to create a joint trust fund of $15,000 in his name and that of his minor sister, Mildred, to provide for her education from the income, and to give $10,000 to the daughter as a marriage present. The decedent directs his son to invest $15,000 in a business for himself, to buy realty to the amount of $50,000, and not to sell the realty of the estate for less than $35,000.

CROFT, SARAH E. (Oct. 21)—Estate, realty, $4,000; personal property, $6,500. To a sister, Mary Wales Smith, 8 East Street, Cobleskill, N. Y., life income, in trust for four nieces and two nephews, Marion Schmidt, 729 Forty-third Street, Union Hill, N. J.; Ruth Callahan, 214 Beverly Road; Grace Reed, 48 Grove Street, Elizabeth, N. J.; Frank, George and Elizabeth Ketcham, in equal shares. Lawyers Title and Trust Company, executors.

FAVICCHIA, MICHELE (Sept. 3)—Estate $4,000. To widow, Serafina Favicchia, executrix, 1,002 Atlantic Avenue. The estate includes an equity in realty and joint bank accounts.

HAYS, ELIZABETH A. (Nov. 4)—Estate, over $10,000, in each of realty and personal property. Specific public bequests, at the expiration of certain life beneficiaries, include $7,500 to each, the St. Luke's Hospital, to endow a bed in the names of John and Elizabeth Joralemon, and the Presbyterian Hospital, to endow a bed in the names of John and Charlotte Hays; legacy of $5,000 to the St. John Guild, to endow a crib in the Seaside Hospital in the names of Stephen and Julia Hays; legacies of $1,000 to the Association for the Blind in the name an Ann Creamer; the Baptist Home for the Aged, in the name of Elizabeth Joralemon; Graham Home for the aged, in the name of Kate I. Van Tassel; Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Home for Aged Colored People. The decedent left a life income from a trust fund of $25,000 to her housekeeper, Lizzie Kruger, with other gifts. The income of a trust fund of $15,000 goes to a sister-in-law, Mrs. James Hays of San Francisco, which, at her death goes in equal shares to a niece, Louisa E. H. McLellan and a granddaughter, Virginia Weaver, in trust for their children; Louisa E. H. McLellan gets the income of a trust fund of $35,000, in trust for her children, and if none survive, to the children of Virginia Weaver; a nephew, Everett Hays, $15,000. After numerous other bequests, the residuary estate goes to Louisa E. H. McLellan and Virginia Weaver. George W. Dunn, 261 Broadway, Manhattan, and L. G. Lasere, 971 Brook Avenue, Bronx, are the executors.

KRAMM, FRANK M. (Oct. 18)—Estate, realty, $9,000; not over $12,000 in personal property. To widow, Lena M. Kramm, executrix, 468 Eighth Street, all bank accounts and use of house and lot at 468 Eighth Street; residuary estate at her death to go to three children, Edward L. and Frank J. Kramm, Isabella L. Jackson, and two grandchildren.

LIND, CHRISTINA (Nov. 7)—Estate, $5,000. To a son and two daughters, in shares of one-third each, Charles Anderson, 474 East Second Street; Christina Menninger, 19,714 108th Street, Hollis, L. I., and Hattie Selig, 155 Rutland Road. The beneficiaries are named as the executors.

Education – 1924

Missouri.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

ST. LOUISANS PLEDGE BIG SUM AND PAY IN $38,000 WITHIN A WEEK FOR COLORED ORPHAN HOME

Set High Mark for Other Communities to Consider And Emulate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26 (By A. N. P.)—If the world of babblers will just keep quiet for a minute, the public-spirited colored residents of this city would like to rise as one and comment on the query as to whether the Negro as a race, is learning, or has learned, to look after his own—to give, even to the larger point, in support of worthy institutions dedicated to his benefit. St. Louis wants to get a word in before a final vote is taken.

This city believes the world may have heard in an offhand way of how its Negroes rallied and subscribed $60,000 toward the $110,000 building for the Young Men's Christion Association up on Pine St. But the town is fearful that outsiders will think that grand work was a drowning-man effort, the last, fatal tug.

Its citizens are now offering for consideration and comment (and for emulation by other Negro communities) another $60,000 subscription they have made toward the establishment of the Colored Orphans' Home. Sixty thousand dollars were subscribed in a seven-day drive and over thirty-eight thousand dollars have been paid in already. The public spirit of colored residents of St. Louis has thus made possible an institution valued at $120,000, designed to fill a charitable purpose, the taking care of the orphans of this city and vicinity.

One of the reasons St. Louis may take the lead in such affairs is probably because of the active part one of its greatest benefactors (or, rather, a pair of its greatest benefactors) takes. Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Malone the famous Poro people, never miss an opportunity to help and to boost

The Colored Orphans' Home was established a good many years ago It struggled along from one place to another season after season until its backers became seized with a desire to see the Negroes of the city get behind it and see what they could do An appeal was made. Mr. and Mrs Malone started the ball rolling started it rolling toward a definite practical goal. They purchased and deeded over to the home a $10,000 building site. That meant that other folks had to get busy. The building site cried out aloud that it wanted to be useful. Then came the giant subscription to put the site to work. A building has been constructed and furnished and, in this later work, Mr and Mrs. Malone have also taken an active financial and spiritual part Only recently the employes and students of Poro college united in an evening's entertainment the proceeds of which went to the home.

Accommodations are now available for 100 orphans. The Home is located at the intersection of Goods Kennerly and Cottage avenues, facing the Tandy playground and Summer high school. It contains play rooms, manual training and domestic science departments, locker rooms laundry, store rooms, auditorium, offices, dormitories, a pure milk station, a free clinic, a circulating library, rooms for mothers, class rooms, a day nursery, and everything else to make it the equal of any such institution in America from the standpoint of service.

The Home is strictly a non-sectarian, charitable institution to which all orphans, half orphans and neglected children may be sent and cared for free of charge when they have no one to pay for any part of their maintenance.

St. Louis colored citizens have made it possible, in a pure spirit of charity and self-help. Circulars addressed to some of the people who gave included this quotation: "I shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. "And if they don't do it now, they are being urged to provide for so worthy an institution, guaranteed $18,000 this year from the Community chest fund, in their wills.

Education — 1924 Maryland.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Delegation Urges $100,000 Feeble Minded School

Afro-American 3/14/24

Annapolis, Md., Mar. 12.—A delegation of a dozen persons appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate yesterday to urge a $100,000 bond issue for the proposed Allendale School for feeble minded colored children.

"We have all got to go down the line together and it is best that the colored people have a school of this nature to care for their feeble-minded children," declared Judge Williams of the Baltimore Juvenile Court who cited several cases to show the need of the institution.

A statement was read from Beal Elliott, probation officer of the Criminal Court, showing how feeble-minded children had spread social diseases in white families in which they worked. Miss Elsie Mountain suggested that the school be located on the grounds of the Crownsville Sanitorium so that the full appropriation could be spent for a brick building.

Those in the delegation included Misses Anita Williams and Elsie Mountain, Rev. W. W. Allen, Rev. W. H. Moses, Marse Calloway, Rev. Junius Gray, Rev. J. T. Willis, Rev. R. W. Jefferson, Rev. W. H. Gray and T. J. Calloway.

Louisiana.

Education—1924.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

THE SAGER-BROWN ORPHANAGE

Located on the banks of the famous Bayou Teche, at Baldwin, Louisiana, is one of the most interesting institutions established and maintained by the Woman's Home Missionary Society. This fine track of land made possible to the pioneer workers by the gifts and friendliness of the Baldwin family, after whom the village takes its name, is one of the most scenic and delightful places in the South. For many years the Gilbert Academy served a large constituency as a good secondary school, under the auspices of the Freedmen' Aid Society. This school has now been absorbed in New Orleans University.

During the location of the Academy here the W. H. M. S. had supported a small orphanage on an adjoining location which the generosity of friends had provided. When the Academy was moved to New Orleans University the Society took over the entire property. The women know how to do things. The place would hardly be known. The school buildings have been rebuilt, modernized and made attractive so that a large number of students from the surrounding country and towns are here having the advantage of a school of refining and uplifting influences.

The Orphanage occupies the large dormitory buildings one for the girls and one for the boys. These buildings are mostly new so well have they been rebuilt and are rapidly filling with children from almost every state, coming the fartherest north as well as from all parts of the South. Here Mrs. Karlene D. McLaurin who did such good work in Africa is finding opportunity to realize and make effective in America some part of what she had planned for Africa. She has associated with her a competent Superintendent and faculty, so that the Home and School are carrying out what was anticipated by the original donors of this property, in offering a place of training and help to those who most need it.

Education—1924

Indiana.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

NEW INSTITUTION BUILDING CONFIRMED BY COUNTY COUNCIL.

Ind

$128,850 Reappropriated for Colored Orphans' Home.

The Marion county council, in the last meeting of its two-day special session at the Courthouse Jan. 17, adopted an ordinance calling for the appropriation of a total of $456,-736.46 out of the county general fund to meet expenses of government. This appropriation includes the reappropriation of $264,173.71 of money that reverted to the general fund at the close of 1923 and the new appropriation of $192,562.75 to meet expenses for the remainder of the year. This action was a reduction of a total of $27,946.79 in the amounts asked originally.

1-26-24

Without a dissenting vote, the council voted to reappropriate $128,-850 for the construction of the proposed colored orphans' home. This sum reverted to the general fund at the end of the year. This council, in addition, passed a resolution clarifying the records so as to show the action taken last May authorizing the purchase of the ground for the home and setting aside $8,000 to pay for the site. This action was taken in May, 1923, but the records in the auditor's office failed to show it.

Education - 1924.

Georgia.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

TO BUILD HOME AGED NEGROES

Mrs. Hodges to Make Bequest in Memory of Parents

In memory of her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. George J. Mills, a home for aged colored people, which will be known as the Mills Memorial, will be erected in Savannah by Mrs. Henry Wilson Hodge of New York.

This announcement was made Friday at the ... Philip's church, called for the purpose of discussing with Mrs. McBeod of the State Welfare Board plans for a home which they have had under consideration for many years, and for which a small sinking fund has already been established.

10-25-24
Savannah Ga.

Land Be Furnished

The offer of Mrs. Hodge to build the home, if the colored people furnished the land, was accepted with gratitude and enthusiasm, and all arrangements for working out these plans were put in the hands of a joint committee, composed of three members of the Race Relationship Association, Judge S. B. Adams, Alexander R. Lawton and Mrs. Lawton, and three colored members, with Mrs. Willie H. Powell as chairman of the colored committee, who have been very active in working for the success of the old folks home movement.

The Federation of Colored Women's Clubs purchased some time ago from the Chatham Protective Home twenty-six acres adjoining the home near Thunderbolt on which they planned to eventually build a home for old people, but it was decided at the meeting yesterday that the proposed Mills memorial shall be built on a site nearer the city, and the federation plans to utilize the grounds near the home for the further enlargement of that institution.

Education—1924.

Georgia.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Atlanta, Ga. JOURNAL

OCT 19 1924

Rich N. Y. Woman Will Build Home for Aged Negroes in Savannah

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 18. — In memory of her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. George J. Mills, a home for aged negro people, which will be known as the Mills memorial, will be erected in Savannah by Mrs. Henry Wilson Hodge, of New York.

This announcement was made yesterday at a meeting of negro people called to discuss with Mrs. McLeod, of the state welfare board, plans for the home which they have had under consideration for many years, and for which a small sinking fund already has been established, representing both races. Mr. Mills was a wealthy Savannah retired banker. He died several days ago.

DEEDS TO GIRLS' HOME ARE RECEIVED

Mortgage Burning And Country Dinner At Home Next Month

When the deeds to the handsome piece of property of the Protective Home were placed in the hands of the committee of women delegates to act for the Women's Federation, a great prayer of thankfulness was registered in heaven, in that the thing for which they had so nobly fought to accomplish had been done, the apparently impossible achieved.

The entire people are rejoiced and many are the congratulations being showered upon these consecrated women for this wonderful work of service. Yet the work is not done, simply a beginning of a greater effort—a commencement of racial helpfulness and cooperation very essential to the well being of our entire group and which will only be successful through perseverance, consistency and patience. These are the virtues which are being demonstrated in a great measure by those working for the two projects which mean so much, both for the delinquent girls and the old helpless men and women of our group. It is a known fact, if we expect to move on with the foremost peoples of the world every one of us, whether he is rich or poor, high or low must feel the responsibility of race, patiently helping, consistently giving, not getting weary in our work of love and fellowship but presevering to the great and glorious accomplishments of "all men up and no men down." There is much work yet to be done both at the home for girls and of course money sufficient has not yet been raised to begin the building of the contemplated old folks' home. Have you done "your" share—your little mite, have you given? What church or organization is there among us would begrudge giving a contribution to these worthy causes advocated by this effort? Let each minister, club president, master of lodges and leader of race groups sleep neither day nor night until he is able to announce to his followers the glad tidings that the poor Negro girls and the hedpless Negro men and women beggars of our race are safely and securely housed and are being taken care of by the more fortunate. The biggest program yet attempted is being arranged for the big mortgage burning, country dinner and inspection of premises on the third Sunday in October, to which our entire people are invited and expected. At this time the ground will also be broken for the proposed old folks' home.

Donations reported for the past week follow: Savannah Federation (white) $3.00; Mr. Ed Vine, $1.00; Dr. I. D. Williams, $1.00; Mr. Perry Williams, $1.00; Mr. A. P. Mulligan, 50c; Miss M. D. Cunningham (white), $10.00; Mrs. Mamie Gooden, $2.35; Southern Paint Supply Co., $2.00; Mr. J. E. McMillan, $1.00; Cash, $1.00; Bankers Life Ins. Co., $5.00; Mrs. Mamie Brooks, $1.00; Miss Laura Huggins, $1.00; Mrs. G. V. Ruggles 25c; Callen Smith 50c; Mrs. Ella Bacon 25c; Wm. Phinizy 50c; Clarence Phinizy 50c; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Williams $4.00; Mrs. Mary Townsend 50c; Cash $1.00; Mrs. Emma Kendrick 25c; Mrs. Janie 25c; Mrs. Katie Burroughs 25c; from friends 4.05; Mrs. Jenkins 25c. Welcon Lodge Elks, donated $10.00 instead of $7.00 as reported in previous list.

Mrs. Dr. Anderson (white) sent several articles of men's clothing which we have on sale for the drive.

Our children at the Home are greatly in need of fall and winter clothes and shoes. We are asking our friends for anything in that line for the comfort of the children. You may send them by parcel post to Chatham Protective Home, care of Ga. State Ind. College, Savannah, Ga.. or get them to Mrs. W. G. Hill-Powell, 811 West 37th street.

EDUCATION-1924
REFORMATORIES

Education—1924
Reformatories.
See Also: Education:
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.
Juvenile Delinquency.

Education-1924.
Reformatories.

Alabama.

DEAN OWENS VISITS BOYS' REFORMATORY

Finds Five Hundred Acres Under Cultivation Yielding Big Sum of Money

Speaking to 314 inmates of the Alabama Reform School for juvenile negro law-breakers Saturday afternoon and morning and evening Sunday, Rev. A. F. Owens, dean of Selma University and one of the trustees of the reform school, paid a high compliment to Superintendent J. D. Wingfield and his assistants, on the very excellent sanitary condition of the campus, dormitory, administration building, dining hall, teachers' cottages, the barns, the fine crops, the morale of the boys and the condition of the livestock.

The boys were commended for their good spirits, healthy appearance, evident pride in keeping their bodies and sleeping rooms clean, for their ambition to leave the school with good records, for their improvement in education, for their organizations of baseball clubs, band, Sunday school and other religious bodies; for their high appreciation of visitors, and of words of encouragement spoken to them by those who show interest in their uplift. They were commended also for their gratitude to the state of Alabama for the opportunity afforded to make men of themselves in founding and fostering for them the reform school.

As evidence of their gratitude and appreciation for what the school is doing for them, a boy who had escaped from the school and was away some time, met the superintendent recently, begged forgiveness for having escaped from the school and voluntarily asked to be taken back. That boy is now in the school and is a model inmate.

Praises Band Leader.

The efficient director of the band, Lee B. Bouden, was an inmate of the school and upon his excellent record was paroled, and afterward finished the normal course at Tuskegee Institute, became efficient in music as member of the Tuskegee Institute band and is now employed as director of the band of the reform school. Bouden has his band divided into junior and senior with sixteen pieces each.

The twelve instructors of the school were trained at Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., State Normal school, Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, and Calhoun Institute.

Two hundred thirty-nine of the total number can read and write. Thirty per cent of them were taught to read and write since committed.

When asked about the crop and its value Superintendent Wingfield stated, "We have 500 acres under cultivation; 400 acres in corn alone which will yield 7,000 bushels; raised 7,000 pounds of meat, 6,000 gallons of milk from 22 cows; canned 3,000 quarts of peaches, tomatoes, okra, snap beans and beets; raised 1,800 bushels of sweet potatoes; made 1,000 pounds of butter, 800 gallons of mollasses, 75 tons of insilage, 22 tons of hay, besides other things from the truck farm as peanuts, peas, watermelons, etc. A liberal estimate of the products of the farm this season is $16,000. This is what the boys are doing to feed themselves."

Education—1924.
Reformatories.

South Carolina.

NEEDS PRESENTED TO WELFARE BOARD

Quarterly Meeting Held at State Reformatory for Negro Boys.

Needs of four state schools were presented at the quarterly meeting of the state board of public welfare held yesterday at the state reformatory for negro boys. All the members of the board were in attendance.

The following heads of institutions brought the needs of their respective schools before the board: Dr. B. O. Whitten, state training school at Clinton; J. H. Martin, industrial school for boys at Florence; Miss Mary W. Burgess, state industrial school for girls, and S. A. Lindsey, reformatory for negro boys.

The four superintendents reported that the institutions, of which they are in charge, were doing well, and that the general health of the homes were excellent, but that funds were insufficient to meet the needs of persons already in the institutions and to provide for the building up of the plants in order to meet the demand of applicants. They also said that they wished to do more and better work if only more money was forthcoming.

Mr. Martin announced that a beginning in the manufacture of brooms, mattresses, rag rugs and basketry and the caning of chairs would soon be made at the Florence school. The negro boys at the reform school are now taught shoemaking and repairing and carpentry. The girls of the state industrial school specialize in sewing and other housekeeping arts.

Members of the board made a complete inspection of the plant of the reformatory.

North Carolina.

Education—1924
Reformatories.

Spencer N.C.
News
JAN 11 1924 N.C.

Le Contracts For Reformatory.

The contract was let Friday by the trustees for the first group of buildings of the Morrison Training School, the negro reformatory for boys to be erected by the state. The Pickler-Lampley Co., of Aberdeen, was the lowest of four bidders for the general contract while the Raleigh Iron Works will put in the heating, the cost including the heating to be $26,000. Linthicum and Linthicum, of Raleigh, are the architects.

A tractor has been purchased and the 400 acre site near Rockingham is being cleared under the direction of the business manager, J. S. Braswell, former chief of poice of Hamlet. A committee composed of Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare, and J. J. Blair, who supervises plans for school buildings in the state, will go to Richmond county with the architects to decide where the first buildings are to be placed.

Education—1924.
Self Help in
See Also: Education;
Common Schools, Improvement of.
Juvenile Delinquency
Money for Negro Education
Woman's Work.

Education—1924.
State Normal Schools,

STATE NORMAL CELEBRATES ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY; PROMINENT SPEAKERS APPEAR ON THE PROGRAM

THE OCCASION BROUGHT TOGETHER LARGE NUMBERS OF ALUMNI AND FRIENDS—FIFTY YEARS' HISTORY REHEARSED—THE FOUNDER HIGHLY PRAISED.

Montgomery, Alabama,
February 9, 1924.
(Special to The Birmingham Reporter)

Opening on Thursday with Parents Day and continuing through Friday with State Educational Day, the State Normal School closed its Semi-Centennial Celebration here today with a program depicting the fifty years' history of the institution which showed the opening of the school as the Lincoln Normal University, at Marion in 1874, the first graduating class in 1880, the moving of the school to Montgomery with the attendant struggles, the incumbency of President Patterson who was the founder, the administration of President Beverly, and the present school as organized under the direction of Dr. George W. Trenholm, the present president.

The activities of Saturday included not only the Pageant under the direction of the Alumni, but an Alumni Luncheon featured by the attendance of a large number of the Alumni, and by the making of substantial pledges toward the Boys' Dormitory Fund. The Saturday program was closed by a very thrilling girls' basketball game between Tuskegee and State Normal, Tuskegee winning 17-11.

The Thursday program included visitation and inspection of the class work by the patrons. The address of the day was made by Dr. John W. Abercrombie, State Superintendent of Education, who emphasized the function of a State Normal School in the State scheme for universal education. The afternoon included a boys' basketball game between the faculty and the varsity, the varsity winning 31-16.

Friday was State Educational Day. The morning exercises included addresses by Dr. E. M. Shackleford, President of the Troy State Normal School, and by Hon. W. W. Brandon, Governor of Alabama. The afternoon session was given over to a symposium on the theme: "Mutual Contribution of State Normal and other Educational agencies to each other in the program for Negro Education in Alabama." Addresses on this theme were made by M. H. Griffin, Montgomery; T. T. Thompson, LaFayette; Mrs. S. L. Blackburn, Prattville; M. A. Blackwell, Montgomery; J. B. Calhoun, Selma; A. H. Parker, Birmingham; W. J. Edwards, Snow Hill; C. C. Cater, Talladega; A. F. Owens, Selma, and B. E. Tidwell, Assistant State Superintendent of Education.

On Friday night, Prof. James Wilson, of the A. & M. Institute at Normal, appeared in cornet recital, and was ably supported by the new State Normal School band.

Among the out-of-town visitors were. Prof. A. H. Parker, Wm. H. Bonds, and B. F. Moseley, of Birmingham; Prof. J. E. Pickett, of Decatur; Principal W. J. Edwards, of Snow Hill Institute; Dean C. C. Cater of Talladega College; Principal T. T. Thompson, of the Chambers County Training School at LaFayette; Dr. A. F. Owens, of Selma University; Prof. J. B. Calhoun, of Clark School, Selma; Mrs. Lula B. Fisher, of Union Springs; Mrs. S. L. Blackburn, of Prattville; Rev. A. Brown, of Calera; Mrs. John Moseley, of Birmingham; Rev. J. P. Phillips, of Pike Road; Dr. Joshua Wells, of Chicago, and Dr. E. M. Shackleford of Troy.

Governor Brandon's Address.

After telling of his early acquantance with the school's founder, who gave his life to the colored race, Governor Brandon spoke in part as follows:

"I want to tell you young people the first vision of education that your governor got was from Professor Patterson. I am proud of our nation and state, whether we be white or black. I would be untrue to myself, if I did not say that in the great battles of this country the colored race did their part, both from Alabama and elsewhere. The history of this country is replete with the good work of colored men and women. Alabama has added lustre to the nation; in war and in peace she has contributed to the nation's welfare.

"I want to say here in Dixie, the home of the white man and the black man, Alabama furnished the greatest educator on earth, Booker T. Washington. Alabama is the star that bedecks the diadem of our country. I do not know of a people anywhere on earth that has a better chance than your race. Stay in Alabama and help work out our problem. Our fertile fields, smooth meadows, timbered forests, all speak in thunderous tones of Alabama's material wealth. Hidden treasures of the hills of Birmingham district cannot be found anywhere else.

Alabama Resources.

"But Alabama's resources do not consist in fertile fields, smooth meadows and mountains, and mines and rivers; her fairest resources is manhood and womanhood—Christian manhood and womanhood, if you please. This is the factory which turns out the finished product. Oh! my God, what resources in the colored race we have to draw from! Then what am I trying to say? In this factory you are to turn out for your race Booker Washington and Councils. I want to see the colored people measure up to the standard given by the name of Washington. You should have patriotism. Love home no matter how ever humble that home may be. You can do more as leaders in your own race if you have had proper training. You are the ambassadors of your race. I want the colored people of our proud state to realize that I believe in square deal to them."

Weakest Link.

Closing his address the Governor said: "No community is stronger than its weakest home; no state is stronger than its weakest county; no nation is stronger than its weakest state. The foundation and bedrock of society is the home. Build Christian homes. You will then be building upon the rocks and not upon the sand. From the home must come the future citizens.

"I want to say the best friends of the colored people are in the south. We should equip the colored boy and girl in Alabama to do the work in the state without importing others to do it.

Obey in the home, obey in the school. Not to obey the regulations of the school is a violation of the law. You cannot escape punishment if you violate the law. What is needed in both white and black races in this country is obedience to the law. Law is the foundation for the church and state that will never crumble.

"I believe that the normal and high school of this country should be written into the constitution and not be dependent upon the legislature of the state. Go out and try to prove that you are worthy of what your state is trying to do for you and I will say, "Glory to God in the Highest and on earth Peace and Goodwill to men."

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT STATE NORMAL ENDS SATURDAY WITH PAGEANT

Fifty Years of Institution Depicted in Various Vicissitudes on Campus as Finishing Touch on Three Day Program

Beginning with Patron's day Thursday, when the main address was delivered by Dr. J. W. Abercrombie, followed by state educational day Friday when Dr. [illegible] assistant state superintendent of education, and J. S. Lambert, state rural school agent addressed the audience and closing Saturday with Founder's day, the semi-centennial exercises at State Normal school, founded at Marion, Ala., in 1874 by the late William Burns Paterson, who served as principal to the date of his death, March 14, 1915, completed its varied and interesting program with a pageant depicting "Fifty Years at State Normal."

This impressive exercise on the stage of Tullibody hall, showed the beginning of the school at Marion, with its original name, Lincoln Normal University; the first commencement exercises of the school, 1880; the preparation and opening of the school at Montgomery, 1888; interesting school activities during the forty-two years of the incumbency of the founder; the death of Professor Paterson, March 14, 1915; the administration of Professor J. W. Beverly, successor to the founder and the present work of Dr. George Washington Trenholm who followed Dr. Beverly and now president.

The day's proceedings witnessed by a large crowd of patrons and visitors from all walks of life in Montgomery and hundreds from abroad closed its thre days' program with an alumni luncheon at Kirby hill and a girl's basketball game between Tuskegee Institute and State Normal. Tuskegee winning 17 to 11.

Addresses Friday.

Friday afternoon a program was followed consisting of a symposium on "The Mutual Contributions of State Normal and other Educational Agencies to each other in the program for negro Education in Alabama".

M. H. Griffin, state Rosenwald agent for Alabama, spoke on the condition of rural schools in the state.. He said the growth of the summer school at State Normal from 1921 to 1923 was 747 and that the Normal school is reaching every county in the state. There are 272 Rosenwald schools in the state, he stated and by the close of the year there will be 300. The state is operating 21 county training schools and four others are in progress of building which will give us 25 for 1924-25. The rural people are rallying to the building of school houses. They are giving large sums of money, which is being supplemented largely by local white people. The twenty-one county training schools in the state with 6,000 students was the subject discussed by T. T. Thompson principal of the Chambers county training school, located at Lafayette, Ala. S. L. Blackburn represented the twenty-seven Jeanes supervisors in the state and spoke of the work in her own county, Autauga. M. A. Blackwell, demonstration agent for Montgomery county, stated that there are 853 farms in the county operated by 493 white tenants and 3,180 negro tenants. Blackwell stated also that there are in Alabama, according to recent investigations carefully made, a total of 95,000 negro farmers of which 17,000 are owners. The gist of his message was to encourage home ownership. Continuing Blackwell said, the 853 farmers in the state with 124,280 acres of land are valued at five million seven hundred one thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

J. B. Calhoun representing Dr. H. B. Hudson, principal of Clark school at Selma, discussed the relation between elementary and high schools.

Prof. A. R. Parker, principal of the Industrial High school, Birmingham, stated that more than fifty of the large class to graduate from his school this year will attend the State Normal and take up teacher training courses.

State's Duty to Educate.

Prof. W. J. Edwards, founder and principal of Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, said that democracy has no place for private schools; that it is the duty of the state to educate her children; that the State Normal school is an expression of the general interest of the state in the education of the masses and that all elementary training in the state should be tributary to the State Normal.

The relation of private colleges to the normal schools in the state was clearly outlined by Prof. C. C. Cater, dean of Talladega College.

Rev. A. F. Owens, dean of Selma University, represented Dr. Robert Thomas Pollard, president of the school, and greetings from thirty instructors and six hundred students. Dean Owens stated that he delivered an annual sermon before the Lincoln University at Marion in 1883. He paid a high tribute to the founder of the State Normal school.

The Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Normal, Ala., was represented by Bandmaster James H. Wilson, who spoke for President T. R. Parker. President Parker wrote a very strong letter stating the intimate relation of the two schools founded by W H. Councill and W. B. Paterson.

J. S. Lambert, representing the state department of education, responded to the short addresses.

The principal address was delivered by Dr. R. E. Tidwell, assistant state superintendent of education. In the course of his address Dr. Tidwell stated that the department of education endorsed the educational program of the State Normal; that the department stands sponsor for all of its activities and that the greatest aid rendered by the department of education to the State Normal school was in bringing to the school the present president.

MANY GRADUATE AT NORMAL HERE

Owens Preaches Fine Sermon to Colored Teachers at Closing Exercises.

The twelfth quarterly session and the fifty-first commencement exercises, were held in Tullibody Auditorium, State Normal school Sunday afternoon.

The exercises were featured by a large attendance representing 83 teachers attending the summer school, the presence on the platform of the graduating class of forty-two including 17 from the junior college, 22 from the high school normal department, 2 from the commercial department and 1 from the domestic art department; fine singing by a chorus of trained voices in charge of Mary Hitchett of the Normal school and W. D. Robbins of Mobile and the commencement sermon by Dean A. F. Owens of Selma University.

The prayer was offered by Rev. E. T. Woods, chaplain of the school. The scriptures were read by Rev. S. W. Sawyer, pastor of the First Congregational church.

Dean Owens was presented by Dr. George W. Trenholm, president, who stated, among other things, that Dr. Owens was held in high esteem by the late and lamented W. B. Paterson and as far back as 1883 the speaker delivered the commencement sermon before the faculty and student body when the school then known as Lincoln College, was located at Marion.

Dean Owens selected for his text the Gospel of Mark, fourteenth chapter and part of the eighth verse—"She hath done what she could.

The speaker advised the members of the graduating class to remove every obstacle that hinders them from doing what they can to make the world better. "Christ rebukes the indolence," he said, "that will not begin to work and the selfishness that hinders one from becoming his best self by doing his level best when opportunity comes. One cannot do everything, one may not do great things, but every one can make a contribution to civilization and to the spread of the Master's kingdom by simply doing what he can."

Education—1924
Summer Schools, Chautauquas etc.

PENSACOLA FLA

MAY 5 - 1924

NEGROES ISSUE BULLETIN UPON STATE COLLEGE

Special to The State.

Orangeburg, Feb. 8.—The bulletin advertising the next summer session at the state A. and M. college at Orangeburg is being made up and copies will be distributed among all negro teachers in the state in a few days, according to a statement from President Wilkinson. A new feature is added to the general program of the summer session at the negro college this year. A special school will be conducted for ministers of all denominations. A special course is arranged covering religious and academic subjects.

Speaking of the ministers' course at the college yesterday Dr. Wilkinson said: We have secured the services of at least two competent theologians to conduct the major instruction and have some religious lectures to give addresses from time to time. This new feature will not compete with the work which is carried on at Bettis academy, as our course will be regular line of college work leading to credits.

The summer session at state college this year will open June 16 and close July 25

2-9-24

SUMMER SESSION AT STATE COLLEGE

Many Negroes Expected to Attend School.

GIVE ALL COURSES

Instruction to Be Given in Subjects Taught in Elementary and High Schools.

Special to The State.

Orangeburg, April 9.—Preparations are being made to accommodate 800 teachers at the summer session of the state A. and M. college of Orangeburg and President Wilkinson says that from the inquiries being made by many negro teachers throughout the state there is every reason to believe that fully this number will be present. Applications are coming in rapidly from teachers asking for reservations and seeking information about the new and revised courses of study which will be offered at the summer school this coming summer.

Twelve courses will be given covering all of the subjects taught in the public schools both elementary and high and also courses in which the work done will count toward college credits.

Possibly one of the most attractive courses advertised is the one especially arranged to help negro ministers. This is a new feature at the negro summer school. In advertising this special course in volume 12 of the college bulletin the following comment is made: "Weak ministers make weak churches. Wherever you find a weak church spiritually or otherwise you will know how to trace the difficulty, but the minister need not be weak unless he wants to. Wide experience and observation show an absence in churches of general training in the English Bible, gospel, music and personal work."

"There is need for systematic courses for men and women engaged during the winter, yet desiring an education to fit them for religious welfare work. The department of religious instruction of the college is in progress practically all the calendar year, and it is permissible to enter or leave at any time."

The summer session at the college here will begin June 16 and run six weeks. In addition to special courses for ministers and teachers courses are being offered which are especially adapted to the needs and work of principals of schools and special teachers of industrial and vocational training in the negro schools of the state. As to provisions and suggestions for this special group the college publication states:

"The passage of the federal vocational education act stimulated the demand for professionally prepared men and women in lines of activity relating to vocational educational in agriculture and home economics. As a result the call for teachers in these subjects has been greater than the supply. This condition seems certain to continue for a period of several years at least. Those who have had training and teaching experience have an opportunity for professional advancement and wider service by preparing themselves for these phases of vocational education.

"These who have followed closely the educational situation as it relates to rural schools are confident that the development of these schools will be the next large educational movement in this country. This development will be marked by a great demand for trained leaders in rural school administration, supervision and in normal school and collegiate positions in rural education. Those who have had experience in rural school work and are interested in it will find that the next few years will undoubtedly bring them large opportunities for improvement of their professional status. The state college with its intimate contact with rural life and its instruction in such fields as rural economics and rural sociology forms an admirable background for such professional preparation as workers in this field should have."

NEGROES TO HOLD TRAINING SCHOOL

Montgomery's Religious Leaders Among Methodists Will Speak at Sunday School Meet

Montgomery Advertiser

Preparations for the negro Sunday School Institute to be conducted in Montgomery May 12 to 18 inclusive, at the State Normal School have been completed, it was announced Sunday by officials who will be in charge of the session. A large representation of Sunday School workers of the state is expected to attend the institute.

Addresses will be delivered before the Institute by several of the leading citizens of Montgomery religious and civic affairs. Dr. J. E. Northcutt, pastor of Dexter Avenue Methodist Church; Dr. H. S. Spragins, pastor of Court Street Methodist Church; Reverend R. R. Ellison, presiding elder of Montgomery District, M. E. Church South; Dr. Walter D. Agnew, president of Woman's College; Reverend H. M. Andrews, pastor of Forest Avenue Methodist Church; Clarence M. Dannely, secretary of the Alabama Sunday School Conference and Judge M. S. Carmichael, will deliver addresses before the assembly of Sunday school workers.

5-12-24

Special musical programs have been arranged for sessions of the institute, with many notable vocalists of the state scheduled for vocal number. Invitations to the public to atten the institute have been extended by it officials.

NEGROES' SUMMER NORMALS PLANNED

Schools to Be Conducted at Many Points Throughout Louisiana.

Summer normals will be operated by the state department of education and parish school department for negro teachers in strategic points of the state during the summer. Special courses in the higher branches will be given at the normals operated at New Orleans, Southern university and Shreveport.

A conductors' and instructors' institute will be held at Southern university for one week preceding the opening of the normals. These institutes are in charge of Professor A. C. Lewis, state agent of rural schools for negroes. At this institute the directors and teachers will be given a thorough course in the subjects to be taught in the summer schools. Summer schools will be conducted at these points:

Southern university, Scotlandville, La.; New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Kentwood, Belle Alliance or Donaldsonville, Franklin, Opelousas, De Ridder, Bastrop, Alexandria, Many, Shreveport, Minden, Homer, Frambling, Monroe, Delhi, Tallulah, Vidalia.

5-26-24

Grant Concessions To Normal Institute

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 4.—Prof. N. W. Collier, principal of the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes at St. Augustine, has obtained from the state authorities concessions for those holding certificates from his institution, according to a statement of J. H. Brinson, state supervisor of negro education.

Professor Collier was here a few days ago and held a conference with Governor Hardee, State Superintendent Cawthon and Mr. Brinson, at which it was agreed that there would be a summer school for teachers operated at his institution this year and that teachers having valid certificates upon attending there during the term would have those certificates extended for one year with the same privileges as if they had attended the summer school at the Negro A. & M. College at Tallahassee.

Additional Summer Schools For Negro State Teachers

By E. W. Baker

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 26.—Four accredited summer schools for improving grades of Negro teachers in Missouri have been authorized by the State Superintendent of Public Schools, Chas. A. Lee, same to begin June 9 and close August 1. The schools are to be under the general supervision of the Department of Public Schools. Locations easy of access have been selected as the sites, viz: Cape Girardeau, Hannibal, St. Joseph and Springfield.

St. Louis Argus

In credits, recitations and opportunity for improvement of grades, these four new summer schools are to be similar and equal to that of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo. Any teacher who prefers may attend the school at Lincoln University instead of attending their local school.

The conductors and assistants who have been appointed by the State Superintendent are: Prof J. W. Damel, A. M., Ph. D. of Hiram College, Ohio, former acting president and present professor at Lincoln University, is conductor of the northwest summer school to be held at the Bartlett High School, St. Joseph, Mo.; Profs. J. W. Simms and A. T. Walker, assistants. Prof C. C. Hubbard, Chairman of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission and principal of the Lincoln High School at Sedalia, is to be in charge of the southeast summer school at Cape Girardeau; Prof. A. R. Houston of Poplar Bluff, assistant. Prof W. B. Longdon of Carrollton is to conduct the southwest school at Springfield, with Prof. C. C. Damel of Carthage, as assistant Prof. Milton A. May of St. Charles, Mo., has been appointed as conductor of the northwest school at Hannibal, Mo.

5-30-24

The State Superintendent and the State Board of Education seem anxious to give all a fair chance for self improvement, with the object in view of placing Missouri's educational status among the best in the United States. The motto of the superintendent seems to be "All up together for educational privileges and standards."

Negroes In Greater N. York Hold First Chautauqua

Associated Negro Press.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The pioneer effort to introduce the Chautauqua forai of education and entertainment among Negroes in Greater New York was presented at the Abyssinian Baptist church with a program that began on the afternoon of August 10, and is to continue for a complete week.

St. Louis Argus

8-22-24

The church did it's effort to perform a community service interested a number of speakers of both races, most of whom are persons of national reputations. Among these are John Louis Hill of Chicago, author of "When Black Meets White" Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., Gordon White, dramatic editor of the Billboard; and Dr. J. W. E. Bowen of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

Some of the entertainers who were presented on one or other of the daily programs were Melvin Charlton, organist, who was recently given the honorary degree of Doctor of Music at Howard University; Abbie Mitchell the internationally known soprano; John W. Cooper, a lyceum ventriloquist, the Chautauqua Quartette, Richard B. Harrison, dramatic reader, and William Elkins of Choral club fame.

NEW YORK ARTISTS TO APPEAR AT FIRST SUMMER CHAUTAUQUA

A Summer Chautauqua is being arranged for eight days, from August 10 to 17, inclusive, at Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th street, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor, the management of the movement being in the hands of Attorney Myrtle B. Anderson of 214 West 141st street. N.Y. Age

While the various programs, according to preliminary announcements, will cover a wide range of interest, music lovers will find much to attract them in the projected appearances of some of the most distinguished musical artists of the race. While the advance notices do not give detailed information concerning the special musical programs, the various artists scheduled to appear give promise of a high quality of effort. 8-9-24

Abbie Mitchell, dramatic soprano, heads the list of singers, while Dr Melville Charlton, the race's most distinguished organist, will again play upon Abyssinian's splendid new organ. Other singers will be William C. Elkins, baritone; Charlotte Wallace Murray, contralto; C. Carroll Clark, baritone; Olive P. Hopkins, G. E. Archibald, Missionary to Haiti, Lott Carey Convention, and Rev. Henry C. McDowell, Missionary to Angola, Portuguese, West Africa under the Congregational Church.

SUMMER SCHOOL COURSE FOR MINISTERS HELD BY PHELPS HALL BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL

First Session Well Attended

To help the ministers of this section improve themselves for their chosen profession and to give them a clearer and more comprehensive view of the problems and possibilities of their work, a five weeks Summer School Course for Ministers was conducted by the Phelps Hall Bible Training School in connection with the regular Summer School Session. Messenger

This session, which is a new phase of the work of the Bible Training School and which might be termed an experiment, was attended by fifty-five ministers representing each of the various denominations. This enrollment shows clearly the need and the popularity of the course and justifies the efforts of the Phelps Hall faculty.

The following courses were offered: Bible, Old Testament Narrative, History of the English Bible, The Theology of Evangelism, Preaching and Sunday School Teaching and Management. Aug. 23, 1924

In addition to the regular outlined courses, special lectures were delivered by Dr. Ralph B. Stewart of the United States Public Health Service, who emphasized the part ministers can play in promoting better health; Dr. A. B. McCoy, Superintendent of Sunday School Missions, Southern Presbyterian Church; Dr. Sterling Brown, Dean of the Divinity School, Howard University, Washington, D.C., and Dr.

Education—1924.

Georgia

Supervisors of Rural Schools, State.

Walter B. Hill Defends Work for Rural Schools

Walter B. Hill, state supervisor of negro rural schools, in a statement given out Friday, declares his complete willingness for the state board of education to pass on his fitness to hold his position.

Mr. Hill was recently asked for his resignation by Dr. N. H. Ballard, state superintendent of schools, who, at that time refused to give any reason for this action. Mr. Hill stated. Mr. Hill claims that only the board of education has the power to discharge him inasmuch as his salary is paid out of funds furnished the state by the general education board of New York, and that he was elected to his position by the board in 1919. An opinion on Dr. Ballard's authority in this case has been asked of Attorney General George M. Napier, who, it is understood, will render it Monday on his return to his office after a week's absence.

Hill's Position.

In his statement Mr. Hill declares that he feels he must defend himself against the charge that he is not qualified to hold his position, now preferred by Dr. Ballard. He recites his record both before he became state supervisor of rural negro schools in Georgia, and since.

"I am perfectly willing for the state board of education to pass on my qualifications for this work and on my record," says Mr. Hill. "When the board met May 23, Mr. Ballard denied my right of appeal and did not give me a hearing. He then gave out an interview in which he stated that many of the negro schools are shacks and that a number of the negro teachers did not know their A B C's and implied that I was to blame for this condition. The injustice of this will be evident to all reasonable people. I have done more than anyone else in Georgia to change this unfortunate condition."

Mr. Hill also charges that it was because Mr. Ballard took him away from the work for which he is employed and put him on school survey work, that $10,000 of the sum sent to Georgia by the general education board of New York, out of the Rosenwald fund, reverted to the fund last year. He states that he is not to blame for this and that, if he had been made to give his entire time to the survey, the state would have lost $30,000 instead of $10,000.

Statement of Hill.

Mr. Hill's statement, in full, is as follows:

In fairness to myself I feel called upon to make a statement regarding the charge that I am not qualified for the position of special supervisor of rural schools. My record in Georgia will speak for itself. The superintendents and members of school boards in Pelham, Swainsboro, Monticello, McDonough, Wrightsville, Adel, and many other places in Georgia know what my work has meant to the negro schools in those towns. In fact, practically all the modern school buildings for negroes in Georgia, outside of the cities, have been built with the aid of the Rosenwald fund, as a result of my work.

Many of these schools have received aid from the General Education board for equipment, and from the Slater fund for industrial work. This year, five industrial high schools were built at Douglas, Cuthbert, Leesburg, Bainbridge and Sumter, in Sumter county. Three of these schools have splendid brick buildings. The Richland and Webster schools both have teachers' homes, and all these schools have buildings of the most modern type. We secured $1,000 for each school from the General Education board and $500 a year from the Slater fund. Four of these schools receive aid from the Smith-Hughes fund for vocational agriculture.

Thirty-eight school buildings were approved this year, to be aided from the Rosenwald fund, with amounts varying from $1,500 to $400, according to the size of the school. When these buildings are completed there will be 133 Rosenwald schools in Georgia, with a teacher capacity of 391, and a pupil capacity of 17,575. The total cost of the 125 buildings already completed has been $463,870, of which the Rosenwald fund gave $109,950. The field agent of the fund inspected many of these buildings and declared that they were as good as any in the south, although the average cost has been 25 per cent less than similar buildings have cost in Alabama and South Carolina. These states have a state building fund and have two dollars for this work for every dollar we have in Georgia.

Describes Record.

It was on account of the fact that I was specially qualified for this work that I was appointed to the position by Dr. M. L. Brittain in 1919. I had worked for five years with the United States bureau of education, under Dr. P. P. Claxton, who was then commissioner of education. I assisted in the preparation of Bulletins 38 and 39, 1916, of the bureau. In this work I went to every southern state except Kentucky. Dr. Claxton said that this was the most thorough piece of research work the bureau ever did. It took over four years and cost $50,000. This was paid for by the Phelps-Stokes fund. The two bulletins constitute a report on Negro Education in the United States. My work was satisfactory to the fund and to the bureau.

In addition to this, I wrote the chapter on negro schools in the bureau's school survey of Alabama, Bulletin No. 41, 1919. Since Dr. Tigert became commissioner I have been called to help the bureau make educational surveys of the states of Arkansas and Oklahoma. I secured leave of absence without pay from the department of education, to do this work.

After I left the bureau of education I worked for the federal board for vocational education for six months, during which time I was promoted.

I am perfectly willing for the state board of education to pass on my qualifications for this work and on my record. When the board met May 23, Mr. Ballard denied my right of appeal to them and did not give me a hearing. Mr. Ballard gave out an interview in which he stated that many of the negro schools are shacks and that a number of the negro teachers did not know their A B C's, and implied that I was to blame for this condition. The injustice of this will be evident to all reasonable people. I have done more than anyone else in Georgia to change this unfortunate condition.

We had $10,000 of the Rosenwald money to revert to the fund this year, because it was not used. I am not to blame for this. Mr. Ballard took me away from the work I am employed to do, and directed me to work on the school survey. If I had given my entire time to the survey, we would have lost $30,000 instead of $10,000. The entire amount given was $40,000.

WHOSE PIG IS HIT?

On June 13th, The Telegraph published an editorial in which it set forth that "our State Superintendent of Schools, N. H. Ballard, is from all appearances minus a great big billy goat in his fight with Walter B. Hill, supervisor, in which Mr. Ballard took it upon himself to request Hill's resignation and when Hill asked for reasons for such action by Ballard, the latter told Hill he must withdraw his request for reasons by a certain date or he would be fired." The Telegraph's editorial then quoted the State Board of Education in its reasons for vetoing Superintendent Ballard, and then commented that "the effort to discharge Hill has the distinct flavor of politics." Whereupon, Mr. Ballard circulates over the State and among members of the Legislature a letter from an admirer in south Georgia, which reads in part as follows:

I have seen the vicious assault made on you in today's Telegraph and trust that you are not disconcerted thereby. I know that you are doing a great work in building up the schools of this State and I believe that the people will sustain you. It may be that in your enthusiasm you may urge right reforms so drastically and may not always please the conservatives, but those who know you well will never forget the fact that your zeal for uplifting Georgia in the way that she most needs it cannot be excelled.

The letter then continues that a candidate cannot be put into office "by slandering N. H. Ballard and traducing his respect with the public; this policy of denunciation will not succeed in Georgia."

May The Telegraph ask wherein it has "slandered" Mr. Ballard? Will the writer of the above letter or any of Mr. Ballard's friends set forth one iota of statement in the editorial in question or any other editorial in this paper that constituted "a vicious assault" upon the character of Mr. Ballard? Will not the Superintendent's admirers cease to employ generalities long enough to be definite?

The above campaign material employed by Superintendent Ballard is plainly a dodge, an effort to divert the minds of Georgians from criticism of the official's public record. Not the good name of the Superintendent is in the balance in the least, but simply his success or failure in administering the people's business, and certainly he holds no sacred immunity, hitherto unknown to the public, official life of the State.

Since the question of abusing good name and character has been brought to bear, one might suggest that it is a pity that Mr. Ballard did not consider this when he placed a blight and stigma upon a young Georgia educator who had behind him the proud family traditions of his father, former Chancellor Walter B. Hill of Georgia University, in declining to give to the public a reason for firing him out of public office. Superintendent Ballard is jealous of his own good name, and verily he ought to be; The Telegraph joins him in this—but he ought to have been more careful and concerned about the good name of a young man who had his life before him—his ambitions and aspirations.

After all, whose pig has been hit?

Walter B. Hill came of one of the highest and best families and noblest fathers in the State of Georgia. His father was called to the chancellorship of the State University because of his high type of manhood and the large general respect he commanded. Under his leadership, the University began to branch out and take on larger proportions, and to him the State owes much. Walter B. Hill, his son, thought he owed a duty to his State—and he performed it; and is it because of that sincere, conscientious performance that he is now no longer connected with the State? We asked that question more definitely the other day. If Mr. Ballard is to distribute campaign matter over the State bearing the name of The Telegraph, then let him answer that question! When Georgia accepted outside aid for Negro schools, it obligated itself to let the outside aiders know how these funds were to be spent and the results thereby obtained. Was Walter Hill kicked out by Ballard because he assisted the outside aiders in an investigation of these matters? That is the question for you to answer, Mr. Superintendent, instead of dodging by bringing the charge of slander, defamation and attack upon your good name. Instead of crying "vicious assault!" you should be making clear that you yourself have done no serious injustice.

Mr. Ballard has charged that Hill is trying his case in the newspapers. This is not so. Mr. Hill has published only one statement in the press, and that was a clear-cut defense of himself against the statement and attack on Hill given to the press by Mr. Ballard on his return from New York. Mr. Hill's reply was as follows:

In fairness to myself I feel called upon to make a statement regarding the charge that I am not qualified for the position of special supervisor of Negro schools. My record in Georgia will speak for itself. The superintendents and members of school boards in Pelham, Swainsboro, Monticello, McDonough, Wrightsville, Adel, and many other places in Georgia know what my work has meant to the Negro schools in those towns. In fact, practically all the modern school buildings for Negroes in Georgia, outside of the cities, have been built with the aid of the Rosenwald fund, as a result of my work.

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from the General Education Board for equipment, and from the State fund for industrial work. This year, five industrial high schools were built at Douglas, Cuthbert, Richland, Bainbridge and Sumter, in Sumter County. Three of these schools have expensive brick buildings. The Richland and Sumter schools both have teachers' homes, and all these schools have buildings of the most modern type. We secured $1,000 for each school from the General Education Board and $500 a year from the Slater fund. Four of these schools receive aid from the Smith-Hughes fund for vocational agriculture.

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In addition to this, I wrote the chapter on Negro Schools in the Bureau's School Survey of Alabama, Bulletin No. 41, 1919. Since Dr. Tigert became commissioner I have been called to help the bureau make educational surveys of the States of Arkansas and Oklahoma. I secured leave of absence without pay from the Department of Education, to do this work.

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The Telegraph is not dealing in personalities, but is commenting on the public record of the State Superintendent of Education, which certainly it has a right to do. The discharge of Hill without statement of reason has aroused to resentment a majority of the teachers and superintendents in the State, and largely estranged Mr. Ballard from the educational world. This means that educational progress cannot be made under the present Superintendent. Mr. Hill has appealed to the State Board of Education; the Attorney-General has sustained him in the position of his appeal, and the State Board has upheld him. The State Board acts as a valuable check upon the Superintendent, who on account of politics might tear the whole educational system of the State asunder. Walter B. Hill's position should not have been bumped by politics; it is like unto a civil service position, and so long as he is performing his duty, the Superintendent should not be permitted to throw him out—nor would the State Board approve such politicking.

Education - 1924.
Supervisors, State of Rural Schools.

Florida.

PENSACOLA, August 12.—The Escambia county sweet potato crop is now moving to the market in carload lots, bringing prices around $2.30 a bushel, the highest since war times, it is stated. Shipments are going out from Barrineau Park and Molino. The yield is running from 50 to 300 bushels to the acre.

SANFORD, August 12.—Seminole county is to have a supervisor of industrial work for the negro schools, authorization having been given T. W. Lawton, county superintendent, to engage someone for the place as soon as a suitable man can be found. The salary of the supervisor will be paid largely from the Jeanes Fund, through Prof. J. H. Brinson, state superintendent of negro education, it is stated here.

Education—1924.

Teachers' Association, National.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS IN COLORED SCHOOLS TAKE FORWARD STEPS.

The officers of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, at a meeting January 15th at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, decided to appoint committee to make studies of special phases of Negro education and report at the annual meeting to be held in Dallas, Texas, July 30, 31-August 1, 1924.

The officers declared that the chief aim of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools is to help to secure efficient training for **every youth.** It is the desire also to build a strong National Negro educational Journal, affiliating with other National organizations so as to bring to the attention of those most concerned the needs of the Negro schools.

It was decided to close a Bulletin Membership campaign April 15th with 5000 new members of the Association and readers of the National teacher organ.

The following officers attended the meeting:

Executive Committee.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethume, president, member ex-officio, Florida; Dr. J. A. Gregg, Chairman, Ohio; Mr. W. T. B. Williams, Alabama; Mr. R. S. Crossley, Delaware; Mr. J. W. Bell, Kentucky.

Board of Trustees.

Mr. N. B. Young, Chairman, Missouri; Mr. W. W. Sanders, West Virginia; Mr. M. N. Work, Alabama.

Officers.

Mr. C. J. Calloway, Executive Secretary, Alabama; Mr. J. S. Jones, Assistant Secretary, Louisiana; Mr. O. L. Coleman, First Vice President, Louisiana; Mr. W. H. Holloway, second Vice President, Alabama; Mr. W. H. A. Howard, Treasurer, Florida.

Mr. J. O. Spencer of Oklahoma; Mr. G. B. Thornton of Arkansas and Mr. W. E. Day of Oklahoma, were also present.

The Executive Secretary reported to the officers that the following state organizations were affiliating with the National body in such a way as to strengthen both state, and National organizations:

Alabama, Arkansas, Deleware, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS TAKE FORWARD STEP

The officers of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools at a meeting January 15th at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, decided to appoint committees to make studies of special phases of Negro education and report at the annual meeting to be held in Dallas, Texas, July 30, 21-August 1, 1924.

The officers declared that the chief aim of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools is to help to secure efficient training for EVERY YOUTH.—It is the desire also to build a strong National Negro educational journal, affiliating with the National organizations so as to bring to the attention of those most concerned the needs of the Negro schools.

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NATIONAL ASSO. TEACHERS PLAN IMPROVED WORK

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One of the special objects of the convention will be to promote harmonious and sympathetic relationship between the white and negro races in this ciuntry.

MAR 15 1924

NEGRO EDUCATORS WILL CONVENE THIS SUMMER

Philadelphia, March 15.—A call for the twenty-sixth annual national convention of the Negro National Education Association of the United States began this week in 62d annual meeting. The meeting will be in session under the auspices of the educational subjects will be discussed.

Under the direction of Mr. Ludlow most brilliant reception was tendered to the visiting teachers of the tenth ward on Monday of the Public Schools last night at the Dunbar High School Auditorium at which more than five hundred were present. On Friday afternoon July 4 the visitors will be to the home of Frederick Douglass on Cedar Hill, Anacostia. The

Pennington, Topeka, Kans.; Mabel A. Jones, Kansas City, Kans.; Mary Clyde, Atlanta, Ga.; G. Hurley, Philadelphia, Pa., and F. E. Still, Philadelphia, Pa.

The four Washington delegates are M. Grant Lucas, Garnet C. Wilkinson, Miss F. G. Merritt, Miss Rosa Stokes Nethelands.

Race Teachers Attend N. E. A.

National Educational Congress Is Welcomed By Mayor Kendrick

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19—The Negro National Educational Congress met this week in the Union Baptist Church, Fitzwater street near Nineteenth. Mayor Kendrick extended the city's welcome to the delegates, among whom are many educators.

Topics of vital importance to the race were on the program. The sessions ended Friday afternoon. Among the subjects discussed was "Are we given an equal opportunity in the field of Industry with other American citizens? If not, why?"

Education—1924

Teachers' Association, National. OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS IN COLORED SCHOOLS TAKE FORWARD STEPS.

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Race Teachers Attend N. E. A.

The National Education Association of the United States began this week its 62d annual meeting. The meeting will be in session for the remainder of the week and many timely educational subjects will be discussed.

Under the direction of Mr. Lucas a most brilliant reception was tendered to the visiting members of the teachers of the tenth-thirteenth divisions of the Public Schools last night at the Dunbar High School Auditorium at which more than five hundred were present.

On Friday afternoon, July 4 various Patriotic Organizations will be made by the association. One of these will be to the home of Frederick Douglass on Cedar Hill, Anacostia. The

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GALESBURG, N. C.

MAR 15 1924

NEGRO EDUCATORS WILL CONVENE THIS SUMMER

Philadelphia, March 15.—A call for the twenty-sixth annual national convention of the Negro National Educational Progress has been issued for the week of June 16 to 221 by J. Silas Harris, president of that body. The meeting will be held in this city.

Among the questions scheduled for discussion will be the provision of adequate employment for the thousands of young negro men and women who graduate each year from institutions of learning. The ownership of homes by negroes will be stressed Governors of several states have been asked to appoint delegates to the convention in order to bring together the best thought of the race.

One of the special objects of the convention will be to promote harmonious and sympathetic relationship between the white and negro races in this ciuntry.

PHILADELPHIA N. AMERICAN
JUNE 15, 1924

Helping Negroes to Self-Betterment

SOME twenty-five years ago, when the wave of race hatred in America seemed to have reached its highest crest, J. Silas Harris, who at that time was president of the Negro State Teachers' Association of Missouri, conceived the idea of forming some kind of organization that would aid in stemming the tide of opposition to Negro citizenship and Negro manhood and womanhood.

After months of earnest thought and conferences with some of the ablest men and women of the race, and of correspondence with leading journalists, educators, ministers and statesmen of the white race; after the holding of many state conventions, it was decided to issue a call for a national meeting of representatives from all of the states, to the end that a uniform nation-wide movement be set in motion.

In 1909, with the aid and advice of Governor Hadley, of Missouri, a call was issued for a national convention, and the governors of all states were asked to appoint delegations of their ablest Negro men and women. St. Louis was selected for the holding of the convention, and Governor Hadley in a forceful address set forth the aims and objects of the convention, urging the colored people to unite and strike out for higher ground among the civilized nations of the world.

He congratulated the race upon their progress along all lines of moral and material advancement, and stressed the need of education and religious training as a means of securing for themselves a firm foundation in all of the worthy activities of the national life of America. Delegates from every section of the country were in attendance, and their deliberations created a favorable impression.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of this organization will open tomorrow in this city for a six-day session. In a recent communication to this newspaper, President Harris said: "We are meeting to work out some plan or plans looking to the betterment of the Negro race. We have no 'quarrel' with God because He did not make us white, nor have we any 'fight' with the white man because he does not take us into his bosom. To make the Negro a better citizen and a more useful factor in the worthy activities of American life is our one great aim."

An idea of the common-sense attitude actuating these conferees may be gained from the following resumé of the chief subjects that will come before the meeting:

Are we given an equal opportunity in the field of industry with other American citizens? If not, why not?

To what extent does the lack of employment contribute to the criminality of the Negro? How can this be remedied?

Will the emigration of the Negro from the south, in its final analysis, prove a blessing or a curse to the race?

Are there to many Negroes living in the cities? If so, how can they be lured back to the soil?

Does the present system of education fit our youth for the responsibilities of life and of citizenship?

Is the church losing ground in its fight against the allied evil tendencies of the present generation?

Is the lack of "unity" among Negroes responsible for the existence of those intolerable conditions of which the race hourly complains?

Will legislation or public sentiment destroy lynching? Which? How can we secure the enactment of the one into law or create the other?

Are we justified in our fight against residential segregation?

Why do so many Negro business enterprises fail?

Is the rate of mortality among Negroes greater than that of other races living in America? If so, what is the cause, the prevention?

Will the ownership of homes give us anchorage in community life?

As Senator Capper, of Kansas, recently said, this group "numbers among its membership many of the leading colored people of the country, and is regarded as one of the strongest organizations dedicated to the advancement of colored people and the creation of a better understanding between the races."

Undoubtedly, one of the most encouraging facts connected with the present state of inter-racial matters in this country is the increasing number of members of the Negro and white races who are able to see their differences and mutual interests in a broad and intelligent manner. It is these individuals to whom the country must look for a peaceful working out of the troublesome question of race relations. The process may be slow, but the right kind of leadership will make it sure.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS TO HAVE GREATEST SESSION IN ITS HISTORY IS COMMENT OF MR. JOSEPH J. RHOADS, CHAIRMAN STATE COMMITTEE

Dallas and Texas are within a few days of the completion of their preparation for the National Associati[illegible] of Teachers in Colored Schoo[illegible]hich is to convene here July [illegible]0, 31, August 1st.

Dallas Express 7-19-24

The substantial progress that is being made by the State and Local Committees, the generous response of citizens both white and Colored and the healthy attitude of this section toward education and educational organizations insure the expectation that the National Associations is to have the greatest session in its history, in Dallas. While the expense is being kept within the limits of a conservative budget every possible effort is being put forth to provide amply for the personal comfort of the delegates and the accommodation of every phase of the Association's program.

In addition to providing that the main objectives of the Association, namely—the improvement of educational conditions among Colored people and the promotion of new standards of excellence and professionalism among teachers in Colored schools, may be fully realized in this meeting, appropriate activities are being planned for short periods of recreation. Among these will be before breakfast, swimming parties and tennis, a drive about the city, and a formal reception.

It is my opinion that the administration, program, and efficiency of Texas Colleges and public schools are unique in many ways unknown to many teachers who live in other sections of the South as well as the North. This fact has promoted the Committee on Exhibit to devote much time to the collection and publication of a wealth of information bearing on the school system of the state, for free distribution among the delegates.

We are expecting a large delegation

Education-1924.

Teachers' Association, National.

IT SHOULD INSPIRE CONFIDENCE IN LEADERSHIP

The bone of contention of those teachers of Dallas who shirked their duty in the preparation for the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools was that they fear- to contribute to the fund which was being raised by the teachers of Dallas because of the danger of fraud on the part of those who handled their moneys. Many of the teachers however had no such fears and they contributed and made the affair a success. It was found after all of the expenses of the entertainment were paid that there was a surplus sufficient to refund to them all but the amount that they had paid as members of the State Association. There was no demurring about it. There was no discussion about it. The committee through Prof. Rhoads simply mailed to each of them a check to cover the amount due them. Dallas Express 8-25-24

There must come a time in the history of our life everywhere when the general public will come to a realization of its own ability to guarantee the safety of the concerns in which it is interested and to see to it that those who carry out its wishes do the square thing. There was no occasion for the fears of those teachers. They above all others should have realized that it was in their power to guarantee the satisfactory handling of their funds. In fact, they had no real fears. They only sought for something behind which to hide in order not to do their duty in maintaining their reputation of their city and state.

The action of the local committee is nothing unusual. It is only what should have happened. It is the thing that most frequently happens. It only remains for the general public to realize this fact fully and do the things that are necessary. content that their trust will not be mishandled.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS IN COLORED SCHOOLS CLOSES A BRILLIANT SESSION

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 8.—(Special to The Reporter).—The records in the twenty-first annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools show that 300 per cent more teachers enrolled during the past year than in any previous year. Louisiana, Texas, West Virginia and Delaware made the largest percentage of the enrollment of their teachers. The special delegate's report, from the floor in general session, indicates substantial evidence of improvement in the work done by the colored schools.

Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the association, delivered her annual address in the night session at the St. James A. M. E. Church; J. J. Rhoades, principal of the Booker Washington High School, presided. She said: "The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools is making an effort to raise the standard of education in colored schools and to bring the united strength of the profession together to carry out the program advocated by the profession. A well edited and widely distributed official organ is the greatest present need of the association." Dr. James F. Dillard, President of Jeanes and Slater Funds, pointed out in a brief address some of the dangers in the trend of modern educational methods. Birmingham Reporter

The Thursday morning session at the Booker Washington High School consisted mainly of departmental meetings beginning at 9:30 and running until 11 o'clock. Among the departments with constructive programs were Health Education, the Rev. F. Rivers Barnwell, chairman; College Education, Dr. John Hope, chairman; Elementary Education, A. E. Holland chairman; High School Education, W. A. Robinson, chairman; Rural Education, W. W. Sanders, chairman; Social Service, Judia C. Harris, chairman; Agricultural Extension, T. M. Campbell, chairman; School Supervision W. T. B. Williams, chairman Vocational education; J. H Rowe, chairman; Music, Margaret Roberts. chairman. 8-16-24

Some other speakers before the general sessions were Dr. J. S. Clark, president, Scuthern University, Louisiana; W. T. B. Williams, field agent for the Jeanes and Slater funds; Bura Hilbun, state agent for Negro schools of Mississippi. F. W. Rogers, assistant superintendent of education for Texas, declared to the entire assembly that "Texas is making every effort to establish and maintain efficient schools for both white and black children." "The greatest power in Negro advancement is the church," was stoutly maintained in an address by Dr. Robert L. Kelly, of New York city, Director of Negro Theological Summary Survey. Dr. F. A. McKenzie, president of Fisk University, and Dr. Jno. M. Gandy, president of Virginia N. & P. I. Institute, Virginia, both advanced the opinion that the work in Negro schools must be done better if we are to expect efficient service from our group in building a nation.

Mr. Nathaniel Dett, famous Negro music composer, starred in a musicale Friday evening. The chorus singing under the direction of Mrs Portia Washington Pittman was pure in its interpretation of the Negro's ability to produce music.

The principal officers elected for another year were: For president, W. W. Sanders, supervisor rural schools, West Virginia. For first vice president. W. H. Holloway, professor of sociology and director extension work, Talladega College, Ala. Executive secretary, C. J. Galloway, director extension department, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Treasurer, W. H. A. Howard, Tallahassee, Fla. Chairman trustee board, N. B. Young.

Mr. M. H. Griffin and Mr. R. B. Hudson were elected as members of the executive committee. Committees on legislation, school statistics and school attendance were authorized to bring in a report at the next annual session, which will be held at Durham, N. C., July 29, 30, 31, 1925.

DURHAM CHOSEN FOR 1925 MEETING OF NATIONAL COLORED TEACHERS.

The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will hold its 1925 meeting at Durham as the guests of the North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association and the people of Durham. Greensboro Daily News

The last annual meeting which convened at Dallas, Texas, July 30 and 31 and August 1, closed the administration of President M. M. Bethune, and was probably the best meeting that the Association has known in all the 21 years of its organization.

Mr. C. J. Calloway of Tuskegee, Ala., who in 1923 was elected the first full time Executive Secretary, has more than justified the experiment on the part of the Association. He reported a larger membership and circulation of The Bulletin than in any previous year. 8-14-24

The people of Texas and particularly of Dallas have set a high standard in their excellent entertainment of the teachers. North Carolina and Durham cannot afford to do less.

Dr. S. G. Atkins, principal of the Slater State Normal School and Dr. H. L. McCrory, President of Johnson C. Smith University, are North Carolinians who are numbered among the ex-presidents of the National body. W. W. Sanders, State Supervisor of Negro Schools of West Virginia, was chosen as President for the coming y[illegible]

Education—1924 I.
Teachers' Association, National.

RECENT TEACHERS ASSOCIATION SHOWED INCREASED ENROLLMENT; BRILLIANT PROGRAM EXECUTED

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Dallas and its First National Gathering

Dallas Express 8-16-24

The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools has just closed its annual meeting here and the consensus of opinion is that it is the best in point of finance, numbers and interest that has ever been held. Because of the system and efficiency with which Principal Rhoads and those teachers who worked under him made the plans for its reception Texas and Dallas have increased in importance in the thinking of educators from all parts of the nation.

It is good that this is so. It is well that those educators who visited the state and city for the first time were able to gain so favorable an idea of the ability of Texans to perform efficiently. Certainly it is true that all of those both teachers and members of the general public who in any way did anything to help in the entertainment of that group showed the true Dallas spirit and upheld the dignity of the state in a highly commendable way.

And just as the highest degree of praise is but just in the case of those who did the best of which they were capable for the success of this meeting so is it just to condemn in no uncertain terms those who by their lack of interest and pure refusal to aid in the success of the project would have caused the reputation of the state to be endangered.

And it is a fact that there were those who did fail miserably in this regard. And the most unfortunate feature of it all is that they were members of the teaching profession of this city and state. There were some of the teachers of Dallas who failed miserably and refused to aid in any way in making of this meeting the success which was hoped for.

It has never been the policy of the Express to make public those things which are unfortunate. It has always been willing to pass over as far as it was humanly possible the shortcomings of the narrow minded in the hope that in time there would come to them a broadened vision that would make their actions more commensurate with what tney should be. But in the case of teachers who are supposed to know what is right and proper and who have the mental direction of others it is unthinkable that such shortcomings could be noted. Those teachers of Dallas and of Texas who failed so miserably in the performance of this duty cannot by any stretch of the imagination be considered as broad enough in their vision or liberal enough in their thinking to be safely left to guide the youth in paths of civic excellence or manly proceedure. They have branded themselves as shirkers to their duty and as persons unworthy or relied upon to do the proper thing at the time when it is necessary.

Any person who receives this support from a city or state and is unwilling to give back to that city or state as small a part of his time and energy as was necessary in the case of this meeting, to maintain the dignity of that city or state is unworthy of residence in it.

In Dallas there were principals who refused to aid in any way in the financing of the meeting. And not only that. They refused to urge their teachers to help in any way in the plans for it. In the state at large, there were principals, a comparatively small group of members of the teaching profession. The reputation of Texas and Dallas has been upheld by one at the head of the largest school in the state who failed to put in their appearance or to make it known by any means that they had any interest in it.

They had no conception of their duty as members of the profession. They were ignorant of their duty as hosts. They had no sense of responsibility for the reputation of the states in which they lived and worked and from which they draw all of their support.

Too much censure cannot be given them. They failed when contribution counted. They have their flea-like souls and from now on they should be made to feel the sting of public disapproval. Texas needs no such small men to lead its children. Their vision is too cramped. The lessons which they teach must of necessity be Colored with something of the littleness that characterizes them and thus the cnildren will fail to see fully and sense clearly their duty to their state, city or other units of which they in future time may become parts.

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Education—1924 I.
Teachers' Association, National.

RECENT TEACHERS ASSOCIATION SHOWED INCREASED ENROLLMENT; BRILLIANT PROGRAM EXECUTED

Dallas, Texas.—The records in the 21st annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools show that 300 per cent more teachers enrolled during the past year than in any previous year. Louisiana, Texas, West Virginia and Delaware made the largest percentage of the enrollment of their teachers. The special delegate's report, from the floor in general session, indicates substantial evidence of improvement in the work done by the colored schools. Houston Informer

Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the association, delivered her annual address in the night session at the St. James A. M. E. Church, at which J. J. Rhoads, principal of the Booker Washington High School, presided. She said in part: "The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools is making an effort to raise the standard of education in colored schools and to bring the united strength of the profession together to carry out the program advocated by the profession. A well-edited and widely distributed official organ is the greatest need of the association."

Dr. James H. Dillard, president of Jeanes and Slater Funds, pointed out in a brief address some of the dangers in the trend of modern educational methods. 8-16-24

The Thursday morning session at the Booker Washington High School consisted mainly of departmental meetings beginning at 9:30 and running until 11 o'clock. Among the departments with constructive programs were health education, the Rev. Rivers Barnwell, chairman; college education, Dr. John Hope, chairman; elementary education, A. E. Holland, chairman; high school education, W. A. Robinson, chairman; rural education, W. W. Sanders, chairman; social service, Judia C. Harris, chairman; agriculture extension, T. M. Campbell, chairman; school supervision, W. T. B. Williams, chairman; vocational education, J. H. Rowe, chairman; music, Margaret Roberts, chairman.

Some other speakers befor the general sessions were: Dr. J. S. Clark, president, Southern University, Louisiana; W. T. B. Williams, field agent for the Jeanes and Slater Funds; Bura Hilbun, state agent for Negro schools of Mississippi. L. W. Rogers, assistant superintendent of education for Texas declared to the entire assembly that, "Texas is making every effort to establish and maintain efficient schools for both white and black children."

"The greatest power in Negro advancement is the church", was stoutly maintained in an address by Dr. Robert L. Kelly of New York City, director of Negro Thelogical Seminary Survey. Dr. F. A. McKenzie, president of Fisk University and Dr. Jno. M. Gandy, president of Virginia N. & I. Institute, Virginia, both advanced the opinion that the work in Negro schools must be done better if we are to expect efficient service from our group in building a nation. Mr. Nathaniel Dett, famous Negro music composer, starred in a musicale Friday evening. The chorus singing under the direction of Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman was pure in its interpretation of the Negro's ability to produce music.

The principal officers elected for another year: Pres., W. W. Sanders, supervisor rural schools, West Virginia; vice president, W. H. Holloway, Talladega College, Alabama; executive secretary, C. J. Calloway, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; treasurer, W. H. A. Howard, Tallahassee, Florida; chairman trustee board, N. B. Young.

Committees on legislation, school statistics and school attendance were authorized to bring in a report at the next annual session which will be held at Durham, North Carolina, July 29th, 30th, and 31st, 1925.

Dallas and its First National Gathering

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Dallas Express 8-16-24

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The reputation of Texas and Dallas has been upheld by a comparatively small group of members of the teaching profession. Those who were our guests cannot know, but we shall forever remember those among us but not of us who would have disgraced the name of the state and city that gives them food and substance.

LEADERS IN TEACHING PROFESSION OF NATION THRONG DALLAS AS 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OPENS. BRILLIANT LECTURES AND INSPIRING ADDRESSES INDICATE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION AMONG NEGROES

NATIONALLY KNOWN EDUCATORS ATTEND NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED TEACHERS HERE

Never before has Dallas been host to as large a delegation of educators of other states as are here this week in attendance at the twenty-first annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Beginning on Tuesday morning the delegations from outside of Texas came until on Wednesday there were more than a few states represented by educators whose ability and training rank them among America's greatest.

The first meeting assembly of the association was held Wednesday afternoon in the auditorium of the Washington High School and the program was in charge of the Parent Teachers Association of the City of Dallas. The speakers of the afternoon were G. T. Bloodworth, supervisor of Negro R. Schools, Mrs. J. W. Kuykendall, ex-president of the Council of Fort Worth; Mrs. O. F. Carlson, member of the Board of Education of the City of Fort Worth and Dr. J. H. Dillard, supervisor of the Jeannes-Slater Funds.

Supervisor Bloodworth told at length of the progress in education that had been made during the past few years in Negro education in rural communities of Texas and predicted the speedy advance to the point where there would be adequate facilities for Negro children in the rural districts as there were in cities.

Mrs. Kuykendall and Mrs. Carlson spoke of the opportunities that the formation and maintenance of Parent-Teachers Associations could mean to the progress of Negro schools and urge that more interest be taken in this work by the teachers of the various communities in order that the necessity for those organizations be felt by the parents in the communities in which the teachers worked.

Mrs. Carlson at the same time paid a high tribute to the work of Prof. Moore, recently appointed as supervisor of the Negro schools of Fort Worth.

Said Supervisor Bloodworth: "There are twelve Jeannes teachers in Texas and all of them are doing good work in the creation of love and sympathy for their people. Each Jeannes teacher is an angel of love and sympathy. There are fourteen training schools in as many counties of Texas teaching the young people the elementary principles of teaching as well as the regular school curriculum. Texas is looking forward toward better schools and better trained teachers among Negroes."

Dr. Dillard in his speech told of the possibilities to be found in the National Association for those who were deeply interested in the advancement of teaching among Negroes.

Said he, "This Assocoation gives to the teachers in Negro schools a wonderful opportunity to meet and compare experiences and to agree on the principles to be stressed and followed in the time that elapses between meetings. In education every year there is a decided step forward. There is no parallel in American history of the wonderful strides that have been made in education in the past few years."

A large and appreciative aduience was present to hear the messages that were delivered.

Opening Program Highly Pleasing

Those who are familiar with the opening programs of the Association declare that the one rendered in the auditorium of St. James A. M. E. Temple on Wednesday night altogether pleasing and highly satisfactory.

The addresses of welcome had the ring of sincerity coupled with an ease of delivery and a uniqueness of composition that rendered them easy to hear by those to whom they were delievered. The musical numbers have never been equalled in the history of programs in Dallas and the applause of the audience indicated the degree of their enjoyment in no uncertain terms.

Mayor Blaylock was not present nor was his substitute, the City Attorney. But their absence was made up for amply by welcome on behalf of the Teachers of the State delivered by Prof. Wm. Coleman of El Paso and that on behalf of the citizens of Dallas delivered by Editor John W. Rice of the Dallas Express.

The welcome of Prof. Coleman was well worded and highly indicative of a desire on the part of the teachers of Texas for the reception of a sort of inspiration in matters educational that will result in increased respect for the sacred work of training the youth and bettered courses of instruction for them.

That delivered by Editor Rice was unique for the array of satistics on the State of Texas and the City of Dallas. In producing such an array of facts he declared that it was his purpose to see to it that no visitor to the State for the first time should go away ignorant of the knowledge of the good things that the State afforded and of its contribution to the welfare of the nation.

The most pleasing response which it has been the good fortune of Dallasites to hear was delivered on behalf of the Association by Prof. W. H. Holloway of Talledega College. Said Mr. Holloway: "On behalf of 40,000 teachers of America, I take pleasure in responding to the very pleasant words of welcome that have been spoken here tonight. We who are teachers realize that we must re-think in order to re-shape the educational systems of today. The problems which are facing the world today must be solved and settled in the college walls of the nation. Out of our schools will come those who will make sure the destiny of the nation. The student movement is the most forward in America today. Those who are in our schools and colleges are attempting to think for the whole world and it is the duty of the teacher to see to it that this thinking is done straight."

The speaker then referred to the student movement of China and of those which had made themselves manifest in America paying special attention to those of Dartmouth and of Northwestern Universities saying hat "there is confusion in America that will be straightened out only as these boys and girls are taught to think straight. Out of all of this confusion there must come truth. And it is a recognized fact that those who do the thinking of the nation are those who control the destiny of the nation."

Mrs. Bethune Introduced by Mrs. Frazier; President's Message Pleasing

More than ordinarily pleasing was the introduction of the president of the Association, Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, by Mrs. J. C. Frazier of Dallas. Mrs. Frazier paid a high tribute to woman who in the more recent years had come to place of power and had been recognized by man as an equal to be respected rather than as an inferior in capacity to be protected. She told in detail of the work of Mrs. Bethune in establishing and maintaining the school at Daytona, Florida of which she is the head from its inception as a school in one room where the seats were boxes to its present status as a well recognized institution of higher training.

Mrs. Bethune in responding to the introduction thanked the speaker for the manner of her introduction and expressed her thanks also to the Association for her elevation to its head. She did not read the address which she had prepared due to the lateness of the hour but her remarks though brief were received by the audience with great pleasure and were acclaimed with frequent applause.

Said Mrs. Bethune: "This Association stands for the well rounded training of the Negro boys and girls of this country. We, who have taken up the sacred work of instructing the youth of our race must pattern our lives after that of the Great Teacher that this world has ever known. It was His theory that men came not to be ministered unto but to minister. We have chosen the greater part when we chose to waken a mind broaden a vision and train a child to serve his Master, himself and his time. The motto of this organization of 40,000 teachers should be 'Christian leadership' and Control' should be the watchword. We must give ourselves more and more to the lifting up of those who are in darkness."

Much applause greeted her remarks when she declared that "Everywhere our teachers must prove to the Negro child that he has the same capacities for improvement as has any other child in God's great creation. He must be taught that he can do anything that any other child can do. He must be given that belief in himself that will enable him to surmount all of the obstacles that confront him. He must be given that belief in himself that will enable him to surmount all of the obstacles that confront him. He must be taught that a black skin is no bar to his progress in any line of endeavor to which he applies himself. We make no plea but for a fair chance to stand on our feet and take our chances in the battles of the world. More and more am I coming to the belief that this world has for us just what we will go and get. The day must pass in which we wait for the good things of life to be brought and handed to us. We must learn to knock gently but constantly on the door of opportunity demanding the same rights, opportunities and chances for advancement and contribution to the welfare of this world as do others confident that if given the chance we will prove our fitness."

Following the making of announcements the meeting adjourned. But more than a few high compliment were paid the musical numbers which were rendered by local talent including, a violin selection by Landry Clemons, a piano number by Mrs. N. V. Pugh, a vocal number by Mrs. Odessa Josey, a cornet solo by Master John White, a selection by the Booker Washington High School Chorus and a selection from Rigoletto rendered by a female quartet composed of Mesdames Pugh, Josey, McDaniels and Lewis which drew an encore.

Group meetings occupied the remainder of the two days of meeting and the work of the sessions was lightened by outings furnished for the visitors by the local committee of entertainment including a drive around the city, a swimming party held at the municipal swimming pool and a banquet.

Many Visitors From Out of the State Present

Never before have there been so many visitors at a meeting in Texas from other states as have been in Dallas this week. Among the prominent educators from other states whose names were secured were:

Wm. W. Sanders, State Supervisor of Negro Schools, Charleston, W. Va.

Miss V. Z. Caldwell, McCurtain County Training School, Idabell, Okla.

B. K. Armstrong, Langston Universty, Langston, Okla.

E. D. Mickle, Durham. N. C.

J. A. Gregg, Bishop South Africa, A. M. E. Church.

R. Q. Mason, Kansas City, Mo.

J. E. Johnson, Principal Prentiss Normal and Industrial School, Prentiss, Miss.

J. E. Taylor, State Agent Agriculture Extension Service, C. A. & N. U., Langston, Okla.

T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

E. C. Roberts, Tuskegee, Institute, Alabama.

Monroe Work, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

C. J. Calloway, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Miss J. S. Jones, Scotlandville, La.

P. E. [illegible] Principal Slater High, Bristol, Tenn.

W. F. D. Williams, Field Director, Tuskegee, Institute, Ala.

N. B. Young, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

Miss C. A. R. Grant, Muskogee, Okla.

W. C. Bruce, Supervisor Negro Schools, Jefferson City, Mo.

C. C. Raymond, Fullerton, La.

J. L. Jones, Principal Webster Parish Training School, Minden, La.

W. A. Robinson, State Supervisor High Schools & Teachers Training, Raleigh, N. C.

J. D. Stewart, Coleman College, Gibsland, La.

Mrs. A. Belle James, Butler Hill School, Shreveport, La.

Mrs. Josephus Lewis, Greenwood School, Shreveport, La.

Mrs. Ida Nance, Baton Rouge, La.

Mrs. A. B. Parker, Richland Parish Training School, Dellin, La.

Miss Etta Mae Davis, Fullerton, La.

Mrs. M. E. Harris, Sanford, La.

Miss Essyline Stewart, Gibsland,

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La.

Dr. Gandy, Charlottesville, West Virginia.

Prominent White Educators Present

Among the prominent white educators who are interested in the education of the Negro and who hold positions at ehe head of colleges and supervisors of the schools in which they teach who were present and who delivered messages were Dr. J. H. Dillard of Charllottesville at Virginia who spoke at the meeting of Wednesday and again on Thursday morning. Dr. Dillard is the supervisor of the Jeannes-Slater funds. Mr. C. Caldwell of New Orleans, La. Mr. Bura Hilbun, Supt. of Colored Instruction of the State of MssP iiiinHT HT HT HTHT RA of Missippi; G. T. Bloodworth, Supt. of Colored Rrual Schools of the State of Texas and L. W. Rogers of the State of Texas. All of these educators were present at the opening program which was held in St. James A. M. E. Temple and throughout the whole of the session of the association. 8-3-24

Leading Texas Educators Seen

Among the Texans who are prominent in educational circles who were seen at the sessions of the association were: J. D. Ryan of Houston; Prof. and Mrs. J. H. Hines of Waco; Prof. J. A. Kirk of Waco; Miss Maggie C. Roberts of Paul Quinn College; Dr. A. S. Jackson, Commissioner of Education of the A. M. E. Church; Miss M. E. Wiley of Waco; Prof. and Mrs. M. T. Brown, of San Angelo, Mrs. P. D. Johnson, Marshall; Miss Nellie Mae Penn, Denison; R S. Sims, Winnsboro; Miss Platt, Denison; S. W. Sims, Galveston; S. W. Houston, Principal Houston Normal and Industrial Institute, Huntsville; C. C. Sampson, Paris; Bro. and Mrs. V. G. Goree, Texarka; Mrs. M. A. McGregor, Texarkana; Miss Bert Haskins, Palestine; Miss E E. Hill, Central. Texas College, Waco; Dean J. H. Rowe, Prairie View College; Mrs. N. L. Perry, Corsicana; Prof. C. R. Boswell, Corsicana; Mrs N. L. Johnson, McKinney; H. B. Pemberton, Marshall; G. W. Jackson, Corsicana; Wm. Coleman, El Paso; C. M. Moore, Fort Worth; Miss M. E. Bradley, Tyler; Miss M. E. Patterson, Weatherford; J. A. B. Strain, Palestine; Miss N. Ruth Cobb, Waco; W. H. S. Seals, Rusk; Miss M. A. Jackson, Greenville; C. H. Waller, State Agent of Agricultural Extension; Thomas Holly, of the Smith-Hughes work; Prof. A. E. Holland, Wichita Falls; and many others whose names were not secured by the reporter. It is estimated that there have been more than five hundred of the Teachers of Texas present at this meeting.

NEGRO TEACHERS MEET.

Louisianians Leave for Session of Association in Dallas.

The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools opened its annual session in Dallas, Tex., yesterday. The meeting will continue until Sunday.

L. D. Crocker, associate principal of J. B. Craig school, and director of the New Orleans Colored Summer Normal, and Rev. H. H. Dunn, president of the Colored Educational Alliance, left New Orleans yesterday to attend the meeting. Other representatives from Louisiana who left are President Clark of Southern university, R. S. Brown and R. P. Player of Shreveport.

...tion—1924.

...eachers' Association, State.

PROF. HOLLOWAY HEADS STATE TEACHERS ASS'N. MEET BRILLIANT SUCCESS

By H. Councill Trenholm.

Montgomery, Ala., April 4—With the adoption of a new broadened constitution and the election of Prof. W. H. Holloway of Talladega College as president, after a prolonged enthusiastic contest, the Alabama State Teachers' Association closed a most interesting and significant session here tonight at the State Normal School, Dr. G. W. Trenholm, President. The Association had convened in its forty-third annual session on Wednesday night and was under the direction of Prof. W. R. Wood of Councill School (Ensley, Ala.) who was closing his second term as president.

Wednesday Night.

More than four hundred teachers were present at the opening session which was featured by the short but pointed annual address of President Wood. After his introduction in glowing words by M. H. Griffin, presiding officer on this occasion, President Wood spoke in part as follows:

"Fellow teachers, I am conscious of the fact that I am addressing three kinds of teachers; those who do, those who don't, and those who neither do nor don't.

"Knowing this to be an undisputable truth and in order to be able to put in the hands of the people who are to further the educational activities for those who will and must follow, please permit me to advise that we will have to curb the first, prod the second and labor with the third.

"And in view of the fact that we have to a very large extent outgrown our present constitution of our association, and that it does not give us sufficient latitude financially to put over such a program as we owe to the people and to publish and circulate the greatest educational journal that is being edited by Negroes known as "The Educator," I unhesitatingly recommend that a new constitution be offered and passed on by this body during our present session and that the annual fee per member be one dollar ($1.00) and that fifty per cent of this fee be set aside for 'The Educator.'"

In addition to the address of President Wood, welcome addreses were made by Prof. E. J. O'Neal of the Montgomery County Training School (Waugh), Prof. G. A. Payne of State Normal and Miss Jessie Freeman of Booker Washington School (Montgomery). The response to these welcome addresses was made by Prof. W. H. Holloway.

The final feature of the evening was the opening reception given in honor of the teachers by the Chesterfields, a young men's professional, literary and social club of Montgomery.

Thursday.

The Thursday morning session was given over to the business of reading and adopting the new constitution. For several years, the question of a constitution had been coming before the Association and was settled this year through the adoption of a broader constitution presented by a committee composed of Prof. G. W. Scott (Pratt City), Chairman; Prof. R. W. Taylor (Sipsey), Prof. W. H. Holloway (Talladega), Prof. T. H. Randall (Montgomery) and President G. W. Trenholm (Montgomery).

The new constitution provides for certain significant changes in the organization of the teachers. The professional interests of the teachers are taken care through the provision for the financing of a state educational periodical out of one half of the fees collected from the teachers. This financial provision will enable the "Educator" to function in a larger way.

A second signifcant provision was the distribution of the membership into three groups classified as active, honorary and associate members.

The third big change in the organization is to be in the rearranged and enlarged official staff which is to include president, vice-president, recording secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, program secretary, statistical secretary, auditors, chaplain and secretary of recreation.

At the Thursday night session, the chief addresses were made by Dr. G. W. Trenholm of State Normal School, President G. L. Word of Miles Memorial College and President R. T. Pollard of Selma University. Prof. G. W. Scott was the presiding officer at this session.

"Declaring that what is essential to education is not so much training and importance but the ends it attains," Dr. Trenholm was the first speaker at the night session. Dr. Trenholm included in his essentials of education, the matter of good health, and proper school provision for it, proper manners and good morals, prudent spending rather than mere earning and money and appreciation of what is best in life. "The greatest good is good man can do; greatest beauty is beauty that man can see ;and noblest truth is truth that makes man free," said Dr. Trenholm.

Election of Officers.

The climax of enthusiasm was reached at the afternoon session when the election of officers took place. Because of the several avowed presidential candidates, much rivalry and campaigning were in evidence.

After the completion of all preliminary arrangement and the taking of the gavel by Dr. R. B. Hudson, the skilled parliamentarian from Selma, the nominations began. Prof. W. T. Breeding of Montgomery was the first to be nominated, being presented by President G. L. Word and seconded by Prof. H. C. Hopkins (Anniston). Prof. A. R. Moseley (Tuscaloosa) and presented the second nominee—Prof. H. D. Davison of Centerville. Mrs. Mary Lipscomb, the lady candidate from Jefferson county, was ably presented by Prof. James Welton (Birmingham) and seconded by Mrs. R. M. McKenzie (Birmingham). Prof. T. H. Randall (Montgomery), the fourth candidate, was presented by Prof. J. R. Winfield (Mt. Meigs) and seconded by Prof. James Dooley (Brewton). The final candidate to be nominated and the leader on each of the ballots, was Prof. W. H. Holloway, who was presented by Dr. Trenholm and ably seconded by Miss Cora B. Howard (Montgomery). Profs. Breeding and Davidson were eliminated on the first ballot and Mrs. Lipscomb on the second. The run-off between Profs. Randall and Holloway was a decisive victory for Prof. Holloway.

The complete staff of officers chosen at this session were W. H. Holloway (Talladega), President; Mrs. R. T. Pollard (Selma), Vice President; W. H. Dinkins (Selma), Secretary; G. A. Payne (Montgomery), Financial Secretary; Francis Morin (Montgomery), Treasurer); H. D. Davidson (Centerville), Programme Secretary; H. C. Hopkins (Anniston), Statistical Secretary; A. R. Moseley (Tuscaloosa) and W. C. Davis (Birmingham), Auditors; R. M. McKenzie (Hartselle), Chaplain; J. B. Carter (New Castle), Secretary of Recreation; G. W. Trenholm (Montgomery), A. H. Parker (Birmingham) and W. R. Wood (Ensley), Committee on School Journal, and R. B. Hudson (Selma), Associate Editor of the Journal.

The final session on Friday night was featured by the address of State Supt. John W. Abercrombie and Executive Secretary Ernest Shanland of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association. Supt. Abercrombie pointed out the outstanding evidences of the state's progress and made a plea for more financial resources for the school. Secretary Shanland explained in detail the functions and activities of the National Educational Association, emphasizing particularly its magnitude and variety of the activities. The music of the evening was much admired and was furnished with encores by the State Normal Choir, the Tuskegee Male Quartette and the Harmony Quartet of Montgomery City.

APR 2 - 1924

NEGRO TEACHERS TO HOLD MEET

...orty-Third Annual Session of State Association To Be Held at Normal School.

Tonight at 7:45 o'clock, the Alabama Teachers' Association (colored) will hold its opening meeting in the Tullibody auditorium of the State Normal school. This meeting will be the forty-third annual session of this now-historic organization and will be under the direction of ... R. Wood of Ensley, who is now completing his second term as president.

The program for this first meeting will feature the customary addresses. The local greetings will be extended by Jessie Freeman for the city schools, E. J. O'Neal for the county schools and W. K. Payne for the State Normal school. The responses are scheduled to be delivered by C. J. Hurston of Selma University and W. H. Holloway of Talladega College. The final number on the program will be the annual address of the president which the teachers are anticipating with much enthusiasm.

The session on Thursday morning will be given over to roundtable discussions grouped as follows: (1) Rural Schools, J. R. Wingfield of Waugh, conductor; (2) Primary Grades, Brunetta Hill of Birmingham, conductor; (3) Grammar Grades, J. A. Lawrence of Montgomery, conductor; (4) Principals, High School and College Instructors, R. B. Hudson of Selma, conductor; (5) Home Economics, Home Crafts, Domestic Art and Millinery, Josephine Forbes, Ensley, conductor; (6) Trades and Agriculture, B. F. Hubert, Tuskegee Institute, conductor; (7) County Teacher Training Schools, A. R. Moseley of Tuscaloosa, conductor; (8) Parent-Teachers Association, A. Wells Henderson of Livingston, conductor; and (9) County Jeanes Supervisors, Mary Foster, Montgomery, conductor.

Tomorrow's afternoon program will include reports from the state educational field workers while at the night sessions, representatives from the state educational institutions will constitute the speakers schedule.

Friday is to be given over to addresses in the morning by leading administrators of the city, county and state while the regular business session comes in the afternoon and the final session at night when State Superintendent John W. Abercrombie and Principal R. R. Moton will address the Association.

Because of the conference of summer schools instructors conducted at the

ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS MEET

Prof. Holloway Is Elected President

Montgomery, Ala., April 4th—With the announcement of a total registration of 1113 teachers and the installation of the new officers, the forty-third annual session of the Alabama State Teachers' Association, which had been in session since Wednesday night, closed its meeting here. The Association under the presidency of Prof. W. R. Wood (Ensley) held all of its meetings at the Alabama State Normal school, Dr. G. W. Trenholm, president, and was royaly entertained by the State Normal school and the Montgomery city teachers.

The constructive feature of the meeting was the adoption of a new constitution which makes possible a much more expansive program on the part of the organization. President W. R. Wood, in his annual address on Wednesday night, sounded the keynote for the fostering of a bigger school organ

...ers at the Association were Executive Secretary Ernest Shanland of the department of superintendence of the N. E. A.; Dr. John W. Abercrombie, Asst. State Supt; R. E. Tidwell, Supt. C. H. Glenn of the Birmingham schools; Supt. A. F. Harmon of the Montgomery County schools; President G. W. Trenholm of the State Normal school (Montgomery); President T. R. Parker of the A. and M. Institute (Normal); President R. T. Pollard of Selma University, President G. L. Wood of Miles Memorial College, Birmingham; W. H. Holloway of Talladega College, E. J. O'Neal of Montgomery County Training school, Waugh; W. R. Payne, of State Normal school, Montgomery; Jesse Freeman of Booker T. Washington school, Montgomery, and State Rural School Agent J. S. Lambert of the Department of Education.

The 450 teachers present elected the following officers for the ensling year: W. W. Holloway, Talladega, President; Mrs. R. T. Pollard, Selma, Vice-President; W. H. Kmkins, Selma, Secretary; G. A. Payne, Montgomery, Financial Secretary; Francis Morin, Montgomery, Treasurer; H. D. Davidson, Centerville, Programe Secretary; R. C. Hopkins, Anniston, Statistical Secretary; A. R. Moseley, Tuscaloosa, and W. C. Davis, Birmingham, Auditors; R. M. McKnezie, Hartselle, Chaplain; J. B. Carter, New Castle, Secretary of Recreation and G. W. Trenholm, Montgomery, A. H. Parker, Birmingham and W. R. Wood, Ensley, Committee on School Journal, and R. B. Hudson, Selma, associate editor of the Journal

...e recommendation
s that a division o
...rkers be organized so as to include the farm demonstration agents home demonstration agents, and the Jeanes supervisors as a unit of the Alabama Teachers Association. Working on this problem will be a committee composed of T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee; M... D. Foster, Montgomery; B. F. Hube... C. M. Kynette Tuskegee; E. J. O'Neal, Waugh, and H. C. Trenholm, Montgomery.

After hearing from the national association of teachers in colored schools by Secretary C. J. Calloway, and from The Educator, by Editor G. A. Payne, the conference heard recommendations which included the standing committee to cooperate with other educational agencies on matters affecting negro education in Alabama.

Out of 35 invitations, the following persons were present and united with President Holloway in the suggestion of plans for the year: W. R. Wood, W. C. Davis and J. B. Carter, of Birmingham; C. J. Calloway, B. F. Hubert, T. M. Campbell, C. M. Kynette and E. C. Roberts, of Tuskegee Institute; G. A. Payne, L. D. Revoal, M. H. Griffin, M. A. Blackwell, H. Councill Trenholm, Miss Cora Howard, J. A. Lawrence and Miss Mary E. Foster, of Montgomery; E. J. O'Neal, of Waugh; H. D. Davidson, of Centerville; Mrs. E. W. Pollard, Selma, and J. R. Wingfield, Mt. Meigs.

Dr. I. B. Kigh, president of the local branch of the National Negro Business League, announces that a meeting of the local league will be held Thursday evening, July 31, at 7 o'clock in the Pythian Temple. Officials of the state and national negro business league will be present and Dr. Kigh and J. T. Harrison, president of the state organization, are urging every business and professional man and woman in the city to attend the meeting

...MINGHAM, ALA., NEWS

JUL 27 1924

Educators Meet.

Looking forward to a big year for th Alabama State Teachers Association, 2 negro educators met at the State Normal School in Montgomery, July 19, t map out plans for the year's work. Th conference was presided over by Dr William H. Holloway, the new presiden of the association and professor of sociology at Talladega College for severa years.

The conference considered in detai some of the urgent problems facing the association and made remedial recommendations. After a discussion of the possibilities of the association under the new comprehensive constitution adopted at the April session, the conference recommended publishing the constitution in the September issue of The Educator. Looking toward increased membership, the conference recommended the institution of a reward system for counties having the highest percentage of registered teachers in the association and appointed a committee which is composed of B. F. Hubert, Tuskegee Cora Howard, Montgomery; T. M Campbell, Tuskegee; W. C. Davis, Birmingham, and M. H. Griffin, Montgomery, to handle this matter.

Education—1924.

Florida.

Teachers' Association, State.

DECLARATIONS OF THE FLORIDA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION IN 33RD ANNUAL CONVENTION ASSEMBLED IN WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., JANUARY 2-4, 1924.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

The Florida Teachers' Association assembled in their thirty-third annaul session in the city of West Palm Beach, hereby formulate and make public the following declaration:

1. Realizing that the highest development of our State, the future of the South and the safety of our common country are dependent upon a better relationship between the two great races which constitute the major portion of the population,

We desire to place ourselves on record as favoring every intelligent effort that is being made to more truly interpret each race to the other. We reaffirm our absolute faith in education as the medium thru which the best elements in each race may pool their energies and ideals for mutual racial understanding and respect. That we heartily endorse the work of the inter-racial committee and pledge ourselves to support and spread its program.

II. We affirm our determination to use every means to arouse public sentiment both among colored and white people to fuller consciousness of the need of standards in the teaching of black boys and girls—standard school terms, standard preparation of teachers based upon the minimum requirement of four years high school training followed by two years of normal teaching of science, vocational training and home economics; standard facilities for the conduct of physical education courses, athletics and recreation; a standard State College with equipment and facilities for presenting of liberal courses for the training of leaders and for the training of skilled workmen.

For the insuring of these needs we believe that there should be an equal division of the public funds accruing from public taxation for the education of all the children regardless of race or color.

III. We deplore the fact that the country officials make such few visits to Negro schools with the expressed purpose of supervising the teaching and of lending their wholehearted support to the administration of the schools.

IV. Realizing that the teacher is the central factor in all educational effort and practice, we desire to pledge ourselves anew to the maintaining of the highest standards of professional preparation and conduct. We are not unmindful that many of the pitfalls in the way of our boys and girls coming into their best thru education can be charged to teachers, who are using the noblest calling in the world as a mere job to tide them over a temporary embarrassment or emergency. We desire to commit ourselves to a more complete consecration to the high privilege which is ours to give richness, power, beauty and a passion for service to those who are to be the leaders of tomorrow. To look to our dress, our speech, our amusements, our friends to the end that we may instruct by example more than by precept and never be guilty consciously or unconsciously of putting a stumbling block or an occasion for falling in the way of the precious lives committed to our care.

V. We believe that the teacher should be a trusted and fearless leader in his community, because he is first of all a good citizen, paying taxes, owning his own home, keeping his premises clean and attractive, qualifying for and making use of the ballot, and exercising every right which sanely and intelligently he is to teach his students are theirs as citizens of a free democracy.

VI. Finally we call upon every racial agency, religious, fraternal, industrial and commercial to combine to render articulate the need of greater and broader educational privileges for the black youth of the land.

(Signed):

JOHN C. WRIGHT, Chairman.
MRS. M. M. BETHUNE.
MRS. BLANCHE ARMWOOD BEATTY.
PROF. L. C. JONES.
PROF. C. C. WALKER.
PROF. J. N. CROOMS,
President Florida Teachers' Association.

MEMORIAL FROM THE FLORIDA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Realizing that the work of Education is the work of all the people and the concern of every group in our democracy regardless of race or nationality—

The members of the Florida Teachers' Association in convention assembled extend greetings to the Florida Educational Association now in session in the city of West Palm Beach.

They greet you as men and women moved by the same high motives and actuated by the same unselfish ideals that are the urge of all educational effort.

They greet you as fellow laborers unhampered by all the handicaps which block the way to the realization of your plans, plus many more that you know not of. For ours is the task of educating an indifferent public sentiment to a recognition of the need of the same tools of the craft in educating black boys and girls that are required in educating the children of any other race anywhere.

The Colored Teachers of Florida believe that they would have greater sympathy and fuller cooperation of their white fellow-workers were there more complete understanding of some of the appalling needs of their side of the veil. To-wit:

The short school terms not only in the rural districts, but in many of the cities. The one-sided enforcement of the compulsory school law. The lack of provision for the education of teachers, for there is not a single standardized, four year accredited high school for Negroes in the State of Florida. There are practically no provisions for the vocational training of the boys and girls who are to be the backbone of the South's future industrial system. In an age when science is paramount in every department of human endeavor, there is only one equipped laboratory in the State for the teaching of physics, biology and none for chemistry for Negroes. Physical education is totally neglected in Negro schools, for no provision is made for recreation outside of school hours, for medical and dental supervision, and for other means of increasing human efficiency which have long since passed the state of luxuries in any enlightened commonwealth.

We greet you as fellow Americans who love our country and are bound to it by the blood and the toil and the sacrifice of our ancestors; bound to it so inextricably that we should suffer any extremity rather than see it torn by internal bitterness and strife arising from race hatred.

We therefore appeal to you as the leaders of the enlightened element of your race, as the stewards of all that is noblest and best in our democracy, to use the high privilege which is yours to inculcate into the plastic minds of the future citizens of your State a love of fair play and justice for all of their fellow men regardless of race or color. For if race hatred is to be eliminated from our national life, it will only be by the slow, sure process of eductaion—that education which leads to mutual understanding and respect.

With the meagre facilities and means at our disposal we are deliberately teaching our boys and girls that they are Americans, one hundred per cent and to the manor born. That all the rights and privileges that accrue from that priceless heritage is theirs. That they have a right to expect a man's chance to develop themselves, to enjoy the fruit of honest toil, to live in decency and safety under the protection of the law, to have an equal share in the provisions for richer and fuller life provided by the municipalities which his parents' taxes help to establish and maintain; and to cooperate with the best and broadest minds in his community and State for the furtherance of those priceless and exalted principles of human freedom which our common country has been established.

Firmly believeing that education is the only way by which the Negro can help the South to work out its destiny, we implore you, the highest exponents of it, to further in every way a liberal education. This is not a question to be settled on the politihal stump, or wholly in the legislative halls. It must find its surest settlement around the firesides, in our churches and in the class rooms where you preside over the destiny of the South and of our common country.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN C. WRIGHT, Chairman.
MRS. M. M. BETHUNE.
MRS. BLANCHE ARMWOOD BEATTY.
PROF. L. C. JONES.
PROF. C. C. WALKER.
PROF. J. N. CROOM, President,
Florida Teachers' Association.

DECLARATIONS

The Florida State Teachers' Association In 33rd Annual Convention Assembled West Palm Beach Fla., January 2-4, 1924.

The Florida Teachers' Association assembled in their thirty-third annual session in the city of West Palm Beach hereby formulated and make public the following declarations:

I. Realizing that the highest development of our State, the future of the South and the safety of our common country are dependent upon a better relationship between the two great races which constitute the major portion of the population

We desire to place ourselves upon record as favoring exery intelligent effort that is being made to more truly interpret each race to the other. We affirm our absolute faith in education as the medium thru which the best elements in each race may pool their energies and ideals for mutual racial understanding and respect. That we heartily endorse the work of the interracial committee and pledge ourselves to support and spread its program.

II. We affirm our determination to use every means to arouse public sentiment both among colored and white people to a fuller consciousness of the need of standards in the teaching of

black boys and girls—standard school terms, standard preparation of teachers based upon the minimum requirement of four years of normal or professional training; standard equipment and buildings for the teaching of science, vocational training and home economics; standard facilities for the conduct of physical education courses, athletics and recreation; a standard state college with equipment and facilities for presentating of liberal courses for the training of leaders and for the training of skilled workmen. For the insuring of these needs we believe that there should be an equal division of the public funds accruing from public taxation for the education of all the children regardless of race or color.

III. We deplore the fact that the country officials make such few visits to Negro schools with the express purpose of supervising the teaching and of lending their whole-hearted support to the better administration of the schools.

IV. Realizing that the teacher is the central fact in all educational effect and practice, we desire to pledge ourselves anew to the maintaining of the highest standards of professional preparation and conduct. We are not unmindful that many of the pitfalls in the way of our boys and girls coming into their best thru education can be charged to teachers, who are using the noblest calling in the world as a mere job to tide them over a temporary embarrassment or emergency. We desire to commit ourselves to a more complete consecration to the high privilege which is ours to give richness, power, beauty and a passion for service to those who are to be the leaders of tomorrow. To look to our dress, our speech, our amusements, our friends to the end that we may instruct by example even more than by precept and never be guilty consciously or unconsciously of putting a stumbling block or an occasion for falling in the precious lives committed to our care.

We believe that the teacher should be a trusted and fearless leader in his community, because he is first of all a good citizen, paying his taxes, owning his own home, keeping his premises clean and attractive, qualifying for and making use of the ballot, and evercising every right which sanely and intelligently he is to teach his students are their's as citizens of a free democracy.

VI. Finally we call upon every racial agency, religious, fraternial, industrial and commercial to combine to render articulate the need of greater and broader educational privileges for the Black youth of the land.

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JOHN C. WRIGHT, Chairman
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PROF C. C. WALKER
PROF. J. N. CROOMS
President Fla. Teachers' Assn.

Education—1924.

Teachers' Association, State.

City Flooded with Visiting Parent and Teacher Guests.

MANY PROMINENT EDUCATORS PRESENT

State Parent-Teachers Association and the State Teachers Association in city this Week

Our city was flooded with the membership of Parent-Teachers and State Teachers Association. These visitors came from portion or part of the State and brought with them good tidings they represent. The public of the Parent-Teachers Association fairly glittered with elaborate welcome addresses which gave the visitors every reasonable hope of enjoying a very pleasant stay in the most hospitable city in the state.

Savannah Journal

On Thursday night, the opening of the State Teachers Association was held at St. Philip A. M. E. Church Charles and West Broad Streets, and the participants of this program seemed to have vied with those upon the program pulled off at the Second Baptist Church in—extending to the visitors welcome to our city.

3-8-24

There were many distinguished guests and educators present and their stay in the city with us will be long remembered and not shorn of results. Such meetings as these, when properly conducted, dispense wholesome advice, not only to those in whose interest they are directly given, but to all shades, colors and creeds of the city or community. Hence, the benefits to be derived from the holding of these two great meetings will prove to be a blessing to all of the people.

At each of these sessions, the erudite thought and pithy sayings of men and women of learning and intelligence were caught by the casual visitor and his heart was made to feel proud that his people all over the Nation are showing advancement along educational, industrial and religious lines.

There many distinguished teachers in the group and they reflect the high intelligence of the race like the mountain peak of a great mountain range reflect the grandeur of their supreme eminence. Space will not permit that we give here and now the names and residence of these distinguished men and women, but we hope to give in the minuticiae, an account of the proceedings of each great meeting and the names of the participants. We were pleased to have these two great organizations within our gates.

STATE ASSN. TEACHERS MEET

Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association held its Annual Convention May 1, 2, 3, St. Philips A. M. E. Church, Savannah, Georgia.

Jesse O. Thomas.

From a point of view of real genuine hospitality and cordial social courtesies, no city in the nation can surpass Savannah. The entire citizenship of Savannah seems to have recognized itself as a committee of one whose duty it was to see to it that every stranger "Within our gates" during the convention should have every reasonable courtesy and consideration that his social station and educational status would entitle him to. The public support given the convention was equally as praiseworthy. At every evening meeting the church, including the gallary, was occupied by enthusiastic citizens of Savannah lending their whole hearted support for the success of the convention, as well as taking advantage of the occasion to hear some new word spoken or point of view established looking toward an aggressive and progressive step in the education of their children. In these two respects

Georgia

Atlanta Independent

3-8-24

the convention was an outstanding, overwhelming success. The teachers of Savannah and those interested in the conduct of the conventhat hospitable domain a debt of gratitude for the generous and unselfish support they so cheerfully gave, that the convention might be a success and that every visitor might feel the heart-strings of the people of Savannah pulsating every avenue of human endeavor.

From a point of view of real educational help growing out of departmental discussion the convention was almost a failure. The program of the convention was poorly arranged. For example—Friday morning from nine to ten o'clock was given over to an automobile ride and sight-seeing discussion. In the first place this was wellnigh impossible. I question if any one has ever known a sight-seeing discussion in any large city to be conducted in one hour's time. In the second place there was nobody in charge, no one knew what places of interest was supposed to be covered. As a consequence they did the normal thing—each automobile took its route to the places that seemed of interest to the person in charge of the car. And some of the cars did not return until around twelve o'clock.

The program was made up by placing the names of persons on without their consent or knowledge. The writer did not talk to a single individual who was on program who knew that he was to appear on program until he reached the city of Savannah and got hold of an official program. A former teacher of Atlanta University, for example, who has been at Columbia University the entire school year was on program. The difficulty seemed to have been that the executive officers of the association had no part in making up the program. Some of the cabinet members living in Savannah stated that they did not know what the program was until they saw it in print. Friday afternoon was given over to a Boat Ride, which was enjoyed by all who had the good pleasure and fortune to be on Board. The boat returned to Savannah about eight o'clock. Teachers were tired and went directly to their rooms. Not more than 10 per cent of the teachers attended the evening session which was an inspirational meeting.

The first evening was given over to Welcome Addresses and Responses and an address by Prof. Paul W. Chapman, Supervisor Vocational Agriculture, State of Georgia. Mrs. M. M. Bethune, President of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, gave the principle address on the second evening. We have already said that the evening meetings were successful so far as attendance was concerned. Outside of the evening meetings about one hour and forty-five minutes was spent in discussion—subjects pertaining to education including departmental and general topics. Out of seventy people scheduled to appear on program only twenty did appear. The automobile excursion and boat-ride might have been planned for Saturday to a good advantage. In that event the teachers would have had Thursday and Friday to devote to the interest of education of Negro youth in Georgia—the thing that many of them paid their railroad fare to Savannah to do. The writer talked with almost a limitless number of teachers and not a single one stated that he had been helped by attending the convention so far as his particular line of education was concerned.

It seems a tragedy that the above should be true when you think of the real conditions and educational opportunities for Negro children in Georgia as compared to what is being done in other states for Negroes as well as what is being done for the other race element in Georgia. For example, out of the 275 accredited High Schools in the State of Georgia only ten of them are for Negroes and of the ten only five have adequate teaching staff and laboratory library equipment to entitle them to Group One. It is significant to observe that four of these five represent private institutions where financial support is secured for the most part out of the State of Georgia. In the State of Georgia there are 745,435 children in public schools—275,195 are Negroes; 17,684 teachers—12,532 are white—5,155 are colored. The racial population of Georgia is 1,958,617 white and 1,206,465 colored. Of the white population 727,859 are urban and 1,230,758 are rural. Of the Negro population 273,036 are urban and 933,329 are rural. Of the 1,958,617 white population, 265 accredited High School are provided for them and in the same state there is provided for the 1,206,465 Negroes, ten accredited High Schools for Negro children and four of these are private institutions. Is it fair to the Negro children that our educational conventions should fail to recognize the need of formulating a State-wide educational program to cover the period of years calculated to change this unfortunate situation?

Senate Bill No. 1337 originally the Smith-Towner and later the Sterling-Tower, at present House Bill No. 3923 known as the Reed-Sterling have for its purpose the co-operation of the Federal Government in the educational work of the various states. It is of sufficient importance to have engaged the attention of any group of Negro Educators in session.

Education - 1924

Teachers' Association, State.

Louisiana.

SHREVEPORT, LA.
NOV 22 1924

NEGRO TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS

The negro teachers, now in session here, heard many addresses Friday by state and local authorities rendered three group meetings, and elected officers.

The primary department was discussed by F. C. Williams; the need of the primary child, by I. Lumber. P. G. Tasker and N. M. Smith, of New Orleans; third grade reading, by H. Thomas and N. C. Rowe; the grammar department, J. L. Jones; methods in arithmetic, A. L. Jones. methods in reading, H. M. Phillips; geography, Roberta Bell. Music was by the West End quartet.

Dr. Wallace introduced Thomas C. Green, of National Red Cross, who addressed the meeting.

The meeting adjourned to witness a football game between Baton Rouge and Central High schools (colored), with the Central school winning on a score of 6 to 0.

The night session was given over to the college program with President J. S. Clark in chair. Presidents J. P. O'Brien, Straight college; J. B. Watson, Leland college; O. L. Coleman, Coleman college; Charles M. Melden, New Orleans College; J. R. Campbell, Lampton college; and Rev. Dunn spoke. State Supt. T. H. Harris gave his annual address, which was well received.

The following officers were elected: M. J. Foster, president; Josenia Henderson, first vice president; C. P. Adams, second vice president; T. J. Jordan, third vice president; A. J. Lagarde, secretary; A. L. Yates, corresponding secretary; R. C. Reynaud, treasurer; H. M. Jones, statistician; A. Cheatham, T. J. Simpson and H. E. Johnson, executive members.

North Carolina.

Education—1924.

Teachers' Association, State.

2,400 TEACHERS IN N. C. ASSOCIATION

Durham, N. C., July 30.—The North Carolina Negro Teachers Association, which has a membership of 2,400 teachers organized in about 80 local units is now the largest organization of its kind in any of the states.

Fourteen years ago when Dr. Shepard, president of the Durham State Normal School, was elected to the presidency of the Association, there were less than 200 members out of the 4,000 Negro teachers in the State. In 1921 the Associatoin was entertained at the Slater State Normal School, of which Dr. S. G. Atkins is principal, and the membership increased in one year to 1,200. The Raleigh and Wake County Local entertained the Association in 1923 when the membership increased to 2,400.

At the Raleigh meeting the executive committee voted to authorize Dr. Shepard to invite the 1925 meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools to Durham, choosing that city largely because of the general interest which visitors to the State have in the many unusual Negro business interests that have developed there.

With that authority, Dr. Shepard got together the most unique invitation that has yet been presented to the national body. It consists of a booklet of 11 pages, containing letters of invitation from Governor Morrison, city mayors, school heads and business organizations.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11-24-24

NEGRO TEACHERS WARNED AGAINST FALSE LEADERS

More Than 500 Teachers Attending State Negro Teachers' Association Meeting

Outstanding features of yesterday sessions of the annual convention of the North Carolina State Negro Teachers' association, was the address last night at St. Stephen's church by N. C. Newbold, of Raleigh, state director of negro education, and an address at the same church in the afternoon by Miss Mabel Carney, professor of education in Teachers' college, Columbia university.

The session here was opened Wednesday night at St. Luke's A. M. E. Zion church. The introductory address was made by Dr. James E. Shepherd, president of the association. The address of welcome on behalf of the city of Wilmington was made by George L. Peschau, well known attorney of the city, and Prof. D. C. Virgo, principal of Williston school, welcomed the delegates for the local units of the association. Professor Pearson, principal of Hillside Park high school, responded. Maj. W. A. Graham, county superintendent of schools, made a splendid talk to the negro teachers.

Mr. Peschau's address was frank, yet friendly. The leading thought which ran through the whole address like a golden thread, being that the highest end of education is service, not self-agrrandizement and that this standard should also apply to those who undertook to act as leaders of the negro race in the state.

He excoriated, those self-constituted leaders who, possessing but a smattering of knowledge themselves, endeavor for their own selfish reasons to import to those whom they lead a false philosophy of life and to raise hopes which were impossible to fulfillment. He pointed out that the state of North Carolina had faith in the future of its negro population as was witnessed by the large and continually increasing sums which it is expending annually for their education, but added, that while the state was furnishing the means, it depended on its crops of negro teachers to realize its program for negro education.

He finally urged upon the teachers present the vital importance of calling to the attention of the negro children the fact that it was possible through the development of character and thrift, coupled with knowledge, to rise in their own sphere as far as their own innate gifts of mind and soul would let them.

NEGRO TEACHERS MAKING GOOD

NEGRO TEACHERS ASSOCIATION HAS MADE RAPID GROWTH.

Endorsed by Superintendents.

In three years the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association has grown from less than two hundred to nearly twenty-four hundred members.

It has done a great work toward bringing the colored teachers of the State in touch with one another and in developing a strong professional consciousness among them. So progressive has the work been that it is strongly endorsed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and practically all the city and county superintendents are releasing the teachers to attend the next meeting at Wilmington, November 26, 27 and 28.

The Southeastern Passenger Association has consented to allow reduced rates on the certificate plan on all railroads in North Carolina and part of Virginia, between November 22 and 28.

This year indications point to the largest registration in the history of the Association.

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER
NOVEMBER 8, 1924

The annual meeting of the Negro Teachers Association is to be held in Wilmington, the dates being from November 26 to 28, and the largest registration in the history of the association is anticipated. The growth of this organization is clearly indicated in the fact that within three years its membership has grown from less than 200 to nearly 2,400. It has the endorsement of the State Superintendent, the active assistance of the State education organization and the good wishes of the white people.

Education - 1924

Teachers' Association, State.

Texas.

COMPLETELY REVOLUTIONIZE ASSOCIATION. WILL SUPPORT RECOMMENDATION OF SUPT. MARRS; ASK FOR NEW STATE SCHOOL; ESTABLISH OFFICIAL ORGAN AND MEMORIALIZE STATE LEGISLATURE. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL CARRY OUT TWELVE-MONTH PROGRAM. H. B. PEMBERTON ELECTED PRESIDENT

Dallas Journal 12-6-24

Dallas Texas

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 6—It has been proven that the teachers of Texas have awakened from a long sleep to a realization of the need for more constructive programs in their state association. From the opening program to the close of the session on last Saturday with every teacher in attendance a new spirit was evident. There was no disorder of any kind. Every group meeting materialized. Officers were elected in the remarkably short space of ten minutes. An executive committee was recommended by the Advisory Council and elected by the body. An official organ recommended by the president was ordered begun. A proposal to get actively behind the recommendations of the educational survey board was heartily endorsed. And last but not least registrations and collections of this meeting exceed by far, any registrations ever had and there was a substantial balance left in the treasury after all of the bills of the association were paid. The only other time on record when there has been a balance left after the bills of the association were paid was nearly ten years ago during the presidency of Prof. James D. Ryan of Houston.

Opening Held in Douglas High School

Promptly at ten o'clock the opening program was begun in the unusually large auditorium of the Douglas High School. A large crowd of teachers and citizens had already assembled and soon the place was comfortably filled. Prof. S. J. Sutton was Master of Ceremonies. Welcome addresses on behalf of the various organizations of San Antonio were delivered by Mayor John W. Tobin, Supt. Rhoads of the Public schools, Miss Artemisia Bowden and Rev. G. F. C. Curry of the First Baptist church. Responses on behalf of the Association were delivered by Prof. W. L. Davis of Houston and Prof. E. W. Bailey of Paris. Music for the occasion was furnished by the choirs of the Second Baptist Church, St. Paul Church, St. Phillip Choral Club, the First Baptist church and the Choral Club of Douglass High School.

President Rowe Delivers Practical Address

Never before has the association listened to a more practical address than was delivered at the close of the opening program by President J. H. Rowe. It was filled with helpful suggestions for the betterment of the Negro schools of Texas rather than with things less concrete. Beginning with a tribute to the citizens of San Antonio for the very generous way in which they had prepared for the visiting teachers and to the spirit of the general public of San Antonio which allows for the operation of the best equipped schools for Negroes to be found in the state of Texas, he launched at once into the main theme of the need for the increased efforts on the part of the Negro teachers of Texas to see to it that the things for which their educational scheme was suffering should be obtained. Said he: "The educational outlook in the state of Texas was never brighter as far as the Negro is concerned. The scholastic population of the state is given as 1,300,000 of which number 300,000 are Negroes. The apportionment for this scholastic year is $14 and we have reason to feel that as the result of this gubernatorial election the cause of educatoin will be in good hands. Hope is also held out in the reports of the survey committee, especially in its recommendations for longer tenure of office for certain administrative school officers increase in salaries commensurate with the work done by the teacher, adjustments in the course of study to the end that they will meet more nearly the needs of the pupils. Educators are coming more and more to the point that they realize that the schools are the places which fit the students for earning a living after they are gone out into life. We do not however agree with the notion of the committee for a separate course of study for the rural boy or girl and for the city boy and girl. It smacks segregation. If that were done, the country boy and girl would always be forced to live in the country because his preparation would tend to fit him for that sort of life only. Every student is entitled to that sort of education which will fit him for the largest sort of life; an education which will enable him to make his way in the world and not restrict him to any particular locality."

Commends Recommendation for the Establishment of Professional Schools for Negroes and Urges Another Training School For Teachers

President Rowe made particularly favorable mention of that part of the report of the survey commission which recommended the establishment by the state of professional schools of law and medicine for its Negro citizens and at the same time urged that the state establish another school for the training of teachers separate from Prairie View. Said he: "We commend to the very highest that part of the survey report which asks the state to establish schools of law and medicine for its Negro citizens and also the establishment of a school of lower grade for those teachers who may not care to take the College course—a Junior College—except we think that that school should be separate from Prairie View. It should be built elsewhere."

He then commended the work of the district teachers associations for the work which is being done by them urging that they affiliate themselves more closely with the work of the state association and thus make more solid the teaching profession in the state. Branching off for a few moments he spoke of the work that is being done by the church schools in the state and declared that in many instances they would be strengthened in that work if some of the smaller schools operated at a sacrifice by the denominations which are backing them were consolidated through allowing or the better financing of them.

Makes Practical Recommendations

In his recommendations for the increased service of the state association to the teaching profession in Texas President Rowe made the following:

(A) That a committee be chosen by the association to memoralize the State Legislature to establish another state school in Texas for Negroes to take over a part of the work which is now being done by Prairie View. This committee will work with the Educational Secretary who will be the chairman of this committee and present the case to the Legislature.

(B) That the constitution be so amended as to read Secretary-Treasurer thus combining the two offices.

(C) That the Advisory Council recommend to the association a committee at which will devise ways and means of establishing an educational journal for the teacher of Texas and further, that a suitable person be elected for its secretary who will supervise the editing of this journal and that this secretary be placed on full pay as soon as this association is able. For the present the association will pay the expense of editing this journal and all teachers who pay their annual membership fee and an additional fifty cents may read the journal.

President Rowe was introduced by Prof. W. H. Burnett of Terrill as "the President who took office with the determination that this association must grow or go. That he has succeeded is evidenced by the large gathering which is here today to hear the report of his year's service."

Many Prominent Educators Address Meeting

One of the greatest benefits which comes from the holding of the meetings of the Association of Negro teachers in the same place as that of the white teachers is that it gives opportunity for them to hear from the foremost educators of the state and nation. Among those who addressed the association this year were, Dr. G. A. Work of Columbia University member of the educational survey staff and Superintendent of Rural Schools, Bloodworth.

The address of Dr. Work which was delivered on Friday night before the association was probably the most instructive and enlightening of the whole session. He confined his remarks to the recommendations of the survey committee and gave reasons for the seemingly racial changes which were included in them. In beginning he made it plain that there had been no difference made in the study of Negro and white schools and that all of the recommendations made by the committee had seemed to its members to be warranted by the facts obtained in the survey. In defense of the recommendation to inaugurate different courses of study for rual schools and for city schools as well as the making of some differences in the curricula for Negro schools and white schools he said that "Education cannot get far without recognizing the past experiences of those who it attempts to serve. For instance statistics show that the percentage of sickness and death in the Negro race is much higher than that in the white race. From that fact I think it perfectly natural to fact I think it perfectly natural that there is much greater need for the stressing of Health and education in Negro schools than in white schools. And I think that you will find that in every case where a difference of curricula is proposed for a different group, some such reason is behind it. The task of the school is to meet the needs of different children differently. If you do not build on sound educational foundations you discriminate between the children."

Dallas Express 12-13-24

Dr. Work spoke at length of the needs of the educational department of Prairie View and declared that while it was doing a large amount of work it could be materially strengthened. He said that it was the best of the state supported schools to be found in the South but that it was far short of reaching its highest point of efficiency in the training of teachers.

Gives Startling Educational Facts About Texas

Among the very startling facts in connection with education in Texas which had been brought to light by the survey Dr. Work mentioned the following: Negro teachers in Texas compare favorably with the whites in the amount of training in higher schools. Negro teachers serve for longer terms and thus the state gets larger returns from them for its expenditures in their training. Negro elementary teachers are more mature than whites in age. In the length of term of Negro schools Texas ties the state of Delaware for second place among the southern states and is beaten for first place in this regard only by the state of Maryland. Negro children from seven to thirteen years average well with the whites in their attendance at school. Texas in the past twenty years has beaten all other southern states in the lengthening of its Negro school term. In making these statements, Dr. Work gave no statistics but referred to the reports of the survey which were being prepared from

which all of the facts which he mentioned were obtainable.

In discussing the recommendations of the survey commission further, he mentioned the following: that the standard of Texas schools for Negroes and whites be raised; that more funds be made available for all of the schools; that all school appropriations be made on the basis of the number of teachers employed given each teacher; that the state should open professional schools for Negroes; and that a Negro be placed on the staff of the State Educational Department.

In concluding his address, Dr. Work declared that "both races can prosper only as each of them observes the rights of the other. Education imposes upon each person who receives it the obligation to serve more greatly than if he had had not had its advantages. The problems of education like all other problems can be solved, not in a day, nor in a year. Their solution is the result of years of patient toil and application by all of those concerned in it. Let this be realized in your thinking about the future of your state and let it be worked for conscientiously by you who are teachers and others who are teachers. Thus only can progress be made."

Supt. Bloodworth who addressed the association on Saturday morning spoke of the place of the school in bringing the gap from the home to the the entry into the actual world of affairs declaring that "every teacher should try to see to it that he did his part in making the preparation of every boy and girl who came under him as thorough as possible." He gave interesting statistics on the Jeannes teachers of the state and on the Rosenwald schools of which there are 179 in Texas with more in process of construction. He told in detail of the work of the Jeannes teachers in Texas in helping the communities in which they work to a larger appreciation of the better things of life as well as the helping in the erection and care of better school buildings. All through his speech which lasted nearly an hour paid tribute to the energy and thoroughness of the many Negro teachers who are under his direction and supervision. In discussing the lower averages of Negro pupils in several communities he declared that "these averages are not the evidences of any lower intellect or mentality. They represent the lack of background from which the race has suffered during the whole of its existence on the American continent. I have come to realize that education is not a problem of race as much as it is a problem of democracy. It is a thing in which all races and all peoples must unite in bringing to the place that is desired." He presented interesting statistics from the bulletin which is issued from his office every month on the doings of the teachers in rural schools from their problems in keeping their building clean to their exhibits at the various fairs which are held in their sections. He stated that many of the Negro schools had had creditable exhibits at several of the fairs held in the state this year.

Prof. H. B. Pemberton, New President

The greatest evidence of an awaking on the part of the members of the association was found in the election of officers. Heretofore it has happened that a great deal of time was spent in the election and canvassing for office occupied a large part of the time of the association. This year it was altogether different. The whole election occupied only ten minutes. During the Friday afternoon session when the election was declared in order a motion was made to prepare ballot boxes. The motion was lost and one prevailed to allow the election to proceed with the nomination of Prof. Pemberton of Marshall only one other name came before the body. That of Prof. Wise of Palestine who declined in favor of Prof. Pemberton. He was unanimously elected and all of the other officers were elected in a body. The officers for the coming year are:

H. B. Pemberton, Marshall, president; J. J. Rhodes, Dallas; A. W. Jackson, Rosenberg; E. W. Bailey, Paris; Mrs. S. G. Kay, Harrisburg, and S. J. Sutton, San Antonio, vice president; Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Palestine, re-elected secretary; Mrs. A. B. Thomas, Waco, re-elected treasurer; J. W. Rice, Dallas, re-elected educational secretary, and J. H. Rowe, national representative.

Reports of the Educational Secretary and the Chairman of the State Committee for the National Association of Teahcers were read on Thursday night before the musical. The report of State Chairman J. J. Rhoads indicated that the total collections for the Dallas meeting were in excess of $400 and that after all expenses were paid there was a balance to the credit of the State Association of more than $30 for which a check was given. The report of Educational Secretary J. W. Rice showed that the total collections from the teachers for the entertainment of the National Association through his office was $295.75 with expenditures of $266.74 which left a balance of $29.01 to the credit of the association. Each of these reports was printed and distributed to the members of the association.

Advisory Council Makes Recommendations

The report of the Advisory Council of the association was read on Saturday morning. It recommended the adoption of all of the recommendations made by the president and in addition urged that the committee which visited the legislature ask that a separate reformatory for Negro boys with Negro officials be established by the state as well as a home for delinquent Negro girls. It also proposed the election of an Executive committee consisting of the president of the association, the secretary-treasurer, educational secretary and three members to be elected by the association for periods of two and three years. The following members were elected to this committee after the adoption of the report of the Council: Prof. J. J. Rhoads, Dallas; Prof. Wm. Coleman, El Paso; Prof. R. E. Bevis, Waco. The following were elected by the association for pecommittee to appear before the Legislature; Prof. L. C. Anderson, Austin; W. H. Burnett, Terrell; J. D. Ryan, Houston; G. W. Jackson, Corsicana; Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, Prairie View; Prof. O. A. Fuller and A. L. Turner.

Collections Total $1036.31

The greatest satisfaction of the whole association came with the reading of the report of the auditing committee which showed that the total collection of the association were $1036.31 and that after all of the expenses of the meeting were paid the balance to the credit of the association would be $427.51. Much applause greeted the reading of this report and the recommendation to bond the treasurer set aside the expense of the representative to the National Association and appropriate $200 for the running of the association for the coming year were speedily passed. During the speeches of congratulation of president Rowe for the commendable way in which he had conducted the affairs of the association for the past year, it developed that Prof. J. D. Ryan of Houston who brought the registration for 109 teachers led in that regard.

The closing hours of the association were spent in the introduction of Hon. W. F. Bledsoe, head of the U. B. F. of the world who spoke of the plans of the jurisdiction of Texas for the erection of a large sanitarium and clinic for its members and the general public.

Just before adjournment a lively discussion of the poor travelling accommodations for Negroes was led by Mrs. J. C. Frazier of Dallas and entered into by Prof. G. W. Jackson, Corsicana; Prof. O. A. Fuller, Marshall; Prof. W. H. Burnett and others and the motion finally prevailed to appoint a committee to work with the other agencies of Texas in presenting the case to the State Commerce Commission in the near future. Those appointed on that committee were: Prof. I. M. Terrell, Wm. Coleman, W. H. Burnett, H. B. Pemberton and W. L. Davis.

The meeting then adjourned and the executive comittee went into a short session at which Wm. Coleman was elected chairman, J. W. Rice, Secretary, J. J. Rhoads, assistant chairman and Mrs. S. G. Kay, assistant secretary.

Many Splendid Exhibits Viewed

Never before in the history of the association have there been so many exhibits as were on display in the halls and about the high school building in which all of the meetings of the association were laid. They represented every department of the school system and they ranged from primary writing and drawing to the Latin placards sent from the Washington High School of Dallas under the direction of Mrs. J. C. Frazier. The Public Health Department under the direction of Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell was represented as was the Y. M. C. A. under the direction of Prof. Fowler of Fort Worth.

But the exhibit which attracted the greatest amount of attention was that of the vocational division of the Douglass High School of San Antonio under the direction of Profs. Holly, Brewer and Houck. Every sort of article of furniture as well as tilted top drawing tables which are used by the classes of the school, made by the boys of the High School Department were on display in the Vocational Training rooms. In this school there is more than $10,000 worth of machinery which is used in the teaching of auto mechanics, carpentry and the related trades.

Entertainment of Teachers Varied and Abundant

Aside from the many constructive features of the meeting in San Antonio, the teachers of Texas will long remember the city for the abundance and variety of the entertainment afforded the visitors by the citizens. A sightseeing tour was offered the visitors on Thursday afternoon together with a reception at the St. Phillips School of which Miss Artemisia Bowden is principal. More then forty cars were used in transporting the visitors about the city to the points of historic interest. The drive included the Alamo, Fort Sam Houston, Brackenridge Park, Sunken Gardens, Mission Conception, Mission San Jose and San Fernando Cathedral.

A foot ball game on Friday afternoon between the teams of Charton High of Beaumont and Douglass High entertained the visitors. The game was interesting from start to finish although the Beaumont boys had the advantage of the Douglas eleven in weight and experience. The final score was 19 to 0 in favor of Beaumont. The annual reception took place at the Community House on Friday night. More than 700 persons taxed the capacity of the house to its utmost from nine till nearly one. Other social events were staged in abundance by the various individual citizens to which many of the teachers had a cordial invitation.

A cafeteria in connection with the school made it unnecessary for the visitors to leave the grounds for meals. Thus it was possible for all of the meetings to take place as scheduled.

Group meetings of the associations were headed by the following persons:

Primary: Mrs. S. G. Kay, Harrisburg; Grammar: J. A. B. Strain, Palestine; Rural: J. W. Sheffield, Seguin; Principals: E. W. Bailey, Paris; High School: T. J. Austin, Tyler; Manual Training: T. L. Holley, San Antonio; Home Economics: Mrs. E. V. Hunter, Prairie View; Vocational: H. G. Dickerson, Prairie View; Health: F. Rivers Barwell, Fort Worth; Athletics: J. R. Huels, Prairie View; Y. M. C. A.: S. H. Fowler, Fort Worth; Publicity: N. B. Edwards, Prairie View.

Education-1924

Missouri

Teachers' Association, State.

STATE TEACHERS ANNUAL MEETING AT KANSAS CITY

Large Attendance Registered. State Supt. Chas. A. Lee Present. Encouraging Reports. Kansas City Gets Most Of Offices After Keen Competition.

By E. W. Baker

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—The Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers met in its annual session in the auditorium of the Linicoln High School Kansas City, Mo., November 13-15. The first assembly was called to order by the President, O. O. Nance, after which the gathering was entertained by the High School Band of forty pieces. Approximately 300 teachers from all parts of the state were present; there were also a large number of visitors present. Among others were the following: Bishop W. T. Vernon, Charles S. Morris, Mrs. Ida M. Becks, Dr. R. B. Hayes, State Supt. Chas. A. Lee, Mr. W. W. Gibbany of the Department of Education and Dr. H. S. Curtis, also of the Department of Education. The addresses of the different speakers showed a body of facts. To be certain there is no more important agency to bring about the improvement of education than dignified publicity regarding educational conditions. The reports brought good institutions and good methods to the favorable attention of the parents, patrons and teachers all over the state, and by actual facts showed what methods and institutions were worthy of general support.

Prof. R. S. Cobb, Statistician o the Association, made an exhaust ive statistical report of the schools of Missouri and of the United States For the purpose of bettering educa tion for colored children in the State Prof. Cobb advocated the following measures. 1st—Adequate appropria tion for Lincoln University; 2nd—Adequate appropriation for the district summer normal schools installed by Supt. Chas. A. Lee; 3rd—A law giving equal advantage to all children of the state regardless of race. (As the law now reads it is a discriminatory measure); 4th—More state aid for the weak school districts.

Inspector Reports

Prof. N. C. Bruce, Inspector of Negro Schools, gave an interesting address on his observations of the educational situation of the State. He gave a synopsis of what other states are doing for Negro school children. He advocates that the salvation of the race lies in self-help, and that the responsibility of the Negroes for their own education is one of the things necessary for the progress of the race. Of Missouri he states that "There has been an increased enumeration and enrollment in the year 1923-24 in the colored schools of the State. The approximate number is close to 54,000, distributed in 800 buildings and houses, with about 1,300 teachers. Mississippi county alone has twenty-odd more schools; New Madrid and Pemiscot counties have an increased number of schools overflowing with pupils, 100 and more in some rooms. Continuing, he remarked that the condition in some parts of the state are bad indeed, yet, they are an improvement over what they were last year. Among other things he said, "There is a wonderful movement in progress started by the Negroes themselves and taken hold of by greathearted white state educators to improve Negro education. Progress does not come except thru suffering, toil, intelligent planning and wise working. Where there is no vision the people perish, similarly, where people are not awakened and heartily interested in adequate and thorough education and the best possible schools and teachers for their own children, not much will be, nor can be gained."

Miss Lydia Clark, Director physical training department of the Ohio State Normal, Columbus, Ohio, addressed the session on "The Benefits of Physical Training in the School."

Unequal Opportunity

Mr. W. W. Gibbany, Statistician of the Department of Education said in part, Missouri has never been content with the public school system that it has and it never will be content with the public school system that you have. If you are, it undoubtedly is going to stop. Relatively speaking, it is true that the colored people are well cared for in the larger cities. It is in the rural districts that the dual system has not succeeded in meeting any degree of equal opportunity. The Community School Bill will give equal education to every child in the state, regardless of race. In the demonstration of school affairs in Jefferson City, we do not care anything about the question of race. If the Community School Bill passes the next General Assembly, there will be in reach of every child in the state an elementary school and a High School. The minute details of the bill have been thoroughly figured out. The bill is not an ethereal picture. The greatest burden that can hang upon the American government is the burden of illiteracy. If the colored people are not given the opportunity for equal education, there cannot be anything otherwise existing, except that they cannot read nor write. This is highly undesirable. The best citizens are those who have had an opportunity to train the mind that God gave them.

Among other things, Supt. of Public Schools Chas. Lee said, "The department of Education is trying to make teachers more proficient than they have ever been before. The training of teachers is the biggest problem before us now. We need four colored summer normal schools of high school rank for the training of the colored teachers. It will need about fifteen or twenty thousand dollars to finance these institutions for the next biennial period. These schools can be financed then for a period of ten weeks each, and can employ three teachers each. The three fundamental things necessary for good schools are, 1st—The school in each community depends upon public sentiment in that community; 2nd—The desire for good schools must come from within; 3rd—It is the duty of the State to see that every child is given equal educational opportunities." Supt. Lee advised all who had problems connected with school work to write him, and that they would ever find him willing to assist them.

At the Thursday night session, Mayor A. I. Beach of Kansas City, welcomed the teachers. The response was given by Prof. J. H. Purnell of St. Louis.

President Nance Speaks

Speaking on the "Opportunities of Missouri," Pres. O. O. Nance, in delivering his annual address, said in part, "Missouri occupies a unique position among the states of the Union. She is so situated as to recognize no East, no West no North no South. Rich as she is in the variety of her natural resources and inhabited by a people intelligent and highly cosmopolitan, the opportunity is hers for making a district contribution to the spirit of Americanism. It is not too much to expect that here a potency may be developed that will tend peculiarly toward the solution of some of the more perplexing problems of our national life. To this end let citizen and state, one and all, answer every urgent call to duty. Surely Missouri will never have done her duty to her citizens until she has provided for them a system of education as good as the best and made the conditions, privileges and opportunities of that system the same for all of her people. The people will never have done their duty by the state until they have fully responded to the educational opportunities offered.

It would be quite in keeping with right and justice if the law should be drawn so that in all of the poorer rural districts of the state required to support two schools where, but for the separate school law, one would be ample, an increase in state aid would be allowed sufficient to equalize the burden.

In southeast Missouri where the enumeration of colored children has increased beyond all belief in the last two years, suddenly inflicting a strange educational problem upon a people unprepared in heart and otherwise for it presents a truly pathetic situation, from which we, as leaders, cannot afford to keep apart.

In the last four years the increase in the number of colored children of school age has been 100%, the increase in the number of teachers in colored schools has been 48%. First class accredited high schools have increased 400%, and the increase in other classes of high schools has been proportionately large."

Lincoln University

Dr. N. B. Young, President of Lincoln University, addressed the assembly on the "Needs of Lincoln University," to become so in fact as well as in name. He gave striking facts in regard to the wide divergencies of public school expenditures, and expenditures for Lincoln University in the per capita for white and colored children. Among other things he stated, "Missouri expends for Negro children less than is expended for white children. For the higher training of her white youth, she expends about $2.00 per capita. For the training of Negro youth at Lincoln University she expends about $1.35 per capita. This per capita should be cut to 65 per cent because at least 65 per cent of the training given at Lincoln is of secondary nature. So, actually Missouri is spending only about 47 per cent per capita for the promotion of education of Negro youth above high school grade."

Dr. Clement Richardson, President of the Western Baptist College, addressed the teachers on "The Tendencies of Teacher Training among Negroes." Motion was passed to have the address printed.

Officers Elected

For the coming year the following officers were elected: W. H. Harrison, Kansas City, President; J. E. Jones, St. Joseph, 1st Vice Pres.; H. O. Cook, Kansas City, Secretary; Miss Nubill of Sedalia, Treasurer; Mr. L. Turner, Marshall, Statistician; Messrs. Chas. Brown, St. Louis; C. C. Hubbard, Sedalia; and O. O. Nance of Jefferson City, were elected members of th Legislative Committee. The election of officers caused a storm of protest from St. Louis and rural delegates. Pres.-elect Walter Harrison made a campaign speech in his own behalf the first night of the program and the Mayor, Hon. A. I. Beach of Kansas City followed Harrison's speech asking the Association to elect Harrison. R. S. Cobb of Jefferson City and H. O. Cook were nominated for Secretary. The tellers announced Cobb's election by two votes, but because Kansas City protested Cook's defeat, the president of the Association announced that the election was null and void. The election was postponed until the following day at which time Mr. Cobb did not permit his name to appear and Mr. Cook was elected.. Many of the St. Louis delegates failed to attend the social activities given in their behalf because of insults coming from Kansas City teachers. The St. Louis teachers politely handed in their tickets to the banquet given on Friday evening. Many of the K. C. teachers were afraid to vote for their choice of officials because of the method used in voting. Kansas City demanded a standing vote. Many teachers in the Kansas City system did not like to be seen publicly voting against one of Kansas City candidates. This method of voting was advocated by Prof. J. E. Herriford, who seemed to dominate the election.

Education - 1924.

Tennessee.

Teachers' Association, State.

A.S.C.I.N.L.C.
OCT 25 1926

ASSOCIATION OF COLORED TEACHERS

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—The East Tennessee association of teachers of colored schools was in session here Friday. The program for the morning included addresses by J. L. Hair, superintendent of schools of Hamilton county, by Prof. C. H. Harney of A. and I. state normal at Nashville; P. L. Harned, commissioner of education and reports of committees.

Prof. U. S. Powell of Harriman delivered the response to the address of welcome and Prof. M. W. Boyd of Morristown delivered the annual address at the evening session which was featured by an address by Dr. Carter Woodson, editor of the Journal of Negro History, Washington, D. C.

Education - 1924

Teachers' Associations, State.

South Carolina.

NEGRO TEACHERS OPEN CONVENTION

Nearly Thousand Attend Sessions Yesterday

GOVERNOR SPEAKS

Chief Executive Addresses Night Audience—Popular Meetings Today.

The state convention of negro teachers opened yesterday in Benedict college, with an attendance of nearly 1,000 delegates. The morning session of the Jeannes supervisors, presided over by J. P. Felton, state agent of negro schools. One hundred teachers attended, most of whom are engaged as supervisors of negro public schools in South Carolina and are working under the auspices of the Anna T. Jeannes foundation. In this special group meeting, teachers told of what is being accomplished through their efforts for the betterment of the negro schools in the counties of South Carolina.

Gov. Thomas G. McLeod delivered the address of welcome to the negro teachers in the Second Calvary Baptist church last night. A large crowd heard the governor.

Today will be the largest day at the negro convention. The third popular meeting will begin at 9:30 o'clock this morning at Allen university. At 11:15 the departmental meetings will be held. Free lunch will be served the teachers in the dining hall of Allen's new building at 2 o'clock. The afternoon session will begin at 3 o'clock. Tonight the popular meeting will be held in Bethel church on Sumter street. At this meeting the principal speakers will be J. H. Hope, state superintendent of education, R. S. Wilkerson of State Negro college, Orangeburg, and Jackson Davis of Richmond.

The first mass meeting of the convention held in Benedict college chapel from 3 to 6 p. m. had as its principal features the annual address of Dr. R. W. Mance, president of the association, and of I. M. A. Myers, executive secretary of the association. This was followed by appropriate addresses by J. B. Felton and Professor Perry. These were followed by addresses of several of the Jeannes supervisors.

Dr. Mance made a plea to encourage school attendance through the high school and colleges of the state whereby various counties would be relieved from the teacher shortage now existing in some counties of South Carolina. It was also suggested that permanent headquarters be established for the association on account of the growth in membership and the immense amount of work done. The interest in the negro state teachers is growing throughout the state and judging from attendance in the first session this convention will be attended by more than 1,200 delegates. Dillon, Marion and Darlington counties brought in a 100 per cent. registration. Other counties are showing equal interest, according to a special report of the secretary.

"Education should mean something to everybody who gets it. It should develop a better standard of living in the home," the governor told the negro audience last night. "We should give to all of our people opportunities to learn as much as each one's capacity will allow him to take. People of all races should appreciate the service of the teacher and cooperate with him in making the school an asset for good in the community. The community expects genuine service of the teacher in his endeavors."

The response to the address by the governor was delivered by Charles A. Lawson of Sumter. Lawson said that he is satisfied that most of the 3,200 negro teachers in South Carolina schools are teaching with the aim of cooperating with the chief magistrate and the leading white citizens in eliminating illiteracy from the borders of the state.

The session was closed with talks by supervising teachers from Chesterfield and Beaufort counties, after an address from C. J. Calloway of Tuskegee institute. Calloway is executive secretary of the National Association of Negro Teachers.

NEGRO TEACHERS IN SESSION ALSO

To Hold State Convention in Columbia.

GOVERNOR TO SPEAK

Will Make Address at Meeting in Second Calvary Church Tonight.

The state convention of negro teachers opens today.

The first session is of Jeanes supervisors. This group of special supervising teachers are employed to supervise the work of all the negro teachers in 20 different counties. This meeting is under the direction of the state supervisor of negro schools. The program is so arranged that two sessions will be held during the convention, including a program at the night session at Second Calvary Baptist church.

This convention is to be the largest in the history of the organization, according to a statement given out by R. W. Mance, who is the president. Mance says that more teachers have registered than ever before and most of the registered teachers will attend this meeting this week.

Special committees will meet all incoming trains today and tonight and the crowds will be directed to Coppin hall, Allen university, where registration and room assignments will be made.

The opening session of this convention will be at Benedict college. One of the principal features will be the annual address of the president of the association.

The first popular meeting will be held tonight in Second Calvary Baptist church. At this meeting the principal address will be delivered by Gov. Thomas G. McLeod, and the response on behalf of the negro association will be delivered by C. A. Lawson, principal of Lincoln high school, Sumter. The night meetings are being held in the churches of the city, Mance says, in order that the citizens may attend.

According to a statement by the secretary of the association, the governor will speak to the negro teachers at 8:30 p. m. and those who wish to hear him will have to be on time as he is to address the white teachers at 9:30 p. m.

NEGRO TEACHERS END CONVENTION

Lawson of Sumter Named as President.

The convention of negro teachers adjourned at 1 o'clock yesterday after a harmonious and interesting session, one that brought together the largest number of teachers in the history of the organization, according to a public statement by Dr. R. W. Mance, retiring president of the organization. Dr. Mance served two years and under his direction the association has grown in numbers and usefulness.

Charles A. Lawson, principal of the Lincoln high school at Sumter, was elected president by a unanimous vote, as were the other officials named in the report of the committee on nominations:

First vice president, C. A. Johnson of Columbia; second vice president, J. L. Cain of Darlington; third vice president, A. A. Sims of Union; fourth vice president, Rena J. Clark of Pendleton; fifth vice president, Alice M. LaSaine of Charleston; executive secretary, I. M. A. Myers of Columbia; recording secretary, S. L. Finley of Chester; treasurer, Clelia D. Saxon of Columbia.

There were elected to the executive committee seven members, one from each congressional district, as follows: R. S. Wilkinson of Orangeburg, D. H. Sims of Columbia, W. D. Drake of Graniteville, G. W. Howard of Georgetown, Asa Thompson of Spartanburg, Joseph Berry of Charleston and Elise McLester of Camden.

The reports from the various group meetings were presented at the morning session, indicating that no little interest was taken in this feature of the work of the convention.

Addresses were delivered to the convention during the morning session by Bishop W. D. Chappelle of Columbia and Clinton J. Calloway of Tuskegee institute, Alabama. In closing his remarks Bishop Chappelle commended the negroes of Columbia for the entertainment given the delegates.

Friday the teachers at the negro association were given free lunch at 2 o'clock in the dining hall of Chappelle's administration building at Allen. The Smith-Hughes and home economic group were given breakfast at Benedict college, also all former graduates of Benedict college attending the convention were given free supper in the dining hall of that school Friday night.

Education—1924.

South Carolina.

Teachers' Association, State.

NEGRO TEACHERS DISCUSS MATTERS

Executive Committee of Association Meets Here.

The executive committee of the Palmetto State Teachers' association met in Columbia yesterday in the office of L. A. Hawkins to deliberate on matters of importance to the State Association of Negro Teachers. They discussed the idea of asking the state board of education, the state superintendent of public instruction and the state agent of negro schools to create a division of negro education, and also considered the appointment of two assistants to the state agent. The assistants would be under the direction of the department of education, with one as supervisor of Rosenwald schools, and the other as an assistant to the state agent of the rural schools for negroes.

The heads of the negro schools said that because the work in public schools of the towns and cities is under the supervision and direction of the city superintendents the race is getting a higher grade of work in every sense, and if the same course is followed and closer supervision is given the rural work it will be even more effective.

It was also brought out in the meeting that since the negro rural schools have been under the supervision and direction of the present officials better results have been had and the work has been more beneficial to the people and that alreday 125 Rosenwald schools have been built and the work in general is growing very rapidly. They finally suggested that a special committee work out proper resolutions and present them at the next state convention of negro teachers.

The committee agreed to hold the 1924 session of state convention in Columbia the same time the meeting of the white teachers will be held in order that the negro delegates attending may get the advantage of reduced rates, as they did last year.

At the close of the meeting yesterday a turkey dinner was served the committee in Frederick hall on Assembly street. The dinner was provided by the teachers in the Howard school and the negro business men of the city.

The program for the March convention was tentatively made up and will be sent out to the teachers by February 10.

The members attending the committee meeting yesterday were: Dr. R. W. Mance of Columbia, president; Dr. C. M. Young of Irmo; J. L. Cain, principal of the Darlington school; C. A. Lawson of Lincoln school, Sumter; G. W. Howard, Howard school, Georgetown; C. D. Saxon and I. M. A. Myers of Columbia; S. L. Finley of Chester; Asa Thompson of Spartanburg; Dr. E. A. Adams of Clinton; E. L. McLester of Chester and John P. Burgess of Marion.

SOUTH CAROLINA ASS'N.

ASKS FOR A DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 16.—The executive committee of the Palmetto State Teachers' Association has just concluded its annual meeting and drafted resolutions to be placed before the State Board of Education. The committee is asking the State Board to create a division of Negro schools with two assistants to the State agent of schools. The two assistants would be under the direction of the department of education, with one as supervisor of Rosenwald Schools, and the other as an assistant to the State agent of the rural schools for Negroes.

The heads of the Negro schools said that because the work in public schools of the towns and cities is under the supervision and direction of the city superintendents, the race is getting a higher grade of work in every sense, and they believe that if the same course is followed and closer supervision is given the rural work it will be even more effective.

Louisiana.

Education- 1924

Teachers' Salaries.

Special Report of State Agents Reveals Steady Progress Made in Education of Negroes in Louisiana

[illegible] Time

DECEMBER 17, 1924

By SARAH JONES

That slow but sure progress has been made in public education for negroes in Louisiana during the past ten years is shown in the special report on negro education in the state for the past school session prepared by A. C. Lewis, state agent of schools for negroes and W. A. Sisemore, former assistant state agent.

The report is now being printed in the form of a bulletin, to be sent out over the state. Besides general information it contains tables of statistics comparing conditions existing last session with the preceding session and with the conditions ten years ago. Topics dealt with include the property of negro schools, teaching corps, teachers' salaries, enrollment and attendance, parish training school, course of study, vocational agricultural school, home economics, summer schools, home demonstration work of negro home agents, boys' and girls' club work Southern university and others.

There are 1,456 school buildings for negroes in the state, according to the report, which is 50 more than the previous year and 438 more than there were ten years ago. The 50 new school buildings erected last year cost approximately $100,000. The total value of school buildings and sites last session was $2,391,-825. When these figures are compared with $284,259 value of such school property in 1914, it will be seen that the state is increasing the value of negro school property at an average rate of about $200,000 per year. The total value of all negro school property is $2,651,049 which is a little more than five times the total value of negro school property ten years ago. While these comparisons show conclusively that progress is being made the fact remains that there are as yet a great many parishes where little or nothing has been done in the way of providing school facilities for the negroes, the report reminds.

The number of teachers employed in 1923-1924 was 2,348 or eight fewer than were employed the year before. The qualifications are gradually improving; 995 held first grade certificates, normal or college diplomas, whereas ,ten years ago only 292 of the 1,115 teachers possessed qualifications of equal rank, states the report. Ten years ago only 9 per cent of the teachers had any college or normal training. Last session 26 per cent were college or normal graduates. Although Southern university, located at Scotlandville, offers a teachers' training course, the state is in dire need of a normal school for negroes, says the report.

It is gratifying to note that the negro schools of the state are being more liberally supported year after year, states the report. The total amount available for teachers' salaries last session was more than four times the amount used for the same purpose ten years ago. The number of one-teacher schools has diminished and the number of large type school buildings has increased. The annual salary of men teachers last session was $525.16 and women teachers $440.93 as compared with ten years ago when the former were receiving $157.11 and the latter $140.93 per annum.

Only 134,275 or 59.5 per cent of the negro school educables were enrolled in the public schools last session, the report points out. In 1914 only 48 per cent were enrolled. Only 73.6 per cent of the children enrolled are actually attending school. Therefore, only 98,790 children out of the total of 242,706 are actually in the public schools. The annual percapita cost has increased from $3.88 in 1914 to $8.28 in 1924.

A large portion of the report is devoted to facts about Southern university. During 1914 the university was moved from New Orleans to a site of 500 acres purchased by the state about five miles north of Baton Rouge. Since that time 23 buildings, seven of which are brick, have been erected, and with the equipment are now valued at $850,000. The university ranks fifth in the list of negro A. & M. colleges in the south.

Since Southern university is the only state institution in the state for the higher education of negroes it is called upon to serve the state as a teachers college in addition to its agricultural and mechanical purposes, the report explains. Last session the school had the largest enrollment of its history, 783 pupils who came from every parish in the state and three other states. More than 350 students were turned away because of lack of accomodation in the dormitories. One hundred thirty-three graduates of the institution are now engaged in teaching in the various parishes, town sand cities, of the State. This number represents the contribution made by the school during the nine years it has been turning out graduates.

Education—1924.
Teachers' Salaries.

NEW JERSEY TEACHERS PROTEST

NEGRO TEACHERS SEEK EQUAL PAY IN JERSEY

Declare That Discrimination Against Them Will Break Their Morale and Hurt Children.

Why should the salary of the negro teacher be less than that of his white colleagues when both have to observe the same standards of performance and make the same preparation? This is the question which the Organization of Teachers of Colored Children of the State of New Jersey is circulating with the purpose of disclosing that the lower pay in the Counties of Salem, Cape May, Cumberland and Monmouth is based on racial grounds only and not on the practical consideration of the teacher's worth.

According to a resolution recently passed by the organization, negro teachers in these four counties are in many cases receiving from $100 to $200 less annually than the white teachers. This same resolution voices the opinion that should this salary preference continue the morale of the teaching force will break down and inflict an irreperable injury on school children, who, according to the organization, stand in most need of tutelage. The second article of the resolution says: "A lower salary schedule must inevitably attract an inferior grade of teacher to the colored school, preventing the colored school from maintaining an efficient standard; many of New Jersey's school children are in this manner denied equal educational opportunities, and the spirit of the State Constitution is violated."

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 22.—Discrimination against teachers of our Race in the matter of salary is a common practice in some counties of this state, according to the annual report issued by the organization of Teachers of Colored Children of the State of New Jersey. The organization, which has for its purpose, the raising of the efficiency of the schools of New Jersey, received a report from its committee on information last May to the effect that in at least three counties of the state teachers are offered a lower salary schdule than that of the white teachers, and that they consistently receive less money for the same grade of work. In Salem, Cape May and Monmouth counties this discrimination ranges from $100 to $200 anually.

Cites Other Cases

At a meeting of the executive committee of the organization in December, a committee was appointed to investigate this matter and it is found that the same condition exists in other counties not named in the report last May. A resolution condemning the practice of salary discrimination was passed at this meeting and forwarded to the State Teachers association at their annual meeting held recently. W. R. Valen-principal of the Bordentown Industrial school, who is president of the organization, declares that this discrimination is directly responsible for the low standard that exists in several schools of the state, and is in direct violation of the state constitution which guarantees to every child equal educational opportunity. It is the plan of the organization leaders to take the matter up with the state commissioner and state board of education for adjustment.

Denied Equal Rights

The second article of the resolution says: "A lower salary schedule must inevitably attract an inferior grade of teachers to the Colored school, preventing the Colored school from maintaing an efficient standard: many of New Jersey's school children are in this manner denied equal educational opportunities, and the spirit of the state constitution is violated."

Chicago Defender, 2-23-24

N.J. Times 2-17-24

CONGRESSMEN PUSH
TEACHERS' SALARY BILL.

(Lincoln News Service)

Washington,_____.-- Monday, March 31, being "District Day" in the U. S. House of Representatives, particular attention was given to legislative measures effecting the District of Columbia, foremost among which was the Keller Bill, otherwise known as H. R. 6721, "an act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia." Nearly three hours' discussion were given to this measure, which seeks to grant a substantial salary increase to teachers in the Washington public schools.

Among the most significant features of the discussion was the fact that prominent democratic congressmen from Texas, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and Florida went upon record as favoring a new salary scale for the district teachers, a large number of whom are colored. Although their attitude is gratifying, it is curious when it is considered that in the states from which these legislators hale a minimum expenditure, grossly discriminatory, is given to the colored school children and teachers. Upon the district bill, however, Messrs. Blanton, of Texas; Byrnes, of South Carolina; Lampert, of Texas; Gasque, of South Carolina; Woodrum, of Virginia; Sears, of Florida; and Hill, of Alabama, all dyed-in-the-wool democrats, were quite in agreement that higher salaries should properly be paid to the teachers of the District of Columbia.

April, 1924

In a burst of oratory, Congressman Hill, of Alabama, said: "Mr. Chairman, in the very limited time allowed me I wish to urge the House to pass this bill which provides for an increase in the salaries of the teachers of the District of Columbia. In my judgment, no more important measure affecting the welfare of this great and beautiful city of Washington can be considered by this House. Nothing can be of more concern to this city than the education of her children. Into our hands is committed the trust of providing for the education of these children. We cannot, we must not fail in this trust. Ours is the duty to see that every child in this city is afforded the opportunity to be trained and prepared and educated. Ours is the high privilege to give to the child, made in the divine likeness and holding that inestimable treasure which many of us have lost, that one priceless treasure, the future, a man's chance to win in the battle of life." (Applause)

Should the Keller bill pass, it will be a boon to the Washington teachers, white and colored, who will be well provided for with good basic salaries and appreciable yearly increases. Equa lly as important, however, is the knowledge to the constituents at home of the democratic congressmen who have just eloquently stated that they favor a fair salary for educators, but whose home districts in the South provide poor buildings, poor salaries, and inferior equipment for the education of colored children. The people at home would do well to ask these gentlemen to bring home their enthusiasm and support for well-paid teachers which are virtually non-existent among the self-sacrificing Negro teachers of the Southland.

Education — 1924.
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

IN MEMORIAM—WASHINGTON AND TUSKEGEE

Most people believe that God sent a man named Washington to found the great Tuskegee Institution. We are justified in so saying, not only because every human life is a plan of God, but exceptional people are especially ordained for exceptional achievement.

Dr. Washington, of course, did not see the end from the beginning, and neither do we see conclusions. He did not see in the beginning northern philanthropists, southern friends and his own people in co-operation maintaining a great, growing school. God saw all, and with him there are no incidentals or accidents.

Tuskegee is an example of what co-operation does. Had either of these three factors been absent, today would witness no Tuskegee Institute of the world-famous sort, that awakens universal pride.

Booker T. Washington must not be under estimated. So long as the institution stands his fame will remain. Were it to burn to the ground, be blotted from existence, BookerT. Washington will be remembered by men and women who went forth from the school to make their living and to make the world better; human beings will be his monument.

Wesley said: "God takes away his workman but his work goes on." In human observation, Booker T. Washington's death was extremely untimely. We are wondering what would be the status of Tuskegee today had Washington lived. Some thinking is mere speculation.

When millionaires set themselves to continue the work begun by Washington, a future was assured, and that decision was of the essence of the divine, whether or not it was so viewed.

The memory of Booker T. Washington will be power to create life and aspiration instruggling young men who say they have no chance. He did not start with a large fortune. Nor did he have smooth sailing. Hard work, persistence, faith and hope, dispising not the day of small things, made the man who led in the work.

The memory of Booker T. Washington will suggest that there are limitations to human endurance. Not only must the laws of physical being be obeyed, but the mind, too, has its laws. People built to travel thirty miles an hour, must not go sixty miles. There is a time daily to put out the candle and go to bed. Washington virtually killed himself.

Great men, too, must come to the bar of accountings. There comes to the great, the learned, the wealthy, a departing time. Neither urgent work undone, remaining to be done, or loving relatives, good friends or skilled physician can hold them back when the time of departure is at hand. Booker T. Washington is dead! Gone the way of all the earth—Dust to dust; ashes to ashes.

"If a man die, shall he live again?"

Booker T. Washington, the Christian. That answers the age-long quiry. "I believe in God.. in the life everlasting, in the forgiveness of sins and in the communion of saints."

Tuskegee, with all its co-operating factors is the fruit of Christianity. They who doubt should look over into non-Christian countries.

Fredrick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, our two out-standng historic characters, and neither has a successor.

When small trees fall in the forest, not even a bird flies or a rabbit leaps; but when mighty oaks drops, eagles are startled and lions roar.

"He that doeth the will of God, abideth forever."

TUSKEGEE HEAD DECLARES IMPOSTER SOLICITING FUNDS IN TEXAS

The following letter sent to The Express from Tuskegee Institute under date of January 26 and signed by Dr. R. R. Moten, president, asks the cooperation of The Express and the public in stopping the impositions of one Rev. J. D. Ayers, who has been reported as soliciting funds in Dallas and other Texas cities, and in bringing him to justice. The letter declares that this man has no connection with the school and has not been authorized to solicit funds for it.

Principal Moton's letter is as follows:

"TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama,
January 24, 1924.

The Editor,
Dallas Express,
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Sir:—Information has reached me that a Colored man giving his name as Rev. J. D. Ayers, is in Dallas soliciting funds for Tuskegee Institute. This man is not known to us at Tuskegee, has no official connection with the school, has not been authorized to solicit funds for the Institute, and we are hoping you will be willing to publish this letter as a warning to any interested friends not to turn over any money to him for Tuskegee Institute.

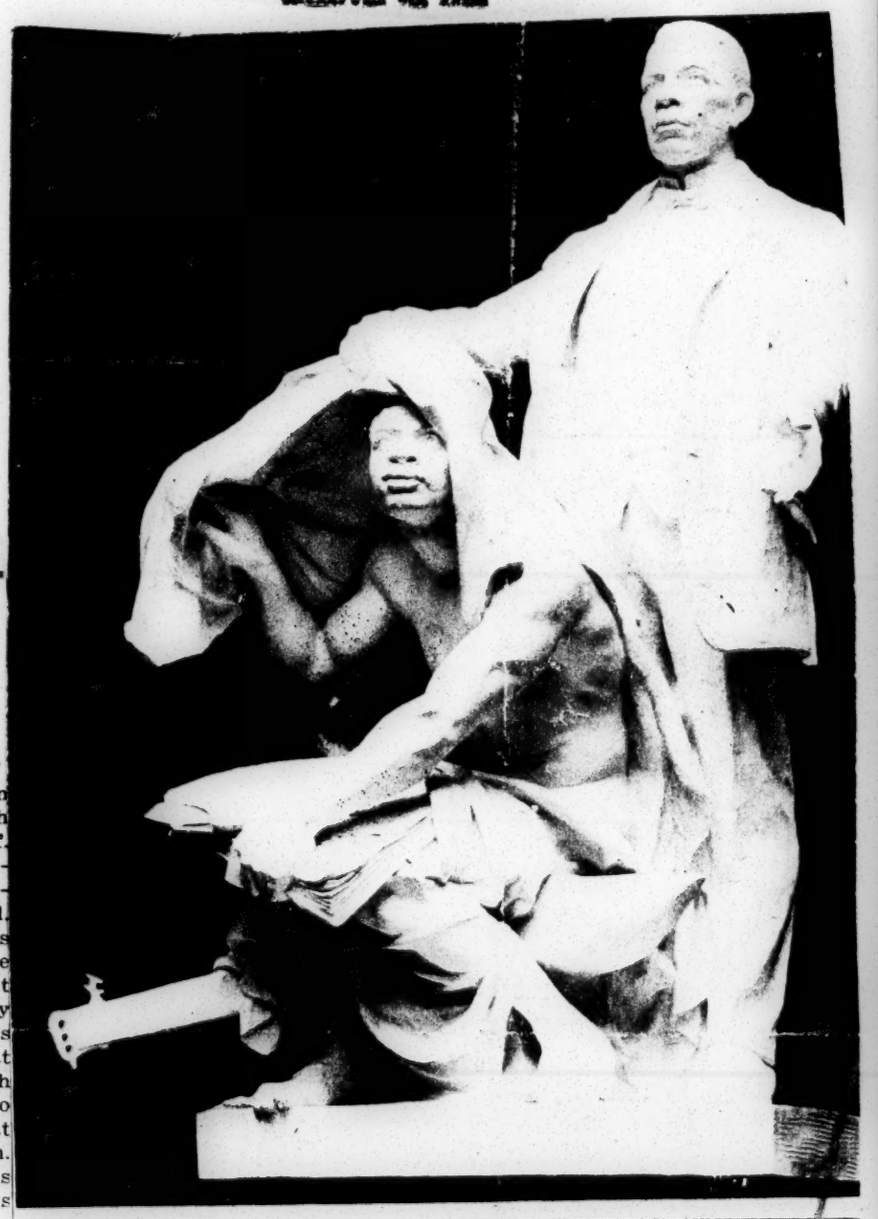
Yours very truly,
"R. R. MOTON, Principal."

This Rev. J. D. Ayers has been operating in Dallas and Fort Worth according to the statement of Prof. T. H. Brittian, graduate of Tuskegee and educator in Manual Training at the Washington High school.

Said Prof. Brittian to an Express representative Tuesday, "Yes, I have met the man. He came to Dallas last week and I introduced him to many Tuskegee graduates and friends and planned a meeting for him at the Community House on the North Dallas Park Site but he failed to appear. I have been advised that he did the same thing in Fort Worth. I am glad that President Moton has taken this step in preventing his preying further upon the unsuspecting alumni of Tuskegee in Texas.'

Since last week, however, the Rev. Ayers has not been heard from.

INDIANAPOLIS IND STAR
MARCH 30 1924



Above—The Booker T. Washington Memorial at Tuskegee, Alabama, designed by Charles Keck. It shows the veil of ignorance and superstition being lifted from the eyes of the colored people. Hamilton Wright

FOUNDER DAY SPEAKER HONORS BOOKER WASHINGTON'S MEMORY

Dr. Talcott Williams of Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University, Delivers Eloquent Address at Tuskegee Institute; Grips Hearers With Eulogy

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 6.—Tribute was paid to the memory of the late Booker T. Washington, the founder of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in glowing and eloquent terms by Dr. Talcott Williams, director emeritus of the Pulitzer School of Journalism in Columbia University, New York City, who delivered the memorial address at the eighth annual observance of Founder's Day held at Tuskegee Institute, Saturday afternoon, birthday of Booker T. Washington.

Dr. Williams was introduced by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute. Speaking to the large audience assembled in the institute chapel, which stands between the tomb of Booker T. Washington and the $25,000 memorial erected to his memory by members of his race in appreciation and recognition of his inestimable service to the race, Dr. Williams extolled the virtues of the founder of Tuskegee Institute; declared him to be a "national leader" who "shaped the opinion of black and white alike"; characterized him as a man of sane vision, wide view, steady courage, and implacable determination and designated him as an exponent of inter-racial peace, pointing him out that "his penetrating eye saw the future and he never doubted his prophetic vision of a day when all differences would disappear, each race would work out its destiny in peace, each aiding the other, neither envied nor envious, but seeking the good of both."

The speaker set forth the policies of Dr. Washington, pointing out that in spite of his meager training through contact, and reading and correct thinking he had developed a movement that had greatly influenced the progress of the negro in America, accomplishing this to such an extent that many of those who differed with him, who called him a traitor to his race and were hostile to him, during his life time had since joined his myriad of admirers and followers scattered throughout the world. Dr. Williams exhorted his hearers to continue to follow the advice of the founder of the Tuskegee Institute.

In referring to the present principal, Dr. Williams declared that "every boy or girl who comes to Tuskegee will find here the best successor Booker T. Washington could have had, whom he could have himself selected. "When I remember how difficult the post is to fill and how wise the choice that has been made, how little will carry a student through here, I feel that Docton Moton, himself, at every point and in all his work gives us all new confidence and certainty that the great world works of Booker T. Washington did not perish with him, but lives anew." "As I compare these two great figures," he continued, "in their influence on their people, on our country and the world, I ask no better prophecy for the future than Booker T. Washington and his successor on this platform."

Dr. Williams Grips His Hearers

In true journalistic style, Dr. Williams gripped his hearers with his first sentence and held them spellbound throughout his address. The stillness being broken frequently, however, by the vociferous applause. His hearers were thrilled by his eloquence, his beauty of expression and his unbiased opinions. Thunderous applause, followed the conclusion of his address and the audience rose en masse. Many expressions were heard at the close of the exercises which bespoke the profound and indelible impression which he had made.

Dr. Williams was introduced to the audience by Dr. Moton as one of America's foremost citizens and an eminent journalist of the world. He related how he had influenced the thought of the country for many years through his editorials and other articles in some of the largest and most influential metropolitan dailies and magazines. Dr. Moton further declared that Dr. Williams was particularly fitted to deliver the Founder's Day address on account of his intimate knowledge of the life and work of Dr. Washington gained through the long years of friendship that existed between them.

Exercises Largely Attended

In the early morn leaden clouds overhung the vicinity and there was some apprehension as to the outcome of the weather and the probable effect upon the attendance. At eleven o'clock, however, old Sol appeared and chased away the impending gloom along with the threatening clouds and at two o'clock in the afternoon, hundreds of visitors had arrived at the institute, via train and automobile, to join in the annual tribute to the memory of their benefactor, friend and erstwhile leader.

The Exercises

At 1:30 p. m. the line of march moved off from the White Hall Lawn, headed by the institute band, under the directorship of Captain F. L. Drye, followed by the R. O. T. C. unit, the young women student and the faculty and visitors. In this order the procession proceeded through the campus to the institute chapel. As the students neared the chapel the ranks opened, halted, and stood at attention while the long line of visitors and members of the faculty, headed by Dr. Moton and Dr. Williams marched through to the chapel.

Following the organ prelude a selection was rendered by the the orchestra and the institute choir sang Buck's "Arise! Shine! For Thy Light Is Come." Thus opened the exercises and from the opening to the singing of Stainer's Amen, the exercises were rife with interest and characterized by earnestness and simplicity. Throughout the program, a spirit of reverence permeated the audience portraying sincere devotion and loyalty to the man being memorialized.

Dr. Williams said in part:

"Rights and duties exist for us all. Some great lives assert rights; some still greater discharge duties. Today we meet here to rejoice over the anniversary of the birth, to seek again the inspiration of a great man who made the discharge of duties his life work and left all else to men doubtless useful, but less fruitful and less important. For him, duty was life, and life was one long duty. Among the great Americans of our day, I cannot name one who so surrendered himself to the discharge of duty and sought naught else.

"From the historic room which he swept, when he entered Hampton to the last hour of his scant years, for he died at 57—he poured out his strength in discharging the duties which came before him, careless of reward, of recognition, of approval, and of praise, so long as each day's duty was met. The great Italian, Mazzini, who led Italy to liberty, union and independence told all his followers in days when the scaffold waited for those who followed him: 'For us, there are no rights; there are only duties.' So for all those who accomplish great deeds against great odds, seeking naught but the discharge of duty.

"The temptation on the mount was a subtle plea for the assertion of personal rights and powers. The sermon on the mount placed the discharge of duty to others above all earthly demands. If a man ask you to go with him a mile, go with him twain. If ne ask thy coat, give thy cloak also. To Jesus, through all his life, the discharge of duty was the supreme end for which men and women were to live and labor. This is the kingdomof God through which all is added to those who seek the kingdom.

He Became a World Figure

"To Booker T. Washington, all things were added. He became a world figure. He was a national leader. He shaped the opinion of white and black alike. Many opposed his policy and challenged his utterances. Those whom he helped most, in both races, gave him least and those who have best served in future doubted his aim, his end and the broad advance which be brought about for the nation and a whole in all its [illegible] needs and its demands. The duties which he pointed out came to be recognized by the general public as both wise and necessary.

4-7-24

There were those who doubted, denied, opposed, challenged his purposes condemned his teaching, attacked his leadership and declared his principles and his purposes, a surrender of the present, closing the door of the future. Too often he came unto his own and his own accepted him not. His lofty nature, his sensitive soul, his deep desire to meet the duty of the day, were wounded and sacrificed and death came premature to one worn down by heavy burdens.

"Many men, the leaders of our day and of the past half century, I have known. None had a saner vision, a wider view, a steadier courage, a more impartial judgment. I learned from him in every field.

An Exponent of Inter-racial Peace

"He had the patience of those who wait upon the Lord certain that he will bring it to pass. His penetrating eye saw the future and he never doubted his prophetic vision of a day when all differences would disappear, each race would work out its destiny in peace, each aiding the other, neither envied nor envious, but seeking the good of both.

"This sublime vision of two races, living side by side, each enjoying all the opportunities and privileges of an advancing civilization, neither crossing the path of the other and both by their ability, their training and their education adding to discovery, to the widening of knowledge, the increase of wealth and the maintenance of peace, each respected and respecting, each finding in their own ranks all that each desired since each would bear fruit after its own kind, in art, in letters, in science and in the service of the state for its economic progress and its growth in all that constitutes human advance. For himself making the discharge of duties to another race as well as his own, the guide of his life and the keynote of his utterances, it was easy to believe that all that was needed was a like trust in divine providence, in mutual justice, and in devotion to all, to make this not only possible, but certain, in the providence of the Father of us all.

"For all the delays and perils, the errors others committed in a kindly purpose to aid an ideal so lofty that they could not understand his vision or his faith, he was strengthened in all his walks, his work and his life by his having the practical belief that the only path of advance was in the economic growth and success of the negro. If he raised more cotton to the acre worked harded, raised broad-backed pigs instead of razor backs, and learned from adversity and isolation as the Jew has, to save money, to practice economy, to watch his interest account and to loan instead of borrowing, economic prosperity would bring economic equality.

His Policy Was Sane

"For Hampton, the mother of this sturdy and prospering daughter, Tuskegee, I have a profound affection and admiration. What more can anyone say for an institution than that it gave this country and the work, Booker T. Washington, but I am minded that it is Tuskegee which has created economic wealth by developing new products, fruits and vegetables and that it is a Tuskegee professor who is going from one southern agricultural college to another explaining the economic value of these discoveries.

"Since the negro began with disadvantages, he saw he could only win by being better educated, more industrious, better equipped, able to do all that others do and do it with more skill, more industry and a higher standard of management."

Emancipation, he knew, and understood that mere emancipation gave no prosperity, in and by itself. Freeing a man accomplishes nothing unless he frees himself from sloth, ignorance and farming which is a heedless gamble with the elements. The negro must do better than the white man or he could not win. If a white man goes wrong, people say, every race has wanderers and wastrels; but if a negro goes wrong, people say, you cannot do anything with a colored man.

The Greatest Stroke of Emancipation

"The greatest stroke of emancipation in history, was the decree abolishing slavery in the Roman Empire by the Emperor Justinian. The Roman Empire covered the known world. It encircled the Mediterranean. It probably had twice the population of the United States today and a territory with far less waste land in it. It had every advantage of climate, soil, products, letters, history and peace. Christian mercy on one side and the development of pity and paternal virtues in Paganism, gradually ended the severe punishments by which the slaves of Romans were kept at work. Custom and law gradually forbade their tortures. The entire efficiency of production, in farms, great estates and work-shops diminished. The economic disorganization of the Empire left it unable to maintain its legions and to pay them. In a span as long as separates us from the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1923, defenseless lands were plundered and their products and revenues disappeared. Civilization only began again in the lands that once made the Roman Empire, by enforced labor in the fields, a form of farm slavery which lasted in Russia to our own day until Alexander freed the serfs and was in existence in some form in all European countries up to our own Revolution and in many until a century ago. The world was a slave world, until our Revolution, a century and a half ago. For a thousand years before, half those who lived in Europe were serfs, bound to the soil, working under compulsion.

Soaked Up Knowledge

Neither his education nor his opportunities gave the founder of this school which teaches so many, the schooling, reading and knowledge. Tuskegee gives to so many, but it is not the studies a man takes but h thirst for knowledge and the wa he thinks which makes him an educated man. His schooling was Hampton of a generation ago, but that alert, hungry and quick brain was always learning. He was creating and administering this institution which is educating the leaders of this land and many others; he was raising money, the most toilsome of all jobs, he was on the platform through a large share of the days of the year, exhausting work and, like Paul, in journeyings often, but he read on the trains books and newspapers, swiftly, incessantly and attentively. He was in my house from time to time. I learned much from him; he soaked up knowledge like a sponge, from all he met and he was perpetually asking questions from all, an art of itself. His questioning I knew full well, because he was always keeping me talking when I was crazy to learn all I could from his intelligent knowledge of our greatest national problem and he discussed this with a frankness, candor and discretion, I never saw equalled. Above all, over the entire range of knowledge, he had the gift to ask the questions which pieced together the facts he had acquired and so got the world's affairs and history in focus as few know

Education—1924.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on,

PERRY SPEAKER AT TUSKEGEE CLOSING

Commencement Exercises Open With Sermon; Twenty-Five Hundred Persons Present

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 18.—A note of optimism was sounded in the commencement sermon preached at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute Sunday afternoon by Dr. J. W. Perry, Nashville, secretary of the Home Department of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The sermon marked the beginning of the forty-third anniversary exercises of the famous school, which was founded by the late Dr. Booker Washington and of which Dr. Robert R. Moton, is the present principal.

Montgomery Advertiser 5-19-24.

Dr. Perry, who is one of the most able ministers in this section made a profound impression upon his audience, composed of more than 2,500 students, teachers and visitors, as was indicated by the rapt attention given him. He emphasized the prophecy in Isaiah that "A man shall be an hiding place from the wind, a coyert from the tempest: as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. And the eyes of them that see shall not be dim, and the care of them that hear shall hearken.

"The heart also of the rash shall understand knowledge and the tongue of the stammerers shall be ready to spe s plainly." Each phase of this prophecy was interpreted and applied to daily life and he urged the members of the graduating class to do their share to hasten the complete realization of it.

Declaring that 'the history of the world is written in the lines of its illustrious men," Dr. Perry pointed out "that one thinks of Abraham, who lifted his face to the sky and declared faith in one God and lived his life true to the ideals of that faith, thus making it easier for every man who come after him to have faith in his God. One thinks of the Jew of Tarsus, who when he Christian Church was becoming centralized and in danger of being narrowed into a little sect of Jews, dared to defy the very Apostles and since his day it has been easier for every one to find his way to God through the merit of Jesus Christ, alone; or of Martin Luther, who checks the overwhelming tide of ritualism, and makes it easier for every man not only to find access to God through Jesus Christ, but to live his life of righteousness by the practice of the same simple faith alone.

Knox And Wesley

One thinks of multitudes of other men like Knox and Wesley, who by their lives bring spiritual refreshment to thirsty multitudes and of others, who have given their lives that men may be free; of Lincoln, who makes it impossible for men to be enslaved and of Booker T. Washington, who bridges the chasm between the races and makes easier the path upward for the underprivileged of all the world. One thinks of the man who towers above all men in his Majestic Character, who arrests all forces of evil and makes possible a new world and a new manhood."

The declaration that "the eyes of them that see shall not be dim," was interpreted to mean: that men and women would be able to see things more clearly and that "the characters of good men and women make clearer the road to the feet of all discouraged, struggling men."

Dr. Perry further showed the fallacy in the practice of determining the worth of a man by his worldly goods because many poor in the world's goods make the largest contributions to the betterment of all things that make for righteousness of life. "In time to come" said Dr. Perry "when we think what a man's worth is we will understand and every one else will understand that we mean not how much money the man has, but how much man the money has."

"Every one of us," continued the speaker 'may be a sheltering influence in the life of somebody about us and may radiate a light, the light which shines in the face of Jesus, which will enable someone who walks in darkness to see the path and to know the truth, so that the truth may make him free."

Tuskegee Institute, A Citadel of Education

Great Center of Inspiration and Hope—Forty-third Anniversary Portrays Noted Progress of School.

By CLEVELAND G. ALLEN

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 11 I love to think of Tuskegee Institute as a builder of character, for that is the impression that I have gained since I have been visiting here. Tuskegee is a wonderful center of inspiration and hope, and is giving its students the kind of education that will make them go into the world prepared to meet their problems.

I shall never forget the impression that Tuskegee made upon me as I entered the beautiful campus. Its lovely and attractive buildings; its well laid off and carefully groomed lawns; the fine hospitality of the hopeful student body; and the courteous faculty are some of the things that you notice at once. You at once become acquainted with the Tuskegee spirit. There is no spirit anywhere in the world just like the spirit you will find here at Tuskegee. 5-14-24

After a few hours on the Tuskegee campus you are made to feel at home. The influence of the late Booker T. Washington still dominates the school. Wherever you go you will find students and teachers putting into practice the principles taught by Dr. Washington.

The Washington Monument

The Washington monument which stands impressively west of the chapel is one of the most impressive things you see on the campus. It is a daily meeting place for students, where they seem to gather and re-dedicate their lives to his teachings. At the monument, Dr. Washington is shown lifting the veil of ignorance, the thing for which he dedicated his life. East of the chapel is his tomb where rest the last remains of the famous educator Pilgrimages are often made at the tomb where wreathes are often left as a mark and token of affection and appreciation. Perhaps there is no life that has influenced a school more than that of Dr. Washington. Far out from Tuskegee is his influence felt.

Dr. R. R. Moton the present principal is keeping alive the Tuskegee spirit. He emphasizes in his addresses to the students that education is useless unless it does the greatest service-to the majority. Dr. Moton has the confidence of the students, the faculty and trustees. I have had a good chance to see the respect and esteem in which Dr. Moton is held since I have been here at Tuskegee. The entire school love him, and feel that in him they have a friend and advisor. Students go to him when they are facing difficulties and they never leave without feeling that they have in Dr. Moton a friend.

Education at Tuskegee emphasizes service, and the very atmosphere of the campus seems to suggest how can I be of greater service. The dignity of labor is strikingly observed. A student with overalls or a gingham dress at Tuskegee walks with as much pride and confidence as the best dressed student on the campus. The valedictory address at the last commencement was delivered by a young man, William C. Washington, from State Line, Miss., who was dressed in overalls. This to me was very striking, for it showed Tuskegee links up education with labor.

Impressed With Exercises

I had the pleasure of visiting Tuskegee at one of the most inspiring times of the year. It was during the commencement season when the forty-third anniversary of the institution was being observed. It was one of the most inspiring an d impressive occasions that I have ever witnessed. You had the opportunity of seeing old Tuskegee at its best. And yet all that took place during anniversary week was the reaching of a climax during the year. Commencement week gives the visitor a wonderful opportunity to see just the kind and type of training that Tuskegee is giving its students.

Some of the events of anniversary week were the awarding of special trade certificates; declamation contest of the literary societies; a playlet by the Tuskegee Women's Club; the annual oratorical contest; a physical culture exhibition by the girl students; competitive drill by the military division; the graduation exercises of the Phelps Hall Bible Training School; a band concert by the Tuskegee Band; and the class day exercises by the senior class. The baccalaureate address was delivered by Rev. Dr. J. W. Perry of Nashville, Tenn., a southern white man. He told of the place that Tuskegee has in the program for inerracial good-will. The crowning feature of the week was commencement day which took place Thursday, May 22. The weather was ideal. Hundreds of visitors were here from every section of the country. Perhaps the most impressive feature which showed the wide influence of Tuskegee, was the large number of visitors from the rural sections.

Many of them successful farmers who had graduated from the school; or had come under its influence; while others came to see their children graduate. Commencement began with the academic procession to the chapel led by the Tuskegee band under the direction of Captain F. L. Drye. Directly behind the band came the students; followed by Dr. Moton, and F. B. Ransom, the faculty, the graduating class, and visitors. The service in the chapel began with music by the choir. Then came addresses on "Efficiency in Retail Business," by Iva G. Hill, of Cincinnati; "Making Poultry Pay," by Carl Henry Clark, of Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa, and the valedictory by William C. Washingington, of State Line, Miss.; "How the Water Supply is Obtained at Tuskegee." At the afternoon exercises one of the outstanding features was the industrial exhibition which portrayed the daily activities of the school. You saw students building a house, laying bricks, shoeing a horse, doing domestic work, printing, farming, and other things which are included in the school program. The choir rendered effectively Negro spirituals. The address to the graduates was delviered by F. B. Ransom, of Indianapolis, one of the most prominent lawyers of the race. He told of the place in the world for well trained men and women. He warned them against the frivolous things of life, and to seek to be of the largest possible service.

Dr. Moton's Charge

Dr. Moton in his charge to the graduates told them to carry out into the world the Tuskegee spirit.

He emphasized the dignity of labor and warned the graduates against the superficial things of life. There were 143 graduates coming from every section of the country and six foreign countries.

The loyaly of the Tuskegee graduates was expressed by the class of 1914 which held its re-union this year. Trough their representative, Walter L. Hutchinson, of Wichita, Kansas, who delivered the alumni address, Dr. Moton was presented with a check for $1914 on behalf of the alumni of the class of 1914. The class numbered 23, and came from eleven different states. This year, a national movement was started to organize a country-wide alumni association, and an effort will be made to reach every graduate and former student.

Tuskegee is run on a regular schedule. Perhaps there is no place where time is more precious than here. From the time the first bell rings in the morning at 5;30 to the last at ten at night every moment is counted for. Tuskegee is no place for the laggard o r the weak character. The discipline of the school is maintained through the Military Department which is under the direction of Col. Benjamin O. Davis. This department is one of the best organized in the country, and is doing much for the exact training of its students in military science. This department is so well organized, that five minutes after the last bell has rung the Commandant, William H. Walcott can account for every student. Col. Davis impressed me

as being an experienced army officer, and has the bearing and dignity necessary for effective results. The young women at Tuskegee are carefuly trained under the supervision of well-trained and sympathetic matrons.

I have been very much impressed with the womanly bearing of the girl students here at Tuskegee.

Tuskegee on Wheels

In order to carry the influence of Tuskegee to the rural sections the school conducts an extension department which is under the direction of Prof. C. J. Calloway. Students and teachers visit the rural communities, and spread the gospel of right living and give lessons in agriculture and sanitation. Through this method Tuskegee keeps in close touch with the actual conditions of the rural communities. Students have a fine opportunity of knowing social conditions and problems of the country.

Tuskegee Band

The Tuskegee Band which is under the leaders of Captain F. L. Drye, with Maceo T. Williams as assistant, is one of the best organized student bands in the country. The band is giving a thorough preparation in band music, and has been the means of giving oppertunities to a great many students to work their way through the school. A part of its work is to travel, giving concerts for the benefit of the school, and in this connection the band has won the praise of the leading critics of the country. In connection with the band is the orchestra and glee club. Young men who are seeking training in band music would do well to attend Tuskegee. The band has a membership of forty-five. I had the pleasure of hearing the band give one of its concerts, and the most difficult music was played with ease and comprehension.

Prof. Carver

One of the most interesting features of the work at Tuskegee is the Department of Agriculture Research under the direction of Prof. George W. Carver, one of the most noted scientists of the country. This department carries on a most extensive research in Agricultural Chemistry under Prof. Carver, and it is one of the most noted scientific laboratories in the world. I had the pleasure of seeing Prof Carver work in his laboratory, and hear him explain some of the most scientific chemical processes. He has been able to get more products from the soil of the South than any other scientist, and his laboratory has become the source of information for every section of the world. Prof. Carver is a most remarkable character, and it is an inspiration to be in his presence.

Many honors have come to him for his scientific discoveries and despite them he is modest and unassuming. He told the writer that he had dedicated his scientific knowledge to the service of humanity. He recently made a tour of white colleges and universities in South Carolina and was highly praised by students, and the faculties for his scientific contribution. Visitors to Tuskegee should not leave without visiting the laboratory of Prof. Carver and to see this most remarkable genius of the Negro race. More will be said about Prof. Carver.

The Tuskegee Women

The women at Tuskegee are among the most cultured and informed to be found anywhere in the country. The keep abreast of all movements relating to the progress of the world, and especially pertaining to colored women. One of the potent organizations here is the Tuskegee Woman's Club of which Mrs. Booker T. Washington is the founder and president. At the meeting of the club interesting discussions are being held on current and vital topics. I had the pleasure of being present at the annual reception of the club, and one of the features was the presentation of an interesting playlet depicting the struggles of the darker women for self-expression. The playlet was written by Mrs. W. T. B. Williams, and was well staged and acted. Mrs. Robert R. Moton is one of the leaders among the women at Tuskegee. She takes an active part in all movements making for the betterment of the women at Tuskegee. Other active women at Tuskegee are Mesdames C. M. Battey, W. W. A. Johnson, J. B. Washington, C. J. Calloway, W. T. B. Williams, Julia Skinner, Warren Logan, Robert R. Taylor, Orelia Harris, Addie Long, Mrs. Sims, C. W. Kelly, Mrs. Beard, Misses Cecelie Johnson, R. A. Banks, Margaret Carey, Nina V. King, Mamie G. Moore, Jessie Parkhurst, Pauline Young, and Mary Williams. Mrs. Booker T. Washington is greatly loved and admired by the women of Tuskegee.

Tuskegee has a Bureau of Research which is under the direction of Porf. Monroe Work. This bureau keeps an accurate record and account of the progress that is being made by the Negro along all lines of endeavor. One of its functions is to send out each year an annual record of lynchings taking place in this country.

This bureau under Prof. Work, has done a great service, and offers students of research a fine oportunity to get information about the Negro.

The Jean's Fund also has a bureau at Tuskegee. This bureau is doing much for the development of the rural school. It is under the direction of Prof. W. T. B. Williams who is thoroughly conversant with the problems confronting the rural school situation.

Music Department

The Music Department which is under the direction of Mrs. Jennie Lee, and Miss Alice Simmons is devoting a great deal of its work towards the preservation of the Negro Folk Songs.

The students at Tuskegee are taught to revere and appreciate these songs and to know what they mean to the history of the Negro.

One of the most interesting sides of the life at Tuskegee is the time that is found for the study of music. The visitors will never forget attending a chapel service and hearing the large student body sing the Negro spirituals.

Some of the factors in the life of Tuskegee are A. L. Holsey, and Nathan Hunt Secretaries to Dr. Moton. Prof. Warren Logan, who retired from active service has been connected with the school for forty years. At the last commencement he was presented with a check for $2000 as a token of appreciation. Other prominent members of the faculty are: Prof. George W. Carver, director of Agriculture Research; Alvin J. Neely, registrar; John H. Palmer, alumni secretary; Ezra C. Roberts, head of the Academic Department; Captain James A. Scott, of the Commandant's Staff; A. H. May, secretary of the Y. M. C. A; J. L. Whiting supervisor of trade teachings; Dean Lake G. Imes, of Phelps Hall Bible Training School; G. W. A. Johnston, purchasing agent; Dr. John A. Kenny, resident physician; Chas. H. Gibson, chief accountant; T. M. Campbell, head of the Department of Agriculture; Robert R. Taylor, head of the Mechanical Department; Mrs. Laura T. Jones, principal of Children's House; C. M. Battey, head of the Photographic Department; G. W. A. Scott, teacher of Commercial Geography; Rev. C. W. Kelly; Rev. M. L. Bethel; Rev. Langston; Mrs. Edna Lanfers, dean of women; Prof. James Wilson, of the English Department; Mr. Brown and Mr. Lainer.

A Retrospective

In walking over the campus at Tuskegee one can hardly realize that forty-three years ago where the school now stands was a vast wilderness. The school is beautifuly located upon 2,111 acres of land. There are 116 bulidngs, and the property is valued at $2,047,566.65. The present enrollment numbers 1,692 students representing 31 states, and fourteen foreign countries. There are 3,598 graduates and former students distributed all over the country, but principally located in the South. The faculty numbers 241. The Children's House which is the elementary department of the school of the Institute has an enrollment of 320.

DR. MOTON ONE OF FOUNDERS OF NATIONAL FLAG ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21—With Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes heading what is probably the most prominent Board of Founders of any society ever organized in this Country, there has just been incorporated in the Capital of the Nation a patriotic organization known as The United States Flag Association whose aims and purposes are to bring into greater consideration and higher appreciative regard by the citizenry of the Republic the Flag of the United States as the visible, symbolic representation of our National sovereignty, ideals, traditions, and institutions. The other twelve Founders, of whom there are thirteen in all, typifying the thirteen Original States as symbolized by the thirteen stripes of the Flag, are former Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall; Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur; Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston; Rabbi Abram Simon, of Washington; Bishop James E. Freeman, of Washington; Senator Oscar W. Underwood; Senator Irvine L. Lenroot; Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York; Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, President General of the Federation of Women's Clubs whose membership totals two million; Judge Elbert H. Gary; Mr. Samuel Gompers; and Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as the head of Tuskegee Institute. 6-21-24

The diversity of religious, political and other belief amongst Mr. Hughes and Mr. Marshall; Cardinal O'Connell, and Rabbi Simon; Judge Gary and Mr. Gompers, and amongst the rest of the Founders who have joined hands together in the organization of a society like The United States Flag Association, shows in unmistakable terms not only to our own people, but also to the world at large that while Americans may differ amongst themselves in religion, politics, and other matters, when it comes to the Flag and the things for which the Flag stands, they are one and inseparable

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World
NEW YORK CITY

JUL 6 1924

LOGAN QUITS JOB AS WATCHDOG OF TUSKEGEE PURSE

After 42 Years as Treasurer He Quits Institute After Handling Millions of Dollars.

WAS AN EARLY AID OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Is Given Purse of More Than $2,100 So He Can Take a Trip Abroad This Summer.

By LESTER A. WALTON

After faithfully serving forty-two years as Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute Warren Logan has retired from active service with the distinction of having handled funds of the school amounting to millions of dollars and satisfactorily accounting for every penny. It is estimated that he has signed checks for the expenditure of approximately $20,000,000.

While relinquishing the active duties of treasurer Mr. Logan will remain a member of the Board of Trustees, maintain his residence on school property and sit in council, composed of Dr. Moton and department heads, before which important phases of Tuskegee's administrative program are threshed out.

"The Watchdog."

Warren Logan was nicknamed by Booker T. Washington "the watchdog of Tuskegee Institute's treasury." The founder of the school was wont to remark with a tinge of humor that, while it was his business to go out and get money for the school, it was Logan's business to spend it. When Dr. R. R. Moton became head of Tuskegee at the death of its founder, he too soon discovered that after traveling about the country speaking nightly for contributions it was often necessary to make additional talks at Tuskegee Institute to convince Warren Logan as to the wisdom of making certain expenditures.

Mr. Logan believes in that axiom about tall oaks growing from little acorns. In 1882 he went to Tuskegee at the solicitation of Booker T. Washington and for a time they were the only teachers. Washington and Logan had been students at Hampton together. When the Tuskegeean had learned his old friend was teaching school in Maryland he sent for him. Logan resigned and joined Washington who was struggling to establish an institution of learning in the Alabama foothills.

The Tuskegee Institute in embryo consisted of two buildings—a ramshackled church edifice and an enlarged chicken house. For a while Mr. Logan was a teacher in bookkeeping, choral director and band leader.

In the early days when the patience and optimism of Booker T. Washington were subjected to the acid test, it was Warren Logan who helped chase away discouragement and cheer Washington in his great work. On one occasion the finances of the school were perilously low. Washington went to Logan and inquired, "How much money have you?"

"I've $70," replied Logan.

"Let me have it?" asked the principal, and the sum was forthcoming.

On another occasion Logan pawned his watch to help the exchequer.

Different Now.

Things are vastly different now. Warren Logan retires as treasurer of Tuskegee Institute which, in recent years, has required an annual budget of $500,000 to meet current expenses. Aside from salaries, one of the chief items of expenditure is the feeding, three times a day, 150 of the 288 teachers, and 1,500 out of nearly 2,000 students enrolled. The transaction of business in connection with the $3,000,000 endowment is another important item.

Dr. Washington in writing of Mr. Logan in his "Up From Slavery," says: "He has always shown a degree of unselfishness and an amount of business tact coupled with a clear judgment that have kept the school in good condition, no matter how long I have been absent from it. During all the financial stress through which the school has passed his patience and faith in our ultimate success have not left him."

In recognition of his valuable services as treasurer and vice principal of Tuskegee Institute, a purse of more than $2,100 has been presented to Mr. Logan to enable him to take the trip abroad for a much needed rest. It was given by Julius Rosenwald, a trustee of the school, teachers and white friends living in the town of Tuskegee. Dr. Rosenwald contributed $1,500, members of the faculty $500 and friends more than $100.

In presenting the testimonial to Mr. Logan at the recent commencement Dr. Moton presented him to the student body as "an example of honesty, reliability and unselfish service."

Warren Logan was born sixty-four years ago near Greensboro, N. C. He has been twice married. His oldest daughter, Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, is the wife of Dr. E. P. Roberts, a member of the New York Board of Education during the Mitchel Administration.

The retirement of Mr. Logan brings to an end an active career of one whose life is more closely interwoven into the fabric of the most famous of all Negro educations of learning than any other save that of Booker T. Washington.

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RESENTED STAND TAKEN BY NOTED SURGEON IN VETERANS HOSPITAL FIGHT

Underhand Methods used in Making Tuskegee Uncomfortable for Dr. Kenney is Charge: Desire to Incur Favor with Whites Believed to be Real Motive in Forcing Resignation

ACTING PRINCIPAL DESERTED KENNEY IN CRISIS

In Selecting a Successor, Moton Tries to Pick a Man who will Accept Dictation from Him. Surprised Advisors by Action. Dr. Kenney to Open Big Hospital in New Jersey

Dr. John A. Kenney, for over twenty-two years Surgeon-in-Chief at The John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute and Medical Director of the institute, recently surprised his friends and the public at large by announcing his resignation. At the time of the announcement, no reason or cause was given for his action.

Taking into consideration his length of service and the unusually fine record he had made in this time, those who knew Dr. Kenney immediately realized that something was wrong. His friends said: "Surely, Kenney is not leaving his life-work because he is tired." They stated further that the suddenness of the announcement made them sure that there was something that had not been told.

Facts have recently come to light which tend to prove that Dr. Kenney did resign, but actually, he was figuratively kicked out by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee. The story goes back to the bitter fight waged last year by this paper and the National Medical Association for a complete personnel at the United States Veterans' Hospital located at Tuskegee.

8-9-24

The fight became very bitter last July and August. The Ku Klux Klan staged a parade around the grounds as a demonstration of their strength and to frighten those Negroes who were living at Tuskegee and contending for a Negro personnel.

Shortly after the demonstration by the Klan, it is stated, certain whites of Tuskegee approached Dr. Kenney and asked him, in so many words, what position he had taken on the matter. The doctor, it is claimed, told them frankly that he would never subscribe to the plan to place white doctors in charge of the Veterans' Hospital. It is further claimed that he told them it was his firm conviction that Negro doctors were fully capable of manning the hospital and should be placed in charge of it.

This interview with Dr. Kenney greatly angered the whites, who resented, in the first place, the idea that any Negro living in their midst should ever take a stand against their wishes.

With this interview in their craws, it is evident, the whites set about to devise ways and means of forcing Dr. Kenney to change his position. A few days later an ultimatum was served on him. He was told that he must change his stand on the matter of a Negro personnel or he would have to leave Tuskegee.

Principal Moton was not at Tuskegee at this time, having left hastily, for reasons better known to himself.

A Professor Taylor was in charge of the school in the absence of Moton. It is claimed that Dr. Kenney talked with Prof. Taylor and told him of the ultimatum. He expressed a desire to remain in Tuskegee, and, it is claimed, told Prof. Taylor that if he would give him a squad of male students to protect his home, he would not leave, but would stay at Tuskege and fight it out. It is stated that Prof. Taylor point blank refused Dr. Kenney's request. Realizing he was helpless by himself, Dr. Kenney left ostensibly to go on a vacation.

The situation had cleared up a little by September and Dr. Kenney returned. At this time it was believed that his position was still secure. However, after Principal Moton, who had remained away while the fight was the bitterest, returned to Tuskegee and instead of complimenting Dr. Kenney for taking such a stand, he plainly showed his resentment.

As time progressed, Moton tried to get Dr. Kennuey to apologize for his action, it is claimed. This Kenney refused to do, which greatly angered Moton.

Realizing he had no reasonable or legal grounds on which to dismiss Dr. Kenney, and also taking into account that he (Moton) was in bad with the public because of his cowardly action, to dismiss a man who had made himself a hero, would surely invoke greater wrath on his head. Therefore, he simply bided his time.

With all the trickery he could command, it is said, Moton proceeded to make [illegible] comfortable for Dr. Kenney that it was simply impossible for him to maintain his manhood and stay in Tuskegee.

After standing all of Moton's insults he could, Dr. Kenney after conferences with his family and friends, decided to give up his life's work and satrt anew in another section where men are men.

In Dr. Kenney's resignation, Moton has achieved two goals: the getting rid of a menace to his program; and the proving to the ignorant and Negro hating whites that he (Moton) is still worthy of being continued as their tool, through which they can impede Negro progress.

Moton evidently believed he would not have to explain to the public why the noted physician was leaving, supposing a resignation would be self explanatory. Moton further figured, that a resignation would leave his garments clear, so far as the public was concerned, since the resignation came at a time sufficiently far enough removed from last year's turmoil to overlook the connection.

After practically kicking Dr. Kenney out, principal Moton then began a hunt for his successor. He first attempted to get another competent surgeon, but one who would do as he was told. He communicated with several noted physicians in various parts of the country, asking them to recommend someone. Moton stated the position was worth between $12,000 and $15,000 a year.

A prominent young physician of this city became interested but before his application could be received, Moton announced the selection of Dr. Eugene Dibble, who was then connected with the Veterans' Hospital. The selection of Dr. Dibble came as a complete surprise to those whom Moton had asked for help, because he had told them that Dr Dibble was too young and inexperienced. At first Dr. Dibble was not given any consideration for the place.

But since Dr. Dibble has worked at Tuskegee under Kenney, it is posisble that while there he showed the sort of traits that would make him acceptable to Moton.

Moton's sudden change of heart is believed to have been caused by the fact that all of the men recommended were high class physicians, mostly from the North; but having kicked out Dr. Kenney, because of his manly stand, he was not inclined to take any chances on placing someone in his place of the same calibre. Therefore he preferred to sacrifice knowledge and experience for an inexperienced man whom he probably feels he can handle. Acceptability and not ability was the main thing to be considered.

John Andrew Kenney was born in Albermarle County, Va., June 11th, 1874. He attended Hampton Institute. Later he entered the Medical School of Shaw University, graduating in 1901. He took his internship at Freedmen's Hospital in this city. From Freedmen's Hospital he went he served continuously up to this sum- to Tuskege Institute in 1902, where mer, when he resigned. He has been for many years managing editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association, and ranks very high as a surgeon and writer.

The John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, under Dr. Kenney's management has been officially rated in the "A" class, the highest rating in America.

About twelve years ago he began conducting public clinics at the hospital which attracted marked attention. These later developed into a Clinical Society with annual meetings which extend over a week or more and attract physicians of both races from all over the country, especially from the South, some of the leading specialists of the country attending as lecturers and demonstrators. These meetings have been of inestimable benefit to our race doctors, and no doubt, their discontinuance will be greatly regretted.

While Dr. Kenney has not publicly announced his future plans, it is understood he intends to settle in New Jersey where he, in company with Dr. W. G. Alexander, Dr. Geo. A. Cannon and others, will open a modern hospital. Dr. Kenney will probably be in charge of the hospital.

Education – 1924

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on,

"MOTONISM"

Major Moton of Tuskegee, is creating a new issue for the colored people of these United Sttes. That issue can best be termed "Motonism." By his cowardly deportment toward white people he is stultifying the whole race. By his baseness in getting rid of the stalwart men and women of Tuskegee, he is demonstrating the elements of a traitor to the race of which he poses as leader. His egotistic anxiety for leadership and the cowardly methods used to keep himself before the eyes of the white people as such, form the greatest menace facing the colored people of this country. Motonism must be destroyed if the race hopes for progress and power. Washington Tribune

Moton's cowardly acts are demonstrated by his permitting his wife to be kicked off a Pullman car without defending her or protesting against it. His running away from Tuskegee last spring when the Veterans Hospital fight became unpleasant for him, is characteristic. 8-16-24

Major Moton's ungrateful meanness is glaring in the dismissal of Dr. Kenney, who had given his life to the upbuilding of the John A. Andrew Hospital at the Tuskegee Institute. Because he dared to be a man and protested against the placing of white men at the head of the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, Dr. Kenney was hounded out. Warren Logan, treasurer of the Institute was kicked out because Moton could not dominate him and control the finances of the school as he desired.

The Major's craving for leadership is demonstrated in his efforts to maintain his principalship at Tuskegee while holding the presidency of the National Negro Business League, and by having himself elected president of a million dollar (on paper) financial corporation.

An evidence of his inability to pose as a leader, an educator, and at the same time as a gigantic business man, is his complete failure to do or to propose anything for the Race's progress. His every idea is copied; he has yet to present a new and original program.

Looking at it from a progressive standpoint, Motonism is a cowardly, egotistic, futile and menacing effort of a misguided man desiring to lead the race with which he is identified, into a swamp of despair from which it would take years and generations to extricate itself.

The colored race needs and really wants leaders of blood and iron—leaders who are removed far enough from slavery to have the Uncle Tom spirit eliminated out of their thoughts and their system; leaders who can think progressively and will have the courage of their convictions; leaders who will have the interest of the race at heart, not personal preferment; leaders who are far sighted enough to realize that it will require time to successfully develop any program that will tend toward racial amity, cooperation and progress; leaders who realize the wonderful opportunities from the standpoint of poor people instead of Negro people. Leaders who can make a program on this proposition and inspire co-operation in its realization, are in demand and will prove to be the opposite of Motonism, in creating racial consciousness and making for racial progress.

Motonism is the menace of the hour and must be crushed before it consumes the whole race.

DISMISSAL OF LOGAN CHARGED TO R. R. MOTON

Last week, in these columns, it was shown how Robert Russa Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Normal Industrial Institute, had practically kicked Dr. Jorn A. Kenney, for twenty-two years, medical director of the school, out because he dared be a man.

This week, we will tell of how this same self-styled Race leader, Moton kicked out Warren Logan who for over forty-two years was Treasurer of the institution. Washington Tribune

According to the history of the school, Mr. Logan, who was a classmate of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, its founder, went to Tuskegee about a year after Dr. Washington started the school. He was made financial officer and served continuously until July of this year when he, too, like Dr. Kenney, was kicked out.

When R. R. Moton came to Tuskegee, in 1916, he was little known outside of Hampton, Va., where he lived. Having had no experience for the position into which he was elected, he naturally relied principally upon the advice of those at Tuskegee who had been there and borne the burden in the heat of the day. 8-16-24

Such pepole as John Washington, Emmett J. Scott, Warren Logan, J. H. Palmer and others helped him up and guided his course until he was able to walk alone.

After completely familiarizing himself with the work and building up his own petty organization, he feels he no longer needs the advice and council of those who helped him when he could not help himself. So he institutes a program of gradually relieving those to whom he had to go for advice in the early days of his administration.

Warren Logan, in power and influence, ranked next to Booker T. Washington. When Dr. Washington was away, Mr. Logan always acted as principal. So if Moton was to completely dominate Tuskegee, he felt he must get rid of Mr. Logan.

Smarting under the black eye given him last summer as a result of his action and inaction with reference to the personnel of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Moton is attempting to again reestablish himself with the faculty and students. Therefore, in order to do this he believes he must get rid of those who dared remain in Tuskegee.

During one of the sessions of the mid-summer meetings of the Board of Tuskegee, this year, Dr. Moton asked Mr. Logan if he would excuse himself as the board desired to take up some matters that would interest him, and would prefer that he be absent during the discussion.

Mr. Logan unmindful of what was brewing or had brewed, retired from the room, ltitle suspecting that from that day his services would be ended. Later after the deliberations were over, Mr. Logan was asked to return to the room. Then he was informed that he had been retired. The old man staggered and his eyes quivered and then he broke down. The blow had been dealth and it came from quarters he least suspected—Moton—the man he had practically made. Mr. Logan retired to his home, according to one of his close friends, and cried a whole day as if his heart would break.

In order to cover up his deed, Moton persuaded Mr. Julius Rosenthal, of Chicago, to donate $1500 toward a fund for Mr. Logan. He then raised $600 more, making the purse $2100. This was given Mr. Logan to somewhat offset the foul blow he had received.

Those from Tuskegee, who know Moton's attitude, say they are not surprised at his actions. In addition to Dr. Kenney and Mr. Logan, they say, Moton during the past year, retired Mr. J. H. Palmer, who for a number of years was Registrar. About two years ago Moton retired Booker's brother, John Washington. It is believed that the real motive behind Moton's actions is to break up the machine left by Dr. Washington and in its place put a Moton machine. In his desire to do this, he lets neither service, experience nor ability interfere.

Unconfirmed rumors has it that another person very dear to all Tuskegeans is slated to walk the plank of dismissal.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Logan left about two weeks ago for Europe, where Mr. Logan hopes to bury his sorrow amid new scenes.

We can hardly think of Tuskegee Institute without Mr. Warren A. Logan no longer treasurer. He has been retired. He grew up with the Tuskegee work and was as much a part of it as Dr. Washington. Withal, Warren Logan is one of the most efficient and dependable men the Afro-American people have produced. He is a splendid character, and he has rendered the race a service it will hardly ever fully know, and appreciate.

OUT KS. CALL

JUNE 19, 1924

The United States Flag Association

With Secretary of State Charles E Hughes heading what is probably the most prominent board of founders of any society ever organized in this country, there has been incorporated in the capital of the nation a patriotic organization known as The United States Flag Association whose aims and purposes are to bring into greater consideration and higher appreciative regard by the citizens of the Republic the Flag of the United States as the visible symbolic representation of our National soverignty, ideals, traditions, and institutions. The other twelve founders, of who there are thirteen in all, typifying the thirteen original states as symbolized by the thirteen stripes of the Flag, are former Vice President Thomas R. Marshall; Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur; Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston; Rabbi Abram Simon, of Washington; Bishop James E. Freeman, of Washington: Senator Oscar W. Underwood; Senator Irvine L. Lenroot; Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York; Mrs Thomas G. Winter, President General of the Federation of Women's Clubs whose membership totals two million; Judge Elbert H. Gary; Mr. Samuel Gompers; and Dr. Robert R. Morton who succeeded Booker T. Washington as the head of Tuskegee Institute.

The diversity of relgious, political and other beliefs amongst Mr. Hughes and Mr. Marshall; Cardinal O'Connell and Rabbi Simon; Judge Gary and Mr Gompers, and amongst the rest of the founders who have joined hands together in the organization of a society like The United States Flag Association, shows in unmistakable terms not only to our own people, but also to the world at large that while Americans may differ amongst themselves in religion, politics, and other matters, when it comes to the Flag and the things for which the Flag stands, they are one and inseparable.

Life membership in The United States Flag Association costs but one dollar, and there are no other dues or fees of any kind. The only qualification for membership is American citizenship, every American citizen regardless of race, creed, or sex being eligible. It is expected that the association will at no distant time have at least a million members. The hope of the founders is that The United States Flag Association will become the Great American Patriotic Society, a society of the people and for the people, which will be the great center of American patriotism from which individuals, patriotic societies, and civic, educational, and fraternal bodies will receive inspiration in matters patriotic. Colonel James A. Moss, United States Army who followed the Flag on the battlefields of three wars, is the originator and organizer of the movement. In speaking of the birth of this new patriotic society, Secretary of State Hughes said, "It is fitting that we should have organized effort to direct attention to the correct use of the Flag, and that, finding common ground on which all good citizens may unite, without regard to race or creed we should emphasize our nationa ideals, and rejoicing in the benefits o liberty under law, work together to maintain the institutions of the Republic. I am, therefore, in hearty accord with The United States Flag Association, whose mission is the achievement of these purposes." Chief Justice Wiliam H. Taft has the distinction of being the first American citizen to join The United States Flag Association.

Dr. DuBois Discovers Dr. Moton

The Crisis, edited by Dr. W. E. D. DuBois, at last has discovered in Dr. Moton virtues that it feels constrained to extol. Under the caption of "Tuskegee and Moton" in the September issue it exclaims, "Our hats off to Moton and Tuskegee," and follows with a stirring comment on conditions surrounding the hospital during the notorious wrangle over its personnel, waxing eloquent in praise when it asserts, "Tuskegee could not yield, neither to threats, to punishment nor death. They promised murder and disgrace; they used every scheme to make Moton yield. And Moton wavered, hesitated—and stood. Stood firmly and calmly with his back to the wall. He and the Negro world demanded that the Government Hospital at Tuskegee be under Negro control. Today, at last, it is."

Thus, the unshakable faith that thousands of Negroes maintained in Dr. Moton's honesty and earnestness of purpose thruout the controversy which raged around the hospital, has been vindicated, appears to be the opinion of *The Crisis*. A journal, like an individual, may be graciously pardoned and even commended for a change of front on men and measures when it becomes convinced that by so doing it may render a greater public service.

We suspect that what *The Crisis* refers to as new-found manhood in Dr. Moton to be new only in respect to having been recently discovered by its editors. Thousands of its readers long ago learned of the man what has finally penetrated the editorial sanctum of *The Crisis*. The accusations, and insinuations, oft-times steeped in invective, destructive criticisms and ridicule hurled at him, hundreds of his loyal and staunch followers knew to be, in the main, vaporings based on illogical deductions and hasty conclusions.

The manly and dignified stand taken by Dr. Moton last year when he politely declined to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A., of which he is a member, in Washington, after it had been suggested to him that he compromise his self-respect by not insisting on sharing the accommodations provided for his associates for fear of injurying their sensibilities on the race question, an incident made public for the first time by *The Crisis* itself in the same article in which it commends his stand in the hospital fracas, seems also to have shed light into the editorial rooms of that journa which enables it to see and appreciate Dr Moton as the man he really is.

Of course, it is almost an axiom that reformers are crucified by those with whom they would make common cause for the good of all the people, but Dr. Moton, has so far escaped crucifixion. In fact he has added to those who better understand and appreciate him, the latest convert being *The Crisis*

DR. SCHIEFFELIN IS NEW BOARD CHAIRMAN FOR TUSKEGEE INST.

The new chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, is Dr. William J. Schieffelin of New York City, who has long been active in welfare movements for aid of the Negro.

Dr. Schieffelin succeeds the late William G. Wilcox, who was chairman at time of his death a few months ago. The election of his successor was announced following the meeting of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund at 5 Maiden Lane on Thursday, October 23.

The General Education Board recently pledged $1,000,000 toward a $5,000,000 fund for Tuskegee and Hampton. Dr. Schieffelin was the colonel commanding the Old 15th New York regiment prior to the regime of Col Wm. Hayward.

Education - 1924.
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Negroes' Material Progress.

Chattanooga News.

There are other avenues to success open to negroes than that to be attained by playing politics and clashing with the interests of their white neighbors. That is the declaration which is readily to be drawn from an address reviewing a quarter century's progress of the national negro business league at Tuskegee by Dr. R. R. Moton Tuesday. Dr. Moton is the president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute. The occasion was the 25th anniversary of the organization of the league by Booker T. Washington.

Both Washington and Moton, his successor, were well aware that there is no royal road to progress and prosperity, either for the negro or any other race. It is a matter of patient effort and hard work. The review by Dr. Moton indicates most substantial improvement of economic conditions among negroes in the South. Greater numbers of them own property and conduct business than ever before. And the excellence represented is of a character to be attained by earnest application rather than by political agitation.

Tuskegee institute is one of the country's most valuable educational units. It is doing a great work among the negro people. It teaches them the nobility of useful service. Booker Washington, the founder, was among the great leaders of the negroes—probably the greatest. And Moton is a worthy successor.

Mexican Schools To Be Patterned After Tuskegee Institute

New York—General Plutarco Elias Calles, President-elect of Mexico, plans to use Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes as models in establishing similar schools in his country, the "Tiger of Sonora" declared before leaving here for Washington.

President Calles, while in New York, conferred with officials of the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund, with headquarters at 5 Maiden Lane, on the methods employed at the two American institutes. Following the conference he issued the following statement:

"It is my most earnest hope as President of Mexico to aid in the introduction of a system of education which may raise the masses of the Mexican people. I am particularly impressed with what I have learned of the two great schools in the South, Hampton and Tuskegee.

"Their practical system of education with special reference to character building and fitting men to be farmers and effective teachers appeals to me strongly. I have heard with great interest of the way the Hampton-Tuskegee idea is being adopted in other parts of the world, and I hope before long to see Mexico have its Hampton and Tuskegee also."

Hampton Institute was founded in 1868 at Hampton, Virginia, by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, a leader of colored troops during the Civil War, to fit the newly-emancipated Negro for citizenship, it was explained by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, former secretary of Yale University and a trustee of Tuskegee. Booker T Washington , General Armstrong's first great disciple, carried the Hampton methods to Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama, when he established that school in 1881, Dr. Stokes said.

"The two schools," Dr. Stokes declared, "were the first in America to develop industrial education on a wide scale. They train selected Negro youth of both sexes to be leaders and teachers of their race. No other institutions have done so much to improve the economic, social and moral status of the American Negro as have Hampton and Tuskegee, and no others have done so much to bring about a wholesome co-operation between the white and colored races

"General Calles was impressed by the fact that Presidents Garfield Roosevelt and Taft had served as trustees of the schools.

"He said the problem of educating the former Mexican peons was similar in many respects to that represented by the American Negro at the close of the Civil war."

The General Education Board, of the Rockefeller Foundation recently gave striking recognition of the importance of the work being done at Hampton and Tuskegee by pledging $1,000,000 toward a new $5,000,000 endowment fund for the two schools.

THE SCHOOL AND NEIGHBORHOOD DICUSSED AT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Interesting Discussion of Dr. Washington's Influence on the Community Presented by Association Members

Through its unique study of the Founder, his work at and for Tuskegee, his aims, ideals, and accomplishments, the Educational Association is doing probably the most inspirational piece of work on the campus. In that the number of faculty members who did not have the privilege of being at Tuskegee when Dr. Washington was here necessarily grows larger each year it is intensely interesting to the new people to glean first hand information about him from those who were fortunate enough to have worked with him.

"The School and the Neighborhood" was the topic discussed at the October Association meeting which took place at the Alumni Hut, Friday evening.

As is characteristic of all the discussions concerning Dr. Washington, his cleverness and marvelous ability to accomplish the things he set out to accomplish stood out as the most commanding points noted by the speakers.

Smiles were brought to the lips of the Association group many times by those who spoke, in their relating of Dr. Washington's sharp witted manuevers in getting the best that there was in people out of them and in keeping the school organization running smoothly and efficiently.

One of the very interesting events of the evening's program was the account of the Founder's check and good influence on the work at the Children's House as presented in a cleverly written paper entitled "Dr. Washington's Work and the Neighborhood School," by Mrs. L. T. Jones.

Mrs. J. H. Washington's topic "Dr. Washington's Influence in the Community as to Home Life," gave the audience a glimpse of the Founder's work in connection with the promotion of the better homes idea and National Negro Health Week.

His interest in agriculture in the community was cited by Mr. Warren Logan who spoke of the intense interest Dr. Washington took both in the cultivation of his own garden and in those throughout Macon County. His work in connection with developing the idea of raising garden staples as well as fruit and live stock, along with cotton which had for many years stood as the lone product of this section was vital to the community, Mr. Logan pointed out, as was the Founder's innovation of the movable school.

"If Winter Comes" a vocal selection was rendered by Rev. C. W. Kelly before the Association group adjourned till the last Friday in November, its next regular meeting date.

WARREN LOGAN



Former Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, has gone te Europe on Vacation

Warren Logan, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Roberts, and Col B. O. Davis U. S. A. To Europe

Among the passengers who sailed on the ss. Zeeland Thursday morning, July 31, were Warren Logan, retiring treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Logan; Dr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Roberts of this city; Lieut. Col Benj. O. Davis, U. S. A., and Mrs. Davis of Ohio. They will spend two months in England and France, and will return on the ss. Arabic September 29.

Mr. Logan who handled millions of dollars at Tuskegee during his forty years as the chief lieutenant of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington and of Dr. Moton, is making his first trip to Europe.

Dr. Roberts, who is one of the most successful physicians in the city, has made three previous trips to Europe and has visited every country of importance there except Russia.

While Dr. Roberts is in Europe Dr. P. F. Anderson of 61 West 130th street, will look after his practice.

Lieut. Col. Davis is now the ranking colored officer in the U. S. Army, and was, until a few weeks ago, in charge of the R. O. T. C. at Tuskegee.

A large number of friends were at the boat to see the party off.

NEW YORK CITY POST
OCTOBER 24, 1924

SCHIEFFELIN TUSKEGEE HEAD

Election of Doctor as Chairman of Board of Trustees Is Announced

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin is the new chairman of the board of trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes. His election was announced yesterday by the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund, 5 Maiden Lane.

The General Education Board recently pledged $1,000,000 toward a $5,000,000 endowment fund for Tuskegee and its sister school, the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

BROOKLYN [illegible]
NOVEMBER [illegible], 1924

TUSKEGEE AS A MODEL

[Birmingham Age-Herald.]

PRESIDENT - ELECT PLUTARCHO CALLES of Mexico, who is visiting this country prior to taking office, is said to be much pleased by what he has learned of the results of the work in the two great schools for colored youth, Tuskegee, Ala., and Hampton, Va., and will introduce their methods into Mexico. He is reported as saying:

"Their practical system of education with special reference to character building and fitting men to be farmers and effective teachers, appeals to me strongly. I have heard with great interest of the way the Hampton-Tuskegee idea is being adopted in other parts of the world, and I hope before long to see Mexico have its Hampton and Tuskegee also."

The conductors of these American schools must feel encouraged by a compliment of this sort, the sincerity of which is manifest.

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
OCTOBER 24, 1924

Schieffelin Heads Board.

Dr. William J. Schieffelin has been elected chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes at Tuskegee, Ala., it was announced by the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund, No. 5 Maiden lane.

DR. WARD SENT TO TUSKEGEE AS CHIEF SURGEON

Indianapolis Physician Gets Appointment Thru Senator Watson; Has War Record

BY ALVIN D. SMITH

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 4.—Dr. J. H. Ward of this city was appointed by Gen. Hines, director of the United States Veterans' bureau, to be chief of the surgical service of the government hospital for Colored soldiers at Tuskegee, Ala.



Dr. J. H. Ward

The appointment was made on the recommendation of Senator Watson of Indiana. The senator is quoted as saying to newspaper men: "I was glad to recommend Maj. Ward because he measures up to the high standard established by the Veterans' bureau in selecting officers for the Tuskegee hospital. It is an appointment based on merit."

Maj. Ward is a graduate of the Indiana University Medical school and has had post-graduate work at Long Island college and at Pointee laboratory and has attended the Negro clinics. He is a member of the Marion County Medical society and has conducted here for many years the Ward sanitarium.

Dr. Ward attained the rank of major in the Medical corps of the United States army during the world war. He saw service in the Argonne. He is active in his church and the Y. M. C. A. of Indianapolis.

The major will leave for his work within a few days. He will visit every large hospital for disabled soldiers throughout the country, as is said to be ordered by government officials.

Education—1924
Vocational Training

NEGRO TEACHERS END EDUCATIONAL MEETING

Athens, Ga., April 11.—(Special.) Inspection of the negro schools in the city, including the Newton building recently constructed by students of the Athens High and Industrial school, featured the Friday morning program of the first state conference of teachers under the Smith-Hughes vocational training act. The conference closed Friday night.

Among the speakers Friday were: F. E. Land, state director of vocational education; Superintendent G. G. Bond, of Athens public schools, and W. J. Rousseve, of Georgia Tech.

Thursday night the demonstrations in plastering, home nurse training, carpentering, brick masonry and a child health demonstration were outstanding features. Addresses were delivered by Dr. B. W. Carey, director Athens child health demonstration; S. F. Harris, principal Athens High and Industrial school, hosts to the conference; C. J. L. Whiting, superintendent Tuskegee institute, teachers training school; H. A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley Industrial school; T. H. Quigley, regional agent.

Education—1924.
Teachers' Institution County, etc.,
See Also: Extension: Work—Teachers'—Institutes.